

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
LYRASIS members and Sloan Foundation

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Fish Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*January Session,*

1884.

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1884.





# State of Connecticut.

---

## REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the General Assembly of Connecticut:*

The Commissioners on Fisheries respectfully present their eighteenth report.

The question of the pollution of the rivers and streams of the State by refuse matter from mills and factories was not deemed worthy of an investigation by the last Legislature. A bill was published with the session laws of 1882, which provided for a commission to consist of one member of the Board of Health, one of the Board of Agriculture, and one of the Fish Commissioners to examine into and report upon this subject. The bill came up as unfinished business, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, when, after a long and patient hearing, a substitute bill was devised, which provided that Prof. Brewer of Yale College should be appointed for the purpose in lieu of the Commission mentioned above, the bill otherwise remaining virtually the same. This bill was reported by the Committee, but failed to become a law. The question is a serious one, and one that will be sure to command attention again at no distant day.

Whether the emanations from waters, so foul that fishes placed in them die in fifteen minutes, can be wholesome to human lungs certainly admits of a doubt, and when it is claimed that these very materials which poison the water, can be made of great service to the farmer as a dressing for his land, it would seem that the subject is at least worthy of investigation. The longer the abuse is permitted, the more difficult will it be to eradicate it, and it does not seem wise to

wait for the occurrence of a pestilence before considering the matter at all.

Two clippings from local papers, showing that the fishermen are becoming interested in this subject, are here inserted. The first one was from up the river early in June, and the second one appeared in one of the Hartford dailies:

As far as is known, the catch of shad among local fishermen on the river has thus far amounted to two, and this "haul" occurred some weeks ago. The fish are scarce and high everywhere on this river, and reports from the Hudson tell the same story. Last year the Hartford shippers and packers paid about \$22, taking them as they run. Now they bring \$35, and our dealers claim that they have to add \$3 for freight, etc. It is asserted that the fish are growing scarcer each year. Of course the sales fell off very much in quantity, because of the enhanced price. One Hartford firm report that their Saybrook pounds have produced an average "take" of about 1,500 this year, or half the yield in 1882. The shrinkage right through is estimated at fifty per cent., although, as the season lasts till the 20th, a better showing may be made before its close. The reason for the falling off is laid to the failure to pass stringent laws to prevent the taking of young shad, and the unwillingness of the fish to enter a stream so polluted by sewage and manufacturers' chemicals as the Connecticut is becoming.

### FISH IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

THE MORE COMMON SORTS DIFFERENT FROM WHAT THEY WERE TWENTY YEARS AGO — WHAT OLD FISHERMEN CONSIDER THE CAUSE OF THE CHANGE.

There are always people fishing off the docks at the river, but the catch is pitifully different from what it used to be, even twenty years ago, and the change is probably due more to the pollution of the water by manufactories on the main stream and its branches than to any other cause. At that time there were great numbers of perch, and in the course of a season a good many striped bass were caught, running usually from half a pound to five or six pounds. In the shad season, boys fishing for the perch with shad roe for bait, used to get long strings, and, occasionally at such times, the water was fairly alive with small perch that could be caught liter-



ally as fast as the line could be thrown in. All through the season there was a possibility of getting a reasonable quantity of good fish. Those who had occasion to drive across the river frequently will remember the bass fisherman who could usually be seen in a boat, anchored just above the bridge, and who kept at it day after day. Ten pound bass were not so rare but that several were usually taken in a season. At present, very few of these fish are caught, and the idea of going out to fish all day for striped bass hardly occurs to any one. It is very probable that the putting in of black bass has done something to reduce the numbers of other fish, but those familiar with the river and with the ways of fish, attach more importance to the change in the water, and instance, among other things, the decrease in shad, which is sufficiently indicated by the fact that, with all the stocking of the stream from year to year, the supply does not reach the point that would be expected. Something is to be inferred also from the decrease in dace, a fish of no particular food value, but handsome, active fellows that thrive in clear water, and were large and abundant a few years ago, but are now much reduced in numbers, while comparatively few large ones seem to be left. The failure of the attempts to stock the river with salmon, points in the same direction. Of all the young fry put in, very few reached maturity and returned; not nearly as many as might naturally be expected to escape the perils that attend small fish. The actual condition of the water may be seen by any who will examine it. In appearance, taste, and smell it is very different from what it was. The same process is going on that has been pretty well carried out in such streams as the Hockanum, where the mills have almost killed off all the fish that used to abound in the stream. One curious thing in both cases is, that though the fish are not nearly as plenty as before, there are still considerable numbers of young ones, apparently one year or sometimes two years old, while larger ones have disappeared. Allowing all that can be allowed for the use of fine meshed nets in the spring, it still seems as if the fish did not find food enough to thrive on in the contaminated water, or become diseased and died off. The fish that are now most abundant are the poorer sorts, that do as well in foul water as in clean. Artificial propagation partly meets the difficulty, as in the case of shad, but it cannot take the place of suitable natural conditions for the fish; and good judges maintain that the flavor of a Connecticut

River shad is not what it used to be, even of those caught far up the stream so as to allow for the slight difference that used to exist, or was said to exist, between fish caught as they entered the river and those that had spent some days in fresh water. *As long as the river receives so much poison from factories, and so much sewage from cities, it is probable that the supply of fish will remain small in quantity, and poor in quality.*

## SHAD.

The catch of shad in the Connecticut River in 1883 was smaller than usual. The numbers reported by Mr. Chalker for the three years 1881, 1882, and 1883, are as follows:

1881,	.	.	.	.	351,678
1882,	.	.	.	.	272,903
1883,	.	.	.	.	177,308

These statistics do not make any account of the shad taken above Essex, but as they are collected by the same man in the same locality each year, they afford good grounds for a fair estimate of the actual catch in the river. The place of their capture, and the mode of fishing for 1883 were as follows:

## CATCH OF SHAD IN POUNDS IN 1883.

6 in Saybrook, caught	.	.	.	.	40,970
10 in Westbrook, caught	.	.	.	.	49,150
8 in Clinton, caught	.	.	.	.	22,400
7 in Madison, caught	.	.	.	.	2,050
					<hr/> 114,570

## HAULING SEINES.

3 in Saybrook, caught	.	.	.	.	13,000
3 in Lyme, caught	.	.	.	.	4,300
1 in Essex, caught	.	.	.	.	4,500
					<hr/> 21,800

## GILL NETS.

4 Saybrook Point, caught (estimated)	.	.	.	5,300
7 Saybrook Ferry, caught	.	.	.	8,600
10 Brockway's Ferry and Hamburg, caught	.	.	.	9,150
Gill-net shad sold at Lyme, not included in above number,				13,888
Gill-net shad sold at Essex,	.	.	.	4,000
Total number of gill-net shad, as far as can be ascertained,				<hr/> 40,938



The report from the gill nets being somewhat unsatisfactory Mr. Chalker was asked for an explanation, and his reply is here given :

SAYBROOK, October 22, 1883.

DR. WM. M. HUDSON:

*Sir*—Yours of the 18th received, and in reply would say, that it has been very difficult to get the number of shad caught by the Gill-nets. There are a few that will give correct information willingly; others, one partner one number, the other another extravagant amount, etc. This season we found correctly the amount of shad caught by twenty-one nets; then there were sold by the dealers at Essex and Lyme, the balance which I reported. They did not inform me the number of nets. The dealer in Essex said he could not tell the number of nets from which they came, but thought he had none from the twenty-one reported. Also the same from Lyme, and I do not know how to get at the number of nets, but by making an average by those from where we have the amount per net.

Respectfully yours,

R. B. CHALKER.

For the same three years, the catch of shad in the Farmington River is reported as follows :

1881,	.	.	.	.	11,505
1882,	.	.	.	.	3,800
1883,	.	.	.	.	1,155

These facts are serious ones to reflect upon. Are the present modes of fishing so destructive to the shad as to lead to their extermination? Your commissioners have always believed this to be true, unless the natural increase be aided by artificial propagation. In fact they predicted exactly what has occurred. By referring to page 15 of the report of 1879, these words will be found: "For various reasons, but chiefly for want of a sufficient appropriation, the artificial hatching of shad at Holyoke has been discontinued for the last three years. A decrease in the catch of these fish may consequently be looked for during the next three, or perhaps four years." This prediction was based upon the fact that three or four years are required for a young shad to attain maturity.

The above-mentioned figures show how just was the prediction. In 1881 artificial propagation was again commenced on the Farmington River, and each year since it has been continued as far as possible, though the location is far inferior to that in Massachusetts below the Holyoke dam. The result of the past year's operations, with Mr. Fenton's report, is here given.

1883.	Tem. of Water.		Estimated.	Estimated.	Remarks.
	Morn.	Eve.	No. Eggs Taken.	No. Fish Turned Out.	
May					
21,	64	65	290,000		
22,	65	63			High water. No fish caught.
23,	62	60			High water. No fish caught.
24,	60	60			
25,	60	61	220,000		
26,	64	68	970,000		
27,	69	69			Sunday.
28,	70	71	110,000		
29,	72	73	80,000		
30,	73	76	120,000		
31,	76	74	160,000		
June					
1,	74	73	80,000	1,190,000	
2,	73	74			Caught all male shad.
3,	72	73			Sunday.
4,	73	74	280,000		
5,	71	71		400,000	
6,	74	76			High water. No shad caught.
7,	75	75	260,000	110,000	
8,	75	76	30,000		
9,	76	74	90,000		Male shad in very poor condition.
10,	72	72			Sunday.
11,	73	76		280,000	Caught all male shad.
12,	76	76	60,000		
13,	76	74	160,000		
14,	74	78	50,000	50,000	
15,	76	74	160,000		
16,	74	73	80,000		
17,	73	74			
18,	73	72	50,000	510,000	Sunday.
19,	72	73	30,000		
20,	72	74	25,000	200,000	
21,	74	75			
22,	75	76	10,000		
23,	78	78			
24,	78	79			
25,	79	78			
26,	78	78		575,000	
			3,315,000	3,315,000	Less 3 per cent. loss.
				99,450	
				3,215,550	Estimated number of fish planted.

The above report I certify to be correct.

Attest,

HENRY J. FENTON, *Supt.*

*To the Honorable Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Connecticut:*

GENTS.—I herewith submit a brief report of the Shad Hatching operations at Poquonock, conducted under my care, as per your orders.

The work was attended by the usual numerous difficulties, that of high water and quick stream, which prevent the fisherman from catching any shad at certain conditions of the river, but notwithstanding those obstacles, and the unusual small catch of shad, I succeeded in obtaining 3,315,000 eggs, and were in good condition, with one exception, as you will see by remarks in report.

With thanking the fisherman and proprietors of the shad place, for their kind assistance, and many courtesies shown me during the season, I remain, Yours, very truly,

HENRY J. FENTON.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the small number of shad available, Mr. Fenton succeeded in hatching and turning into the river 3,215,550 young shad. The eggs from which these fish were hatched, were taken from the shad caught by the fishermen in their usual way, and destined for the market. They therefore are an actual addition, by just their number, to the annual product of young shad for the year 1883, in the Connecticut, and should reappear in 1886 or 1887. As the shad hatching recommenced in 1881, there should be an increase in the numbers to be taken for the next three or four years, if the theory of the commissioners is correct, and the other conditions remain the same. The prediction is therefore made that the season of 1884 will witness an increased catch of shad in the Connecticut River, and that the next three years will each produce more than the season of 1883. It is possible that this prediction may be defeated by the constantly increasing pollution of the water by the refuse matter from the mills, factories, and sewers.

#### BROOK TROUT.

Very great interest has been manifested in the efforts of your commissioners to stock the depleted brooks and streams of the State with trout. Though the supply was greater than in any preceding year, the demand last year was so great, that only 3,000 could be allotted to each applicant. All those



who applied previous to March 1st received their quota. It is very gratifying to receive such favorable reports from the streams stocked during the two previous years. The young trout are thriving, and in many cases reports come to your commissioners of their reappearance in streams where none had been seen for several years. The prospect seems good for a return to their former abundance, especially as the farmers are making efforts to protect them during their infancy. Occasionally some one complains that he is not allowed to capture the fingerlings as usual. As a specimen, a clipping from a Hartford letter to the Springfield *Republican* is here given.

"They go out for trout, and the number of large catches of trout reported this year is well above average. The explanation is simple. Many people have taken advantage of the offer of recent years of the Fish Commissioners to give 5,000 young trout to whoever would come and get them. With these they have stocked wild brooks and then they have hired from the land-owning farmers the sole right to fish in the streams. In other words, we are developing a lot of preserves. It is impossible to see the harm of it. Fish are bigger and plentier, farmers get a little something for what they used to get nothing for; their fences are safer and crops less disturbed. And yet it is said that the effect of these preserves, with the warning notice against fishing, has been to create a hostile feeling against the Fish Commissioners. People will go to fish in a brook and find it preserved, say it is all due to the Fish Commissioners, and get mad accordingly. But these same people do not think of going to the farmer's barn-yard for chickens and then condemning the Legislature at the thought that they can't carry off the broilers without being punished."

The facts, so far as reported, are that the farmers, finding that certain persons were in the habit of visiting the recently stocked brooks, and catching the young trout deposited only the previous year, have posted their lands for the purpose of giving the young trout a chance to grow to a sufficient size to propagate their species. In this way alone can the experiment receive a fair trial, for there is in every State a class of persons, generally known as poachers or pot hunters, whose only idea is to capture the last bird or the last fish possible, pro-

vided only it serves to supply by its sale, their craving for whiskey. The March woodcock, the July partridge, and the yearling trout are all equally welcome, if they can be sold, and it is well known that even in Hartford woodcock have been served at dinner parties in May and partridges in August, and trout can be bought at any season. The young trout for the year's distribution were provided by Mr. Henry J. Fenton of Poquonock, at a cost to the State of \$3 per thousand. Mr. Fenton's system of delivery has been so perfect that no complaints have reached your Commissioners from any quarter.

In their report of last year your Commissioners recommended that an Act should be passed forbidding the exposure for sale of any trout less than six inches in length. A bill for the purpose was presented to the General Assembly, referred to the Committee on Fisheries, acted upon without the knowledge of any of the Commissioners, reported adversely, and promptly defeated. As complaints are frequently made to your Commissioners about the sale of fingerling trout in the markets, the subject is suggested for a reconsideration.

So many inquiries are made as to the proper mode of securing trout from the State, that a reiteration of the plan adopted will be pardoned.

All applications for trout must be made to some one of the Commissioners on or before the first day of March, at which time the schedule of distribution is made. The trout are deliverable free at the hatching-house in Poquonock. Any person who prefers to have them sent to other parts of the State, will be expected to pay the traveling expenses of the messenger, and \$3.00 per day for his time spent in reaching the place, and return.

Combinations can frequently be made whereby the expense to each person is reduced. Applicants will be expected to have a suitable conveyance at the designated railway station, to carry the young trout immediately on arrival to the brook or stream to be stocked, and then return the can to the station.

No young trout will be sent by express, as the danger of loss is too great, the constant attention of an attendant being

in all cases required. The number of trout supplied to each applicant will be proportioned to the number of applicants. This last rule is subject to modification, as there were last year some evidences of an attempt to secure a disproportionate number, by the multiplication of names of applicants from the same locality. In the following list of those who received trout during the last year, it will be noticed that many are residents of cities, and some thoughtless persons have imagined that the quotas allowed to them might be too much concentrated, but a little reflection will show that the anglers of the cities are interested in the streams and brooks of the whole State, and generally it is merely intended as a division of labor and expense, the city man furnishing the necessary money, and his friend the farmer furnishing the wagon at the railway station to convey the young fish to the brook. A list of the two hundred persons, each of whom received 3,000 young trout at the last distribution is here given. The names of the streams in which the young fish were placed is omitted for the reasons given last year.

L. J. Grant, Wapping.  
Dwight S. Case, Barkhamsted.  
J. P. Safford, Windsor.  
Stephen Goodrich, Hartford.  
J. B. Kingsbury, Rockville.  
Henry Pinney, Windsorville.  
Chas. R. Belknap, Ellington.  
Milo Hamilton, Ellington.  
C. C. Moore, Ellington.  
Orin D. Newell, Square Pond.  
Phineas Talcott, Rockville.  
Geo. E. Buck, Stafford Springs.  
W. D. Heald, Stafford Springs.  
A. L. Burdon, Stafford Springs.  
C. J. Holmes, Stafford Springs.  
E. S. Converse, Stafford Springs.  
Dudley Allen, West Hartford.  
James P. Hall, Hartford.  
Geo. Cook, Jr., Hartford.  
Watson Holcomb, Simsbury.

Wm. B. Glover, Fairfield.  
Hon. R. E. DeForest, Bridgeport.  
Stephen B. Hayes, Monroe.  
Geo. W. Hodge, Rainbow.  
W. C. Hodge, Rainbow.  
W. C. Case, Hartford.  
T. M. Maltbie, Hartford.  
Norris Bacon, Simsbury.  
Lucius Goodrich, Simsbury.  
W. A. Stocking, Weatogue.  
Harlow Messenger, Weatogue.  
D. E. Soule, New Milford.  
Nicholas Staube, New Milford.  
W. D. Black, New Milford.  
Philip Plank, New Milford.  
N. W. Hatch, New Milford.  
Joseph C. Flynne, Naugatuck.  
H. S. Stevens, Naugatuck.  
C. E. Walcott, Falls Village.  
Geo. V. Capron, Falls Village.

M. J. Briggs, Sherman.	Henry A. Lyman, Southport.
W. W. Hoag, Sherman.	G. Wells Root, Hartford.
G. A. Barnes, Sherman.	J. H. Arnold, Norwich.
J. N. Woodruff, Sherman.	Jas. E. Craig, Hartford.
Levi J. Woodruff, Sherman.	J. G. Lane, Hartford.
Hon. J. W. Alsop, Middletown.	E. M. Bunce, Hartford.
Samuel E. Elmore, Hartford.	J. M. Wood, South Coventry.
G. B. Chaffee, Middletown.	W. H. Smith, Stafford Springs.
W. S. Wooster, Essex.	J. H. Sage, Portland.
A. H. Allen, Thompsonville.	E. S. Brown, Poquonock.
R. T. Hewitt, S. Wethersfield.	A. C. Huntington, Poquonock.
D. W. Williams, Glastonbury.	J. F. Pratt, Southington.
W. W. Woodford, Unionville.	M. W. Frisbie, Southington.
W. A. Hitchcock, Unionville.	E. E. Nichols, Southington.
B. E. Hamilton, Unionville.	G. F. Raymond, New London.
John Donohue, Hartland.	Dudley B. McLean, Simsbury.
O. S. Chaffee, Jr., Willimantic.	Jas. A. Bushnell, Winsted.
R. D. Lane, Hartford.	A. Dresser, Winsted.
W. E. Simonds, Hartford.	H. A. Hayes, N. Granby.
J. D. Andrews, Collinsville.	Lucius Aldrich, N. Granby.
J. H. Bidwell, Collinsville.	H. J. Moran, W. Locks.
Albert Thayer, Collinsville.	C. H. Briscoe, Hartford.
R. N. Parrish, Oakdale.	R. S. Hinman, Birmingham.
S. J. Bestor, Hartford.	David Torrance, Birmingham.
J. P. Phelps, Mill Brook.	A. H. Atwater, Birmingham.
Horace North, Mill Brook.	Chas. H. Pine, Derby.
Wm. H. Vining, Mill Brook.	D. H. Buell, Hartford.
F. S. Porter, Northfield.	Wm. W. Coe, Portland.
J. F. Scarborough, Hartford.	W. B. Markham, East Hampton.
R. S. Gladwin, Hartford.	Howard Smith, Simsbury.
Dennis C. McMahon, N. Britain.	E. S. Henry, Rockville.
Jas. W. Cheney, S. Manchester.	Cyrus Winchell, Rockville.
Norris Holcomb, Hartford.	F. B. Skinner, Rockville.
Henry Andrus, Hartford.	Carlos McKinney, Rockville.
Lyman B. Jewell, Hartford.	G. W. West, Rockville.
C. F. Pondexter, Hartford.	Wm. G. Ely, Norwich.
Archibald Mitchell, Norwich.	Oliver C. Cowdery, E. Hartland.
John Porteous, Norwich.	Leveret Emmons, E. Hartland.
Wm. Dibble, State Capitol.	Cliff. C. Cowdery, E. Hartland.
F. H. Whittlesey, W. H. Point.	Geo. W. Emmons, E. Hartland.



E. Eugene Ayer, Baltic.	Robt. P. Wakeman, Southport.
Hon. L. A. Cooke, Barkhamsted.	Hubert Williams, Lakeville.
Wm. M. Ward, Hartland.	E. N. Sherwood, Southport.
Warren H. Burr, Hartford.	C. H. Case, Hartford.
Dr. H. B. Steele, West Winsted.	E. P. Slocum, Norwich.
J. C. Archer, Stamford.	Costello Lippett, Norwich.
Chas. H. Holly, Stamford.	Daniel M. Lester, Norwich.
Hon. W. D. Bishop, Bridgeport.	S. B. Meech, Norwich.
Hon. Clark E. Barnes, Eastford.	John Mitchell, Norwich.
Henry A. Kellogg, N. Hartford.	E. D. Johnson, Norwich.
Geo. B. McLean, Simsbury.	N. D. Sevin, Norwich.
Edwin Keeney, New London.	J. W. Hillhouse, Montville.
Melvin Barnes, New Hartford.	B. H. Palmer, Greeneville.
Albert Dowd, Canton.	John A. Morgan, Greeneville.
Austin Schoomaker, Bethel.	E. Z. Webster, Norwich.
Theo. H. Baugton, Bethel.	C. E. Woodward, W. H. Point.
F. A. Bevens, Bethel.	Rob't A. Griffing, Hartford.
Geo. A. Porter, Bethel.	Chas. O. Gladwin, Higganum.
Wm. P. Green, Norwich.	John Irish, Norwich.
Hon. C. H. Barnes, Norwich.	F. L. Hungerford, New Britain.
N. D. Ford, Winchester Centre.	Ralph C. Dunham, New Britain.
Franklin M. Hart, New Haven.	F. W. Tolles, Naugatuck.
T. S. Gold, West Cornwall.	J. W. Hakes, Jr., Windsor.
Eugene Barnes, New Hartford.	R. M. Ashmead, Windsor.
G. F. Lewis, Collinsville.	S. P. Ensign, Lime Rock.
J. T. Shepard, New London.	E. S. Sykes, Hartford.
Geo. C. Strong, New London.	Harvey Godard, N. Granby.
Geo. Prest, New London.	Oren H. Godard, N. Granby.
James Hislop, New London.	Henry Doherty, N. Granby.
James Hill, New London.	P. S. Burrall, Lime Rock.
D. B. Hemstead, New London.	Chas. B. Pierce, South Britain.
F. H. Chappell, New London.	Ezra B. Bailey, Windsor Locks.
Elijah Manross, Forestville.	H. L. Bunce, Hartford.
Benj. F. Green, Norwich.	Luthur S. Rawson, Norwich.
Miles A. Godard, N. Granby.	R. S. Hicks, Stafford Springs.
Fred. C. Ensworth, N. Britain.	J. J. Ellis, Stafford Springs.
S. H. Carrington, Bristol.	Henry S. Lord, Hartford.
R. N. Seyms, Hartford.	R. W. Farmer, Hartford.
Geo. H. Seyms, Hartford.	O. S. Chaffee, Willimantic.
A. R. Andrews, Hartford.	H. N. Price, Simsbury.

PENOBSCOT SALMON (*Salmo Salar*).

The whole number of Penobscot salmon eggs received for the year was 240,000. Of these, 100,000 were presented to the State by Prof. S. F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner; 130,000 were sent to Mr. George Jelliffe, of Westport, for hatching, and 110,000 to Mr. Henry J. Fenton, of Poquonock. Mr. Jelliffe reports as follows :

Whole number received,	-	-	-	130,000
Found dead when unpacked,	-	-	-	223
Died in process of incubation,	-	-	-	1,183
Died after hatching, and before distribution,				5,439
				<hr/> 6,845
Available for distribution,	-	-	-	123,155

Of these 10,000 were put into Mill River, in Southport, and the remainder into the tributaries of the Housatonic River at New Milford, Kent, and Cornwall Bridge.

Of those received by Mr. Fenton :

Whole number,	-	-	-	110,000
There were found dead when unpacked,	-	-	-	115
Died in process of incubation,	-	-	-	245
Died after hatching, and before distribution,				221
				<hr/> 581
Available for distribution,	-	-	-	109,419

These were all placed in the Farmington River, a tributary of the Connecticut, in the town of Colebrook, in accordance with the plan of the previous year. The General Assembly last year reduced the appropriation for the artificial propagation of fish from \$5,000 to \$4,000, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Fisheries, and it was suggested to your Commissioners that no more money should be used for salmon propagation. In accordance with the suggestion, the usual amount devoted to this purpose has been omitted for the present year.

Perhaps, as one of the original objects of your Commissioners was to restore the salmon to the Connecticut River, it may be interesting to take a retrospect, and see if we can

account for the temporary failure to secure a permanent restoration of this valuable fish to his old haunts. To make the story as brief as possible, after repeated experiments to secure the young salmon for the purpose, in 1874 the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut combined together, and placed in the tributaries of the upper Connecticut River about one million young salmon, the number being deemed sufficient to test the experiment fairly. The fact that four years are required for a young salmon to attain maturity, led the Commissioners to expect, and confidently to predict, that in 1878, a considerable number of mature salmon would enter the Connecticut River, and during the three years following 1874 frequent reports were received of the appearance of the young fish in different parts of the river.

In 1878, as was anticipated, the salmon appeared in considerable numbers, averaging about fifteen pounds each. They were in fine condition and readily brought one dollar per pound in the New York markets, and many were sold in Hartford. From records kept in New York, 322 were traced to that market, and from all the facts that could be obtained, it was estimated that the whole number of mature salmon taken that year was about five hundred. Efforts had been made to procure such legislation as would protect them, at the previous session of the Legislature, but owing to the utter incredulity of the members, this was found to be impossible. The natural result was that being a very large and valuable fish, nearly all that entered the river were taken. A few succeeded in making their way up to the foot of the Holyoke dam, but were then stopped by this impassable barrier.

An occasional straggler has been seen nearly every year since, but with this exception, the salmon have disappeared, never to return until a practicable fishway shall be erected, and the fishermen shall be willing to give them a fair chance after some future attempt at restoration. The experiment made in 1874, demonstrated that in the Connecticut River and its tributaries, all the necessary elements exist to raise

and bring to maturity the salmon, as formerly, but the obstacles mentioned have temporarily prevented the complete success of the effort.

#### LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

The land-locked salmon has been decided by the scientists to be merely a local variety of the *salmo salar* or common river salmon. It however does not make an annual trip to salt water, but has become acclimated to fresh water lakes where it finds suitable food, and in the breeding season deposits its eggs in one of the streams connecting with the lake. The number of land-locked salmon eggs received was 195,000. Of these 107,500 were sent to Poquonock, and 87,500 to Westport, to be hatched. Regarding the first lot, Mr. Fenton reports as follows :

Whole number received,	-	-	-	-	107,500
Number dead when unpacked,	-	-	-	-	50
Died in process of incubation,	-	-	-	-	205
Young fish died after hatching,	-	-	-	-	341— 686
Young salmon distributed,	-	-	-	-	106,814

Mr. Jelliffe reports as follows :

Whole number received,	-	-	-	-	87,500
Dead when unpacked, -	-	-	-	-	40
Died in process of incubation,	-	-	-	-	3,866
Young fish died after hatching,	-	-	-	-	3,614— 7,520
Young salmon distributed,	-	-	-	-	79,980

These were sent to lakes and ponds in different parts of the State in lots of about 8,000 each, and were placed as far as possible in the streams and brooks emptying into the lakes. A list of the waters supplied is here given.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN 1883.

By Henry J. Fenton of Poquonock :

George Talcott, Rockville, Snipsic Lake.

J. T. Hull, Windsorville Pond.

Archibald Mitchell, Gardiner's Lake.



Hon. C. W. Barnes, Preston City Lake.  
Hon. Charles Sturtevant, East Lyme.  
Hon. J. W. Alsop, Middletown.  
H. S. Lord, Hog-Pond, Lyme.  
C. B. Davis, Higganum Reservoir.  
George Stancliff, Job's Pond, Portland.  
W. H. Smith, Crystal Lake.  
E. H. Dimmock, Square Pond.  
G. F. Raymond, Mountain Lake.  
L. Dewey, Granby, Cranberry Pond.

By George Jelliffe of Westport:

Quinnebaug Tributaries, Norwich.  
Mashapaug Lake, Union.  
Waramaug Lake, Warren.  
Wononscopomoc Lake, Lakeville.  
Twin Lakes, Salisbury.  
West Goshen Lake, West Goshen.  
Bell's Pond, New Fairfield.  
West Hill Pond, New Hartford.  
Tributaries of Housatonic, New Milford.

As the suggestion of the committee that no more money should be used for propagating salmon, applies to this variety also, your commissioners have made no appropriation for the purpose for the coming year. The efforts to stock some of the lakes in the State with this valuable fish have been quite successful, and every year reports are brought to the commissioners of the capture of specimens weighing from three to five pounds each, and that too from many different lakes or ponds.

#### GERMAN CARP.

The German carp do not seem to thrive well in the cold climate of Connecticut. On the 21st of December, 1881, thirty German carp, rather larger than those usually sent out from Washington, some of them being six or seven inches long, were placed in the pond in the City Park at Hartford. Nothing more was seen of them until August, 1883, when the water was drawn off, and only four carp of a uniform

size of about two pounds each were found. All the others had disappeared. At first it was supposed that this result might have been due to some local cause, but Mr. Fenton states that in all cases which have been reported, where twenty or thirty carp have been placed in a pond in this State, not more than four, five, or at the most six, have been found when the pond has been drawn off at the expiration of a year or more. One gentleman who had planted thirty in a five-acre pond in 1881, found but five in 1883, though one of them weighed four pounds and four ounces, and when cooked was pronounced very fine. Others do not find them so palatable.

The financial statement is hereto appended.

A list of the Fish Commissioners of the different States is also printed for reference.

In the Appendix will be found copies of all the laws relating to fisheries enacted by the last General Assembly.

WM. M. HUDSON,	} <i>Commissioners</i>	
ROBERT G. PIKE,		of
GEORGE N. WOODRUFF,		<i>Fisheries.</i>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1882,	-	-	-	-	-	\$315.31
Appropriation of 1883, -	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00

\$4,315.31

1883.

Mar. 26, Paid H. J. Fenton, 100,000 trout,	\$300.00
Mar. 29, Paid Geo. Jelliffe, fish cans, etc., -	59.45
April 18, Paid Geo. Jelliffe, hatching and distributing 87,500 land-locked salmon, - - - - -	145.24
April 20, Paid H. J. Fenton, 335,000 trout,	1,005.00
April 20, Paid H. J. Fenton, repairs of fish cans, - - - - -	27.67
May 11, Paid Geo. Jelliffe, hatching and distributing 130,000 Penobscot salmon, - - - - -	160.54
June 1, Paid H. J. Fenton, 165,000 trout,	495.00
June 1, Paid H. J. Fenton, hatching and distributing 107,000 land-locked salmon, - - - - -	178.30
June 1, Paid H. J. Fenton, hatching and distributing 110,000 Penobscot salmon, - - - - -	169.96
June 1, Paid H. J. Fenton, stationery, etc.,	29.84
July 9, Paid H. J. Fenton, hatching shad,	442.07
Oct. 17, Paid R. B. Chalker, collecting shad statistics, - - - - -	25.00
Sept. 3, George N. Woodruff, pay, - -	129.00
Sept. 3, George N. Woodruff, expenses, -	147.60
Nov. 30, Robert G. Pike, pay, - - -	192.00
Nov. 30, Robert G. Pike, expenses, - -	121.57
Nov. 28, Wm. M. Hudson, pay, - - -	351.00
Nov. 28, Wm. M. Hudson, expenses, - -	126.39

\$4,105.63

Balance on hand December 1, 1883,	\$209.68
-----------------------------------	----------

*Forest and Stream* presents its annual corrected list of the Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries of the different Provinces, States, and Territories of North America:

## FISH COMMISSIONERS.

*Dominion of Canada.*

W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner, - - Ottawa, Ont.

*Province of New Brunswick.*

W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, - St. John.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

W. H. Rogers, Inspector, - - - - Amherst.

*Province of Prince Edward's Island.*

J. H. Duvar, Inspector, - - - - Alberton.

*Province of British Columbia.*

A. C. Anderson, - - - - - Victoria.

*The United States.*

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, - - - - Washington, D. C.

*Alabama.*

Col. D. R. Hundley, - - - - - Mooresville.

Hon. C. S. G. Doster, - - - - - Prattville.

*Arizona.*

Hon. J. J. Gosper, - - - - - Prescott.

Hon. Richard Rule, - - - - - Tombstone.

J. H. Tagart, Business Manager, - - - Yuma.

*Arkansas.*

John E. Reardon, - - - - - Little Rock.

James H. Hornibrook, - - - - - Little Rock.

H. A. Rottaken, - - - - - Little Rock.



*California.*

A. B. Dibble,	-	-	-	-	-	Grass Valley, Nevada.
R. H. Buckingham,	-	-	-	-	-	Washington, Yolo Co.
J. D. Redding,	-	-	-	-	-	San Francisco.

*Colorado.*

Wilson E. Sisty,	-	-	-	-	-	Idaho Springs.
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------------

*Connecticut.*

Dr. W. M. Hudson,	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
Robert G. Pike,	-	-	-	-	-	Middletown.
G. N. Woodruff,	-	-	-	-	-	Sherman.

*Delaware.*

Enoch Moore, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	Wilmington.
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------------

*Georgia.*

Hon. J. T. Henderson,	Com'r of Agriculture,	Atlanta.
Dr. H. H. Carey,	Supt. of Fisheries,	La Grange.

*Illinois.*

N. K. Fairbank,	President,	-	-	-	Chicago.
S. P. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	Quincy.
S. P. McDole,	-	-	-	-	Aurora.

*Indiana.*

Calvin Fletcher,	-	-	-	-	-	Spencer, Owen Co.
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

*Iowa.*

B. F. Shaw,	-	-	-	-	-	Anamosa.
A. A. Mosher,	-	-	-	-	-	Spirit Lake.

*Kansas.*

W. S. Gile,	-	-	-	-	-	Venango.
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------

*Kentucky.*

Wm. Griffith, President,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
P. H. Darby,	-	-	-	-	Princeton.
John B. Walker,	-	-	-	-	Madisonville.
Hon. C. J. Walton,	-	-	-	-	Munfordville.
Hon. John A. Steele,	-	-	-	-	Versailles.
W. C. Price,	-	-	-	-	Danville.
Dr. W. Van Antwerp,	-	-	-	-	Mt. Sterling.
Hon. J. M. Chambers,	-	-	-	-	Independence, Kenton Co.
A. H. Goble,	-	-	-	-	Catlettsburg.
J. H. Mallory,	-	-	-	-	Bowling Green.

*Maine.*

E. M. Stilwell,	-	-	-	-	Bangor.
Henry O. Stanley,	-	-	-	-	Dixfield.

*Maryland.*

Thomas Hughlett,	-	-	-	-	Easton.
G. W. Delawder,	-	-	-	-	Oakland.

*Massachusetts.*

E. A. Brackett,	-	-	-	-	Winchester.
Asa French,	-	-	-	-	South Braintree.
F. W. Putnam,	-	-	-	-	Cambridge.

*Michigan.*

J. C. Parker, President,	-	-	-	-	Grand Rapids.
A. J. Kellogg,	-	-	-	-	Detroit.
John H. Bissell,	-	-	-	-	Detroit.

*Minnesota.*

1st District—Daniel Cameron,	-	-	-	-	La Crescent.
2d District—Dr. William M. Sweeney,	-	-	-	-	Red Wing.
3d District—Dr. Robt. Ormsby Sweeny,	-	-	-	-	Pres., St. Paul.

*Missouri.*

John Reid,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
J. G. W. Steedman, Chairman,	-	-	-	-	St. Louis.
J. S. Logan,	-	-	-	-	St. Joseph.

*Nebraska.*

R. R. Livingston,	-	-	-	-	Plattsmouth.
William L. May,	-	-	-	-	Fremont.
B. E. B. Kennedy,	-	-	-	-	Omaha.

*Nevada.*

Hon. Hubb G. Parker,	-	-	-	-	Carson City.
----------------------	---	---	---	---	--------------

*New Hampshire.*

George W. Riddle,	-	-	-	-	Manchester.
Luther Hayes,	-	-	-	-	South Milton.
Elliott B. Hodge,	-	-	-	-	Plymouth.

*New Jersey.*

Theodore Morford, President,	-	-	-	-	Newton.
Richard S. Jenkins,	-	-	-	-	Camden.
William Wright,	-	-	-	-	Newark.

*New York.*

Hon. R. Barnwell Roosevelt, Pres.,	-	-	-	-	New York.
Gen. Richard U. Sherman, Secretary,	-	-	-	-	New Hf'd, Oneida Co.
Edward M. Smith,	-	-	-	-	Rochester.
Eugene G. Blackford,	-	-	-	-	Brooklyn.

*North Carolina.*

S. G. Worth,	-	-	-	-	Raleigh.
--------------	---	---	---	---	----------

*Ohio.*

Col. L. A. Harris, President,	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati.
Charles W. Bond, Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	Toledo.
Halsey C. Post, Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Sandusky.

*Pennsylvania.*

John Gay,	-	-	-	-	Greensburg.
Hon. B. L. Hewit,	-	-	-	-	Holidaysburg.
James Duffy,	-	-	-	-	Marietta.
John Hummel,	-	-	-	-	Selin's Grove.
G. M. Miller,	-	-	-	-	Wilkesbarre.
Arthur Maginnis,	-	-	-	-	Swift Water.

*Rhode Island.*

John H. Barden,	-	-	-	-	Rockland.
Henry T. Root,	-	-	-	-	Providence.
Col. Amos Sherman,	-	-	-	-	Woonsocket.

*South Carolina.*

Hon. A. P. Butler, Com'r of Agriculture,	Columbia.
C. J. Huske, Superintendent of Fisheries,	Columbia.

*Tennessee.*

W. W. McDowell,	-	-	-	-	Memphis.
H. H. Sneed,	-	-	-	-	Chattanooga.
Edward D. Hicks,	-	-	-	-	Nashville.

*Texas.*

John B. Lubbock,	-	-	-	-	Austin.
------------------	---	---	---	---	---------

*Vermont.*

Hiram A. Cutting,	-	-	-	-	Luenburgh.
Herbert Brainerd,	-	-	-	-	St. Albans.

*Virginia.*

Col. Marshall DeDonald,	-	-	-	-	Berryville.
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	-------------

*West Virginia.*

H. B. Miller, President,	-	-	-	-	Wheeling.
C. S. White, Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Romney.
N. M. Lowry,	-	-	-	-	Hinton.

*Wisconsin.*

The Governor, *ex-officio*.

Philo Dunning, President,	-	-	-	Madison.
C. L. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer,				Janesville.
J. V. Jones,	-	-	-	Oshkosh.
J. F. Antisdel,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
Mark Douglas,	-	-	-	Melrose.
C. Hutchinson,	-	-	-	Beetown.



*Wyoming Territory.*

Dr. M. C. Barkwell, Chairman,	-	-	-	Cheyenne.
Otto Gramm, Secretary,	-	-	-	Laramie.
N. L. Andrews,	-	-	-	Johnson County.
E. W. Bennett,	-	-	-	Carbon County.
P. J. Downs,	-	-	-	Uinta County.
T. W. Quinn,	-	-	-	Sweetwater County.

# APPENDIX.

---

## CHAPTER II.

An Act amending an Act for the Protection of Fish in Pattagonsett Lake.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. Section two of chapter twenty-two of the public acts of 1880 (page 506) is hereby amended by inserting after the word "lake," in the second line, the words "without the consent of the owner of said lake," so that the section when amended shall read as follows: Any person who shall take any fish with hook and line from the waters of said lake, without the consent of the owner of said lake, between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of March, shall be fined seven dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, February 15, 1883.

## CHAPTER XXV.

An Act regulating Fishing in Mudge Pond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* Every person who shall set or draw any net or seine, draft or drag-net, or take any fish by spearing in the waters of Mudge pond in the town of Sharon, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Approved, April 4, 1883.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

An Act relating to Fishing in Taunton Lake.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. Every person who shall take fish of any kind from Taunton lake, in the town of Newtown, or who shall molest, injure, or disturb the spawn or young of any fish in

said lake, between the first day of February and the first day of July, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

SEC. 2. So much of section twelve, part two, chapter four, title sixteen, of the general statutes (page 225), as relates to fishing in said Taunton lake, is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 21, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XXXI.

##### An Act relating to Fishing in Fresh Pond, Stratford.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. No person shall use any seine, net, trap, or contrivance of any kind other than a hook and line, for catching fish in Fresh pond, in the town of Stratford.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, March 21, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XXXVI.

##### An Act relating to Fishing in Lake Wononscopomoc and Lake Washinee.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. Every person who shall take or assist in taking any fish from Lake Wononscopomoc at Lakeville, or from Lake Washinee, one of the Twin lakes, at Chapinville, both in the town of Salisbury, between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of June, shall be fined not more than thirty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both.

SEC. 2. Prosecutions for the violation of this act may be determined by a justice of the peace, subject to the right of appeal.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XXXVII.

##### An Act relating to the Taking of Eels.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* Every person who shall take or assist in taking any eels from any pond or stream in the towns of Stamford and Darien, between the twentieth day of March and the twentieth

day of October, shall be fined not exceeding seven dollars for every such offense.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

##### An Act for the Protection of Eels.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* Any person who shall set or use any eel pot, trap, net, seine, weir, pound, or other contrivance for the catching of eels, or shall catch or take eels otherwise than by a hook and line or spear, in any of the waters adjacent to or within the towns of Waterford, East Lyme, or Clinton, shall be fined not exceeding seven dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XXXIX.

##### An Act regulating Fishing in Mill River in the Town of Fairfield.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. No person shall set or draw any net or seine, draft or drag-net, in that part of Mill river in the town of Fairfield, which is between Jelliff's dam, so called, and the southwestern extremity of the breakwater at the mouth of said river, with a mesh less than two and a half inches square.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate this act shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both.

SEC. 3. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be determined by a justice of the peace.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

#### CHAPTER XLIV.

##### An Act regulating Fishing in Marsh Lake.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* Every person who shall take fish of any kind from Marsh lake, in the towns of Bristol and Plymouth, between the fifteenth day of November and the first day of April during the three years succeeding the passage of this act, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, March 28, 1883.



## CHAPTER XLV.

## An Act relating to Fishing in West Hill Pond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. No person shall take any black bass from West Hill pond, in the towns of New Hartford and Barkhamsted, between April thirtieth and June tenth, nor at any other time in any manner except with hook and line with a bait or artificial fly.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding seven dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

## CHAPTER LXIII.

## An Act regulating Fisheries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. No person shall take any speckled trout from the running waters in the town of Cornwall before the first day of April, 1885.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate this act shall be fined not more than seven dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect April fifteenth, 1883.

Approved, April 4, 1883.

## CHAPTER LXIV.

## An Act in addition to an Act regulating Fishing in the Housatonic River.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* Every person who shall take or attempt to take any fish in or from the Housatonic river, between the bridge known as Zoar bridge and the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company, otherwise than with a hook and line, or troll, shall be punished by a fine of not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both.

Approved, April 4, 1883.

## CHAPTER LXXXVII.

## An Act for the Protection of Fish in Quinnipiac River.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:* SECTION 1. Any person who shall place

weirs or other contrivances in the Quininiac river for the purpose of obstructing the passage of fish below Doolittle's dam, so called, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three or more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the placing of nets along the shores of said river, provided at least seven-eighths of the passage-way remain unobstructed.

SEC. 2. Chapter twenty-nine of the public acts of 1875 (page 17) is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 19, 1883.

# THIRD REPORT

OF THE

## SHELL FISH COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

General Assembly, January Session, 1884.

---

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, STEAM PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS.

1884.





# STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency the Governor and the General Assembly of the  
State of Connecticut:*

The Commissioners of Shell Fisheries respectfully present their  
Third Annual Report.

The work of the Commissioners during the past year may be considered under the following divisions :

1. Old grounds designated by Town Committees within State jurisdiction.
2. Grounds designated by the Commissioners.
3. Natural beds.
4. Buoying.
5. Mapping private grounds.
6. Appraising and taxing grounds.
7. General remarks.

### OLD GROUNDS.

Before the passage of the act of 1881, whereby the State grounds were placed in charge of your Commissioners, all designations were made by town committees. With few exceptions these committees were composed of men more familiar with the water and its industries than with law. Although acting with the best intentions, their work was defective and incomplete. In many instances designations were made according to sketch maps, which were roughly lined out into rectangles, regardless of proportions or distances; each rectangle being supposed to enclose two acres. In describing a two-acre designation it was generally said to be bounded by the adjoining owners; as for

example, "North by John Smith, East by William Brown," and so on. And this was all the documentary evidence afforded for determining the correct position of any piece of designated ground. So far as the title came under consideration, the Commissioners had but little difficulty; for however imperfect it might appear, if there was any evidence that the designating committee had endeavored in good faith to make a grant according to law, the Commissioners were bound to recognize, and did recognize, it as sufficient, in pursuance of Section 8, Chapter CLX. of the laws of 1881.

But when it was attempted to ascertain the exact locality of a lot so designated, difficulties were presented that seemed insurmountable. Taking a group of designations mapped as above stated and going upon the ground to locate them, it was found in some instances that there was not ground enough to satisfy the claimants; and some had buoyed out what they honestly supposed to be their designated ground, but which on examination proved to be on a neighboring owner, or on land entirely outside the map. Fortunately, a large proportion of these grounds had not been cultivated, and shifting the owners on to their proper territory was accomplished with little or no trouble. But where there was not sufficient ground to satisfy all the designations, one of two results followed: either the claimants had to be recognized in the order of the dates of their respective designations, in which case the last claimants found little or no territory to satisfy their claims; or, the claimants had to agree among themselves, that each should lose a little in order that all might have a share. The first result has happened in one or two instances where no serious loss followed; but the second result has been the more frequent one. The oystermen fully appreciating the situation, have generally acted in a commendable spirit of forbearance and good will towards each other, and under the advice of the Commissioners they have so adjusted their respective claims that every one received something under his designation. Most questions of this character are now settled. There are some in the western part of the State that cannot be determined until further surveys are made; but it is expected that during the current year these too will be settled, and the way made clear for completing the State maps.

#### COMMISSIONERS' DESIGNATIONS.

The number of applications made for oyster grounds between November, 1882, and November, 1883, was one hundred and eighty-three (183), covering an area of fourteen thousand six hundred

eighty-seven and four-tenths ( $14,687\frac{4}{10}$ ) acres. (One application was cancelled; two were withdrawn and six rejected, aggregating an area of  $752\frac{8}{10}$  acres. The whole area of grounds deeded the past year is fourteen thousand nine hundred seven, and ninety-three one-hundredths ( $14,907\frac{93}{100}$ ) acres, which netted to the State the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred eighty-two, and sixteen one-hundredths ( $16,382.16$ ) dollars.

During the three years of their service the Commissioners have sold  $38,548\frac{9}{10}$  acres, which netted to the State the sum of \$42,403.79. Besides this,  $12,539\frac{8}{10}$  acres more have been allowed, and deeds therefor ordered, which will net the further sum of \$13,793.78. All the applications made in 1881 have been acted on, and there is no unfinished business for that year. For the year 1882, twenty deeds remain to be drawn, two deeds await surveys, two applications are contested, and five deeds await payment. For the year 1883, seventy-six deeds remain to be drawn, nineteen await surveys, five are contested, and five await payment. All deeds are drawn as soon as practicable. Any delay happening after an application is granted is generally due to the want of some data necessary to an accurate description, or to unavoidable accident. Rejected applications have generally been owing to the fact that the grounds applied for were on natural beds, or had already been designated to others.

There have been several applications for grounds, which on investigation were found to be in possession of persons who had not a shadow or pretence of title. These persons had buoyed out, and in some instances had planted, the grounds without authority. Although they had opportunity to get a title for them from the Commissioners, they neglected to do so, and they also failed to list the same for taxes. It was obvious that they designed to defraud the State. The title was evidently in the State, and it was the duty of the Commissioners to grant it to the first applicant who should take the necessary legal steps to obtain it. In such cases, however, if the party in possession had any stock upon the grounds he was allowed a reasonable time to remove it. The attention of the Commissioners has been called to several other cases of this character, and it should be clearly understood that the Commissioners have no option, but are bound by law to make sale of such grounds, and cover the price of them into the State Treasury, whenever a proper application is made for them. Two or three years' illegal occupation creates no rights which the Commissioners can respect. It is hoped that persons who

flatter themselves that they can secure a title or gain any advantage over honest applicants, will be wise in time, and if they wish to hold the ground they occupy, they will make immediate application and pay for the same.

#### NATURAL BEDS.

The difficulties attending the work of outlining, surveying and mapping the natural beds were fully explained in the Report of 1883. The conclusion then reached by the Commissioners was that arbitrary straight lines, which were approximately true, were the only practical boundary lines for these beds; these lines to be so chosen that the entire natural bed shall be enclosed; while each line shall have a convenient range with prominent objects on the shore, so that the oystermen can readily find, and keep within, the limits of the bed.

The Commissioners have followed this rule in exploring, surveying and mapping the natural beds of the State; and they have completed their work upon all except the Fish-Island and the Roton-Point Beds. Relative to these, a number of hearings have been had and considerable testimony of a conflicting character has been taken. The beds have been explored by dredging and otherwise; but with the exception of the South line, commonly known as "the old Committee's line," an exact description, at present, is impracticable. Besides this, the territory on and around the beds is in litigation, and as valuable interests are involved, the Commissioners deem it unwise to prejudice in any way by their decision the interests of contending parties.

A complete description of the eight natural beds which have been determined will be found in the appendix to this report. They have been carefully prepared and the Commissioners respectfully recommend that they be ratified and confirmed by statute.

The following is a list of these beds :

	ACRES.						
Cornell Reef, Natural Bed, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Portchester, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
Great Captains, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Field Point, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Greenwich Point, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	403
Fairfield Bar and Fairfield, Natural Bed, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,237
Bridgeport, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	334
Stratford, " " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,055
Total number of acres, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,498



## BUOYING.

When the Commissioners began the work imposed upon them by the State, about 45,000 acres of ground had been designated by town committees within the area of State jurisdiction. A few of the lots so granted were buoyed out by the owners, but not with any degree of accuracy, except in a few instances. The law required that these lots should be surveyed, mapped and buoyed under the supervision of the Commissioners. The aggregate area designated by the Commissioners during the past three years is 38,548 acres, which have also to be surveyed, mapped and buoyed. The whole number of acres thus subject to the care of the Engineer is 83,548, besides 15,714 acres awaiting the action of the Commissioners. The work thus required of the Commissioners involves not only a vast amount of severe labor, but extraordinary patience, exactitude and skill. It is due to the members of the engineering department, Messrs. Bogart, Sanford, and Pike, Jr., to say that they have discharged their duties in this perplexing and fatiguing work with an alacrity and ability that deserves the highest commendation. The elaborate triangulation work upon which the accuracy of the surveying, mapping and buoying depends, extending from the State boundary at Rye to the Connecticut River, was completed last year, and all the mathematical data pertaining to the angles, signal points and objects of reference have been tabulated for practical use. The whole number of triangulation points determined is 118, and this after repeated observations and scientific tests. Of these points, thirty-five are marked by signals built generally in tripod form by the Commissioners; the rest consist of prominent natural or artificial objects, such as steeples, chimneys, light houses, trees, etc.

Thus has been established for all future time, an accurate and permanent basis, in reference to which the exact position of any point on the water may be determined. And the ascertainment of such points on the water is what has occupied much of the time of the engineers the past year. Having possession of the data of all the triangulation points, the engineers had only to go upon a lot, take the sextant angles formed by three lines radiating from a corner and extending over known signal points, they could easily determine the exact geodetic position of that corner and place it on the map; and so of all the other corners. In this way not only the location of the the lot but its correct area is secured. Experience shows that most of the uncertainty and difficulty of surveys on the water are avoided

by this application of exact science to the work. Without such a method, too, many valuable designations far away from the shore could not have been made. Besides this, the Commissioners have thereby been supplied with valuable data for the settlement of the many disputes growing out of the inaccurate descriptions of town committees.

The number of buoys set was 347. The setting of a buoy is of course preceded by a search for its proper place. This is done by two observers, each having a sextant, and observing simultaneously. The approximate position having been reached, the boat is slowly moved about under the principal observer's orders, and when the true position is reached, which gives both observers the true sextant angles, the buoy is dropped upon the spot. It is clear that considerable time is required to set a buoy. In addition to the 347 buoys thus set, the true places of 431 old buoys have been surveyed, the results tabulated, and the buoys reset.

The Commissioners' State line touches various points or headlands, and it has been found that disputes were likely to arise unless the points where the line touched were accurately determined. This has been done at eleven places, the names of which appear in the engineer's report. All these points are on the high-water line according to law.

#### MAPPING.

It is obvious, upon a moment's reflection, that all the work above described is necessarily preliminary to the making of a map for the State, and sections thereof for the towns. As fast as the facts are procured, as stated, they are brought to the office and properly arranged and digested for use. Copies of the records of town designations, prepared by the Secretary, are at hand, and no lot is placed upon the map until a careful examination is made of its designation, in the light of the Engineer's survey. If no objection appears, the lot is given its true place and exact area on the map. This work requires mathematical exactness and great skill in the use of scientific instruments. It is a work that cannot be done hurriedly. Still it has been pushed almost to completion, and during the coming year it is expected that every town will have its map supplied by the office according to law.

#### TAXES.

Taxes were laid upon the oyster grounds within State jurisdiction for the benefit of the State for the first time during the past year.

Every dollar due to the State was collected and paid into its Treasury, amounting in the whole to the sum of \$3,681.47, and this without resorting to legal measures in a single instance.

No pains were spared by the Commissioners in the preparation of the requisite blanks, and due notice of the tax was given to all parties liable, with ample time to fill out the blanks and return them to the office. Yet a large number of owners failed to return their lists within the time required by law. This was doubtless owing in a great degree to the novelty of the duty and to ignorance of the law. Notices were sent to all delinquents, and before the tax became due and payable the lists were completed and a penalty of ten per cent additional to the lists was imposed on delinquents pursuant to the requirements of the law. In a few instances obvious attempts were made to conceal ownership and evade the tax. The incomplete state of the surveying and mapping and the defectiveness of the town designations afforded favorable opportunities for such attempts; but it is believed that most, if not all, of them were frustrated, and little or nothing has been lost to the State. It is due to the great body of oyster-growers of the State that the Commissioners should say that when the tax bills became due and payable, the greater number of them were promptly paid. The rest were collected by dint of repeated notices and personal importunities. The management of the details of this business was mainly the work of the Commissioner's Secretary, Mr. Frederick Botsford, to whose efficiency these admirable results are largely due.

The Commissioners confidently believe that the present year's taxes will exceed those of last year by a considerable amount. The whole area designated last year will be added to the lists; the value of new grounds brought under cultivation will be enhanced; and the general success of the oyster industry must operate to improve the prices of grounds everywhere in the Sound. Hence a much larger aggregate valuation will appear in the lists, from which a much larger aggregate tax will be gathered.

There is another important fact which bears upon this subject, one to which the Commissioners feel constrained to call particular attention: By law all owners are required to file with the Commissioners a statement, *under oath*, wherein they shall give not only the number of acres owned by them, but also *the value thereof per acre*. With many honorable exceptions, the valuations of cultivated grounds have been set in the lists at ridiculously small figures. A reasonable estimate would unquestionably increase these figures tenfold. A comparison of the lists with each other is conclusive of these under-

valuations. Adjacent lots, of like character and condition in every respect, are valued, the one five, ten or fifteen times more than the other, and this simply because one owner has a better moral sense than another. Some men deem it commendable to deceive the tax gatherer. They do not seem to realize the fact that in doing so they commit perjury and rob the State. So great were the differences in the valuation of grounds given in the lists, the Commissioners were compelled to perform a great amount of labor before they could approximate to a reasonable equalization of values; and in doing this the figures were largely increased; and yet not without great misgiving in many cases that the increased valuation was not as high as it ought to be. The novelty of the work of making an entire new list without any previous list for a guide, and the difficulty experienced in procuring information except from parties directly or indirectly interested, forced the Commissioners to place the estimates below, rather than above, the true valuation. With the last year's list as a guide and the information accumulated during the past year, it is expected that lists will be more accurate, and thereby a larger return will be made to the State.

The plea, so often heard, that the oyster industry of the State is in its infancy and should consequently be lightly taxed, is more plausible than sound. It is true the industry is in its infancy, but the infant has had a gigantic development and growth, and is fully able to bear its fair share of public burdens. The pioneers of deep water planting have been so long and so conspicuously successful that their business must be regarded as established. The many who have more recently embarked in the business have doubtless been prompted so to do by the reasonable prospect of a like success. In view of the cheapness of grounds, and the moderate cost of cultivating, the net profits must be considered large. It is admitted that there are risks in the business, and that serious losses sometimes arise from storms, noxious animals and other causes; but the chances of profit are not thereby materially diminished. In the long run the results are quite as gratifying as are those of the best mercantile or manufacturing industries. This is corroborated by the experience of those who have been longest in the business in this State, and also of most of the Rhode Island cultivators. The grocer or butcher just starting in a business where he has invested his capital, it may be his all, would not think of asking any reduction or exemption from tax because his business was in its infancy. He knows that whatever property he owns is subject to taxation, regardless of the risks attendant upon its investment. And so it is with the oyster grower: there



is no valid reason why his property should not be fairly appraised and a fair tax raised thereon. Judging from the lists which have been presented for this year's taxes, it is believed that a better view of this subject begins to prevail among the oystermen.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

From information obtained from time to time throughout the past year, it is believed that the cultivators have generally been prosperous. The area of cultivated grounds has been annually increased for several years, and the crops last year were larger than ever before. The weather during the last season was favorable for spawning, and a very large set was the result, and it is doing well. The oysters this year are of excellent quality, and great quantities have been sold in the home markets and many thousand bushels shipped abroad. The star-fish has done considerable damage, in some cases ruining whole beds in an incredibly short time. But as the oyster cultivators become more familiar with their habits, they are enabled to fight them with better results. It is a fact that cannot be too often repeated that constant watchfulness is necessary to protect the oysters from these ravenous marauders. It is well known that those who neglect their beds suffer most, while those who exercise due vigilance are comparatively free from molestation. Those who have steamers find them very useful in this important work. It has been asserted that the natural beds are the chief breeding grounds of the star-fish, and that grounds in their neighborhood have suffered most from their attacks; and the reason given for this is that the natural beds are worked only in the best paying places, while the neglected parts are left to the undisturbed enjoyment of the star-fish. The following letter gives an interesting account of the experience of Mr. Henry J. Lewis, one of the largest cultivators in the State, during the past year.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 19, 1883.

*Hon. R. G. Pike, Chairman of Shell Fish Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I have made inquiries about the number of star-fish caught off Stratford and the amount of damage done by them, etc., and find by as careful an estimate as can be made that the owners of oyster grounds adjoining the Bridgeport public bed (from whence these star-fish came) caught between November 1st and December 14th (11,000) eleven thousand bushels of star-fish. These star fish have spread over and destroyed five hundred acres of

oysters since about October 15th. These oysters were mostly the planted crops of 1881, 1882 and 1883.

In estimating the value of this crop, I estimate what it would amount to when gathered, as it would be as difficult to determine the loss now as it would be the destruction of a crop of growing grain.

At a low estimate, they have destroyed oysters which would have made a crop within the next three years of two hundred thousand (200,000) bushels, and possibly twice that amount.

We have had from six to ten steamers at work constantly catching star-fish from about November 1st, at an expense of at least five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and we are still catching them. It appears that we are gaining on them, and we hope to keep them within their present limits; but how long it will take to catch them, or how many more there are to come from the public bed we do not know. How much more damage they will do to the oysters we can not estimate.

Oysters like the crop destroyed bring from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel, as we take them up when two, three and four years old, so that the loss exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) already.

These star-fish are the hatch of 1882, and were first seen in July and August of that year, attached to the shells on the public bed.

They were small, round, orange colored spots, having the outline of a star on them. They measure now from two to four inches across.

The larger portion of the men who work on the public beds have thrown the star-fish back on to the bed again after catching them.

Yours respectfully,

H. J. LEWIS.

Two statements in Mr. Lewis' letter deserve special notice, the one that the star fish breed on the public beds, and the other that a large portion of the men who work on public beds throw the star-fish back upon the bed after catching them. The Commissioners have repeatedly heard similar statements from other cultivators, whose business gives them frequent opportunities to observe the beds and those who work upon them.

Mr. Henry C. Rowe, another of the largest, and one of the most successful cultivators, says:

"We spent twelve hundred dollars working at stars. One steamer was at work steadily for about nine weeks, and another at intervals as she could be spared. The star-fish were very large, some over one foot across from tip to tip. They came on to two of our lots, which were two miles apart. They struck in about the first of September, but we cleaned them pretty nearly all out. If we had not done so the crops on both pieces would have been destroyed."

The steamers of the Messrs. Hoyt Brothers, Landcraft Brothers,

Smith Brothers, and other large planters, have been of great service in catching and removing these destructive visitors. Sail vessels are of but little use in the work. But if all who are interested would honestly coöperate in efforts so essential to the protection of their property, it is believed by those who are best informed upon the subject that the loss to the industry would be trifling. The natural or public beds are not so carefully and thoroughly worked as the private beds are, and no systematic efforts are made to destroy the star-fish. This can be done efficiently only by the steamers, and these are not permitted on the natural beds. Doubtless some are caught in the dredges of the sail boats, but they are few in number, and if these are thrown back upon the bed, as is generally alleged, their net catch of the stars amounts to nothing. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the natural bed affords the most favorable condition for their rapid multiplication.

One would suppose that self interest would naturally prompt those who get their living from a natural bed to be solicitous to protect and preserve it—but it is not so. The avarice of to-day blinds them to the prospects of to-morrow. In the free scramble for the oysters, they have no thought but “to keep what they get and catch what they can,” and it would be lost time to them to dredge for stars while others dredge for oysters. In this spirit, too, when assorting their catch, they throw overboard the stars with the other refuse matter.

The Commissioners would not give the impression that all the men who work upon the natural beds are open to these charges; nor would they give the impression that the natural-bed oystermen as a class are any worse than the same number of men in any other occupation. The Commissioners have found them, with few exceptions, honest, industrious and well disposed. No one can be reasonably blamed for omitting to do that which is the joint duty of all—for failing to coöperate where coöperation is impossible. If the public beds, therefore, are to be kept clear of stars, it must be done in some other way than by the voluntary efforts of the oystermen. Those, however, who throw back upon the bed the stars they have caught in their net, are inexcusable, and deserve punishment. There is a law against throwing stars upon any beds, but it is difficult to detect the offenders. This is of minor importance, however, when compared with the necessity of adopting some method of checking the growth of the stars.

Those who work on these beds sell their catch to the cultivators



1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,814 40
1869,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,949 15
1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527 65
1871,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,186 63
1872,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,772 95
1873,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,483 88
1874,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,997 05
1875,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,276 00
1876,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,300 00
1877,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,045 25
1878,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,582 90
1879,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,860 00
1880,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,190 00
1881,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,333 00
1882,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,850 00
1883,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,312 00
1884, estimated,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00

About 11,000 acres are now occupied by private beds, which yield annually about 1,000,000 bushels of oysters, valued at \$1,500,000.

The total area of cultivated ground in Connecticut in 1882, under State jurisdiction, was 9,007 acres, according to the tax list of that year. The area then cultivated under town jurisdiction is not known, but an average of the various estimates given would make it at least 2,000 acres. This would make the whole area of Connecticut in 1882 about equal to that of Rhode Island in 1884. During the last two years, however, our area has been largely extended and there are probably not far from twenty thousand acres under cultivation to-day. There were 216 owners in 1882 against 290 in 1883, and the number increases annually. Of these owners only five have five acres and under apiece, twenty-two have between five acres and twenty acres apiece, and the remaining two hundred and sixty-three have twenty acres or more apiece. With few exceptions most of these owners are practical oyster-growers, and they have bought the grounds with the design to cultivate them, and there is good reason to believe that inasmuch as the industry in Connecticut has, in less than ten years, attained a growth equal to that of Rhode Island in twenty years; its prospects of a still greater development in the future are excellent.

It is noticeable that with the increase of the oyster industry, steamers are fast taking the place of sailing vessels. Every year new steamers appear on the grounds. While the sailing vessels are subject to the winds and tides, and can work only in pleasant weather,



the steamer works all the year through, stopped only by the more severe winter storms. There are now on the Sound, belonging to Connecticut oystermen, thirty-one of these steamers, having an aggregate carrying capacity of 27,225 bushels. The following table shows the name of each steamer, her owner, her captain, and her capacity :

## LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS.

No.	STEAMER.	CAPACITY.	OWNER.	CAPTAIN.	LOCALITY.
1	Gordon Rowe,	1,300 Bush.	H. C. Rowe,	H. C. Rowe,	New Haven.
2	Wm. H. Lockwood,	800 "	H. C. Rowe,	Harvey Barnes,	"
3	J. & G. H. Smith,	1,000 "	J. & G. H. Smith,	Wm. H. Davis,	"
4	Smith Bros.,	1,600 "	Smith Bros.,	Marcus P. Smith,	"
5	Molly,	200 "	G. W. Dayton,	G. W. Dayton,	"
6	Emily Mansfield,	800 "	F. Mansfield & Sons,	Wm. F. Mansfield,	"
7	Morgan,	950 "	S. F. Smith & Co.,	Sidney F. Smith,	"
8	Daisy E. Smith,	1,200 "	Jeremiah Smith & Son,	Geo. W. Hitchings,	"
9	The Hoyt Brothers Co.,	2,000 "	The Hoyt Brothers Co.,	C. W. Hoyt,	"
10	Josuna Bedell,	1,000 "	Barnes & Munson,	Henry A. Barnes,	"
11	H. A. Stevens,	275 "	Ludington & Palmer,	Ami P. Ludington,	"
12	Brookhaven,	1,000 "	Lancraft Bros.,	G. E. Lancraft,	"
13	Lizzie E. Woodend,	1,000 "	Wm. Weissbarth,	John Coleman,	"
14	Ivernina,	1,000 "			
15	Enterprise,	800 "	Mervin & Son,	E. I. Ford,	Milford.
16	Spark,	200 "	H. J. Lewis,	Geo. Cleveland,	Bridgeport.
17	C. S. Conklin,	900 "	H. J. Lewis,	Frank Potter,	"
18	Florence,	1,200 "	H. J. Lewis,	Nelson Wakely,	"
19	Fred. F. Brown,	700 "	Brown & Lewis,	Isaac E. Brown,	"
20	Fleet Foot,	500 "	Wheeler Hawley,	Wheeler Hawley,	"
21	Annie,	400 "	Dennis, Swanberg & West	William T. Dennis,	"
22	Minnie B.,	800 "	Beardsley & Son,	Frank Hinmiston,	"
23	Fredie W. Decker,	1,000 "	Peter Decker,	Peter Decker,	Norwalk.
24	Jupiter,	2,000 "	Wm. H. Rowe,	Wm. H. Rowe,	"
25	Early Bird,	400 "	Cook & Hilton,	Oliver Cook,	"
26	Henry J.,	1,500 "	Theo. S. Loundes,	Theo. S. Loundes,	"
27	Albirta,	900 "	Rowland & Tutthill,	Heavlon Rowland,	"
28	Mabel L. Stevens,	1,200 "	W. J. Stevens,	W. J. Stevens,	"
29	Sadie,	250 "	W. A. & Thos. Cumming,	Thomas Cumming,	Stamford.
30	Susie,	100 "	W. A. & Thos. Cumming,	H. C. Hatter,	"
31	White Cap,	250 "	W. H. H. Lockwood,	W. H. H. Lockwood,	Portchester.

In addition to the above, Messrs. Thomas Thomas, Caleb J. Ludington and Dexter K. Cole are building new steamers—Mr. Cole's being larger than any yet built for the business.

The artificial hatching of the oyster has engaged the attention of many eminent scientific men and oyster culturists for some years, and considerable advance has been made towards the development of a successful method. Dr. Brooks and Lieut. Winslow seem to be the most effective workers to this end. Meanwhile Prof. John A. Ryder has been testing the feasibility of breeding oysters on a large scale in ponds prepared for the purpose similar to ponds which have been often tried in France. A pond about 21 feet square by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep was dug in a salt marsh about 10 feet from the bay with which it was connected by a trench 2 feet wide by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. In the trench was a filter made of boards perforated with augur holes and faced on the inside with sacking; the 2-inch space between boards being filled with sharp, clean sand. Through this trench and filter the tide ebbed and flowed from 4 to 6 inches a tide. Notwithstanding the heat of the sun on the pond it was found that its temperature and that of the bay were the same, and the specific gravity of the water was also about the same. Into this pond artificially fertilized eggs were placed every two days. As a greater abundance of food was found there than in the bay, the spat grew rapidly. Stakes strung with shells were driven into the bottom and extended above the surface of the water where they were marked with the date of driving. The first were placed there July 7, and they were put in at intervals of two days until August 1. The male and female elements were taken from the breeders and were thoroughly mixed in water in the usual way; they were then allowed to stand from four to six hours to develop—fresh supplies of water being added at short intervals—and then they were distributed through the pond, where they were left subject to the influence of the flux and reflux of the tide. On the 22d of August young oysters were taken out adhering to the shells on the stakes, and they measured from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to 1 inch in diameter. This demonstrates that it is practicable to rear oysters in artificial ponds from the artificially fertilized eggs.

The foregoing is but a meagre sketch of Prof. Ryder's experiment, made from an exceedingly interesting account of it given in detail in the advance sheets of the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, vol. III., page 281, to which the reader is referred for complete information. It is hoped that some one on the Connecticut shore will repeat the experiment. It can be done at very little ex-

pense, and it may lead to valuable results. Many experiments with similar ponds have been tried in Europe, and in most instances they have failed. But Prof. Ryder, by ingeniously changing and simplifying the process, seems to have achieved a marked success. This experiment deserves the immediate attention of Connecticut oystergrowers. If they can make such method of cultivation profitable, there are large tracts of salt meadows near the Sound that could be made into valuable ponds. The stock reared in them would be accessible at all times, it could be protected readily and gathered easily; and although such a method might not be so economical as the natural method, it is believed that it would still be very profitable. If carried on generally, it would greatly increase the area of cultivated grounds in the State.

There is no lack of food for the oyster in the waters of the State. That in the neighborhood of the natural beds has been examined under the microscope, and the quantity of animal and vegetable matter found, especially of *diatomaceous flora*, is truly wonderful.

In last year's report the Commissioners expressed the belief that the muddy tracts which constitute a large portion of the bottom of the Sound would become valuable for cultivation at no distant day. From time to time in years past small tracts have been so improved; but the past year a hundred acre piece has been redeemed by Mr. H. J. Lewis, of Bridgeport. Sand, gravel and shells have been laid over the mud, and the bottom, thus hardened, has been made capable of cultivation. Every acre so redeemed virtually extends the area of the State and makes a substantial addition to its wealth. Other cultivators contemplate similar improvements of the now waste places under the water.

The laws relating to the oyster industry which were enacted at the last session of the Legislature will be found in the appendix to this report.

An inventory of the instruments and other property of the State, held and used by the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, is on file at their office, and amounts at cost price to \$1,216.51. During the past three years small implements, etc., have been worn out, to the value at cost price of \$5.20.

The work in the office and the field has proceeded uninterruptedly and satisfactorily to the Commissioners during the past year, and they only discharge a pleasant duty when they here testify to the faithfulness and zeal with which Secretary Botsford, Engineer Bogart and his assistants, Sandford and Pike, Jr., have discharged their respective duties.

The financial statement for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1883, is as follows :

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE SHELL FISH  
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount received and paid to State Treasurer, - -	\$20,516 13
From the following sources, viz.:	
For deposit fee on applications, - - -	\$1,474 23
For deeds delivered, - - - - -	14,907 93
For drawing assignments and recording fees of Clerk, - - - - -	166 50
For private surveys by Engineer's Department,	266 00
For deposit fee on trial of disputed boundaries,	10 00
For sale of field glass, - - - - -	10 00
For taxes collected, - - - - -	3,681 47
	<u>\$20,516 13</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salary of Clerk, \$1,200; postage, stationery, gas and furniture, &c., \$288.12, - -	\$1,488 12
For rent of office, - - - - -	225 00
For salaries and incidental expenses of Engi- neer's Department, - - - - -	6,180 56
Net expenses of office, - - - - -	\$7,893 68
For cash ret. for ground deeded to H. Fowler, to which a claim was established under a valid town title, - - - - -	370 70
For cash ret. for taxes collected on grounds in town jurisdiction, - - - - -	10 66
For cash ret. for deposit fees on applications rejected, - - - - -	171 20
	<u>\$8,446 24</u>
Balance in bank, Dec. 1st, 1882, - - - - -	80 04
Drawn from Treasurer, - - - - -	9,000 00
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$9,080 04</u>
Total amount paid out, as above, for which vouchers have been approved by the Comptroller, - - - - -	8,446 24
Balance in bank, Dec. 1, 1883, - - - - -	<u>\$633 80</u>

## SUMMARY.

Total receipts, - - - - -	\$20,516 13
Disbursements, - - - - -	8,446 24
Excess of receipts over disbursements, - - -	<u>\$12,069 89</u>
Receipts of the year ending Nov. 30th, 1883, - - -	20,516 13
Receipts of the year ending Nov. 30th, 1882, - - -	<u>18,487 26</u>
Increase of receipts, 1883, - - - - -	\$2,028 87
Total disbursements for year ending Nov. 30th, 1882, -	\$10,338 12
Total disbursements for year ending Nov. 30th, 1883, -	<u>8,446 24</u>
Decrease in disbursements, 1883, - - - - -	\$1,891 88
If we add for cash returned to applicants, - - -	<u>552 56</u>
The decrease of disbursements will be, - - - - -	<u>\$2,444 44</u>
Commissioners' pay for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1883, -	\$2,275 00
Commissioners' expenses, same period, - - - - -	<u>1,602 47</u>
Total of Commissioners' pay and expenses, - - -	\$3,877 47
All of which is respectfully submitted, this Nov. 30th, 1883.	

ROBERT G. PIKE,	} <i>Commissioners of</i>
WILLIAM M. HUDSON,	
GEORGE N. WOODRUFF,	
	<i>Shell Fisheries.</i>



## Engineer's Report.

---

*To the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries of the State of Connecticut :*

GENTLEMEN :—The usual activity has prevailed in the Engineer Department throughout the year. Outside work began March 1st, and continued till December 1st. The number of buoys set was 347. Buoys surveyed, 431. Rocks and trees whose position was determined with the sextant, 9. Total positions determined by sextants, 787.

I observed on the buoy work until June 30th. Mr. R. G. Pike, Jr., then began observing, and continued through the remainder of the season. Mr. D. C. Sanford observed the entire season. The successful meeting of all the demands for buoy work is in a great degree, due to the punctual and faithful work of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Pike, Jr. Buoy setting was called for, for shelling purposes in the towns between Norwalk and Old Lyme. From Norwalk westward the shelling was confined by understood ranges.

During the shelling season it is necessary that the buoying party be in communication with the office daily, and this involves not a little traveling. The buoy work was grouped as much as possible, but a day unfit for observing often caused serious complications of arrangements, which were definite for every day for weeks ahead. A lost day had to be made up, in some way; for the disappointed party could not lose a year in getting his ground started; neither could those next in order be disappointed. The management of this part of the work will become easier as the maps are perfected.

August 13th, your party moved to South Norwalk, and by taking board at a hotel became accessible to all the oystermen. Excepting three weeks spent at Greenwich, the party remained at South Norwalk until December 1st. The maps show a very creditable amount of work performed by Messrs. Sanford and Pike, Jr., during the time spent at South Norwalk and Greenwich. All the buoys surveyed were proof plotted during the field season, and thus the work was checked and made safe for final adjustment during the winter season.

During the past year I have drawn descriptions for the deeds of 174 applications; the mapping of these applications and the drawing of descriptions which are mathematical in character, were no easy task.

One hundred and thirty-five applications, having an aggregate area of 15,714 acres, are on file awaiting action. The total number of applications received since June, 1881, is 484. Area of the same, 84,545  $\frac{95}{100}$  acres. The triangulation work executed by the Commission in 1882, was computed by Mr. John G. Bramley. The results are entirely satisfactory, and show that this work will meet all demands. Each angle was measured eighteen times, and the triangles, with few exceptions, close with an error of less than six seconds.

The results of the triangulation work executed by Assistant Gershom Bradford, in accordance with the plan of coöperation with the coast survey, were duly received. Thus you have a complete system of triangulation work extending from the Connecticut River to Rye, N. Y., standard in quality and adequate for all your purposes. All necessary triangulation work along the coast, between the Connecticut River and the Rhode Island State line, will, by consent of Prof. Hilgard, be furnished to you without expense. This may be regarded as a first fruit of the resurvey of Long Island Sound.

Two complete copies of the horizontal angle books, and also of the descriptions of the triangulation stations, were made last winter by Mr. R. G. Pike, Jr. One copy was sent to the United States coast and geodetic survey office, in compliance with the request of Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Superintendent.

A complete copy in ink was also made of the buoy books. The original notes are in pencil and, therefore, subject to defacement. These copies will be used for general public reference.

#### SIGNALS.

The inspection and alterations of the signals have been attended to by Mr. Pike, Jr. Those east of New Haven, ten in number, were visited in the month of May. Eight of these signals were found to be in good condition. At Kelsey Point, Clinton, and at Cornfield Point the old signals were replaced by signals designed by Mr. Pike, Jr., having tripods made of two inch galvanized iron pipe. These tripods are leaded into proper stone piers. The boards are secured by staples.

Twelve signals west of New Haven, which were used last year as triangulation signals, have been changed into sextant signals.

Two signals have been added to those determined last year: one on the southern extremity of Shippan Point, and one at the mouth of the Five Mile River.

#### HIGH WATER LINE SURVEYS.

A survey of the high water line has been made at Byram Point, Greenwich Point, Shippan Point, Long Neck Point, Colyer's Point, Bell Island, Smith's Island, Copp's Island, Goose Island, Cockenoe's Island, and Stratford Point. These surveys make it possible to fix the point of

change in direction of your line of jurisdiction at these Points. On a broken line of coast it is not easy, without such surveys, to select the extreme south point of the coast, where the lines, which are tangent in both directions, meet.

#### THE GENERAL METHODS OF MAPPING THE GROUNDS.

The titles of some lots admit of several constructions, but in nearly all of these cases adjoining owners cultivate side by side without friction or complaint. Much care was taken to secure the presence of adjoining owners when our surveys were made, and the fact of their presence is duly noted in the note books.

In many of these cases the record title is capable of various constructions, and this imposes upon the Commissioners the duty of selection in the mapping of the grounds. Many of these ownerships can only be mapped by taking into consideration their environment. For example: there are irregular shaped ownerships situated from one to three miles off shore, whose record is simply a four-sided figure without scale or proportion, but said to contain a certain area (perhaps exclusive of rocky and muddy bottom) and the adjacent grounds marked by some person's name or with the words "public domain." If we turn to the records of persons owning the adjacent lots, we often find that they are described in much the same way: so that any attempt to make a technical solution of these records involves assumptions which might work injustice to many, unless liberal concessions are made by all parties interested.

These imperfect lay-outs have caused much trouble, for the reason that while the town committees could make them, they could not accurately buoy out the lots in accordance therewith.

#### THE TOWN MAPS IN DETAIL—OLD SAYBROOK, WESTBROOK AND CLINTON.

No designations had been made by town committees within the limits of your jurisdiction off the towns of Old Saybrook, Westbrook and Clinton. The applications received by you have been made regular in form and based on meridian lines, so that the maps of the lots off these towns are positive in all respects.

#### MADISON.

Off Madison only one designation had been made by the town committee. It is susceptible of exact mapping, and this town has also a positive map.

#### GUILFORD.

Off Guilford about 2,500 acres had been designated by the town committee. The layout was definite; the reference points obtainable and were readily connected with your triangulation system. The correct

mapping did not agree with the occupations: but as cultivation had not begun no inconvenience or loss resulted. All commissioners' work is based on meridian lines, which have recorded relations to definite points. The relative position of these points is precisely known.

#### BRANFORD.

The records for many of the lots off Branford, are such that a survey of the occupation and the mutual recognition and acceptance of the survey by the owners was the only practicable method of locating and mapping their lots.

#### EAST HAVEN, NEW HAVEN AND ORANGE.

Off East Haven, New Haven and Orange, nearly all the lots were surveyed. The records of these lots substantially cover the ground surveyed. The map shows correctly the ground as held for years and as recognized by the planters. So far as possible, the ranges used at the time of designation years ago, were used and recorded at the time of the survey. The corners thus surveyed became points common to both the map and the water, and any desired changes are spoken of as having certain relations to these corners, the location of which are mutually understood. Hence accurate data for adjusting differences between adjoining owners without additional surveying is at hand.

#### MILFORD.

At Pond Point, Mr. William M. Merwin, some years ago, placed a post, which, when taken in connection with a certain rock, forms a base line for oyster lots extending for upwards of three miles off shore. The records were, for a large section, found to be explicit, and taken in connection with this base line enabled you to produce a map which must stand all legal tests. A large number of the occupations were surveyed, however. If the owners have their grounds buoyed by this office, they will be placed in correct record position, and no trouble need arise.

#### STRATFORD.

About 7,000 acres were designated by the town committee off this town. The lots are rectangular in outline, and are referred to a meridian line through the Stratford Point lighthouse. The north and south sides of the lots are each 3,000 feet in length. The east and west sides are each 1,500 feet in length. Not a single buoy was surveyed for purposes of mapping the lots off this town.

#### BRIDGEPORT.

The map made by the town committee is a group of two-acre rectangles. The sides are in a ratio of four to five, and therefore the sides are

respectively sixteen and twenty rods in length. To make this map useful, the south line of the grant, which was first in order of time, was surveyed, and the two-acre lots laid out from said line as a base. This has occasioned some complaint. But it was the only practicable method. Here was a definite quantity of ground symmetrically divided, the division lines of express length, and reference points uncertain. Some of the owners buoyed out their grounds and some did not. Those who did, buoyed out more than their deeds called for, wrongfully taking ground that should have been left to satisfy the valid claims of the adjacent owners. As cultivation increases and the property becomes valuable, disputes will arise unless the parties interested adjust their differences. It is to be hoped that the owners of these two-acre lots will consider this, and have their lots properly buoyed out. To facilitate agreements between occupants as to ground in dispute, quite a number of these occupations have been surveyed.

#### FAIRFIELD.

No ground off Fairfield had been designated within your jurisdiction, and a lay-out was made similar to that at Stratford.

#### WESTPORT.

Most of the designations off Westport, are referred to a base line running through the government buoy off Cockenoe's Island and the Penfield Reef lighthouse. The outlines of the tracts are definite, and have been mapped. The owners of sections one, two and three, had their lots buoyed out by you at their own expense. The owners of sections four, five and six, buoyed out their own designations. So much of this buoying as falls outside of the recorded dimensions of these lots, you have not recognized, and a number of applications have been received that cover these occupations, which are outside of record limits. It is to be hoped that this government buoy, will, from year to year, be set in precisely the same position.

#### NORWALK.

The large area of town designated ground, south of the Norwalk Islands was laid out by Charles W. Bell, Esq. There are ranges on record for nearly all of the corners. Mr. Bell very kindly consented to point out these ranges, and thus these grounds were safely brought under control.

West of the islands it is probable that some difficulty may be experienced. The records, so far as I have seen, show that the grounds are termed plantations, and each plantation is bounded by other plantations. Some of these grounds were occupied about ten years ago, but the first crop was lost, or no set was obtained, and the ground has not been buoyed up since that time. In some cases the owners have doubts as



to just what their titles cover. The matter was well stirred up this fall, and it is likely that settled convictions as to boundaries will be mutually arrived at during the coming winter, and thus your surveys be helped along.

#### DARIEN AND STAMFORD.

The surveys off these towns have been confined to applications, and the obtaining of data which should make it quite safe for deeding. The records are difficult to handle, and these applications may be regarded as nuclei about which to base operations the coming season.

#### GREENWICH.

The surveys off this town are well advanced. The natural beds, five in number, are surveyed and mapped. Forty-two applications, together with a considerable number of town grants, have been mapped.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OFFICE WORK.

The difficulties arising from the expansion and contraction of the paper on which the maps on a scale of 1 in 20,000 are constructed, were reduced to a minimum by obtaining from the coast survey office cloth-backed paper, which was thoroughly seasoned. When not in use these maps are rolled up and put in tin cans in the safe. These maps are not altogether free from expansion and contraction, and in my judgment the rolling and unrolling of them injures them for fine scale work.

It seems very desirable that the maps be kept flat and made on material which is not affected by temperature and moisture.

The following example will illustrate the nicety with which your maps need to be constructed. On a scale of 1 in 20,000, a fortieth of an inch represents forty-one and seven-tenths feet. This multiplied by 3,000 (the length of the lots off Stratford), gives an area of two and eight-tenths acres. Five hundred bushels of oysters to the acre is not uncommon, and at one dollar per bushel we find this fortieth of an inch, as it shows on the map, represents a cash value of \$1,400.

It is the consideration of such facts that causes me to recommend the use of perfectly invariable paper. Considerable inconvenience was experienced this season by reason of not having a sextant protractor for field use. I recommend that the sextant protractor, now in use at the office, be used in the field next season, and a new sextant protractor be obtained, made in accordance with the specifications on file. I deem this new protractor to be essential to the proper conduct of your work. The one now in use was the best instrument made for ordinary hydrographic work. But hydrographic work, such as you are called upon to perform, is not common, and so it follows, that articles usually made for the trade may not suffice for all your requirements.

## EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Engineer Department for the year have been \$6,180.56. The amount is divided as per accompanying statement. Those acquainted with the large outlays of money usually made for hydrographic surveys will at once recognize the economy with which the work has been conducted.

## EXPENSES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, - - - - -	\$3,933 94
Pay of men not under salary, - - - - -	386 55
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, - - - - -	193 17
H. G. Scofield, surveys at Bridgeport, - - - - -	31 00
Steamboat hire, - - - - -	215 00
Traveling expenses of party in field, - - - - -	656 41
Signals, repairs and whitewashing, - - - - -	213 32
Two iron frame signals, - - - - -	75 46
Lumber, - - - - -	64 53
Triangulation work, field expenses, - - - - -	37 66
Office supplies, - - - - -	102 45
Tools and field supplies, - - - - -	135 56
Traveling expenses of Engineer, - - - - -	87 92
Postage, - - - - -	27 11
Express charges, - - - - -	17 48
Telegrams, - - - - -	3 00
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$6,180 56</u>

## RECEIPTS ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For buoy setting and tracings, - - - - -	\$266 00
Uncollected balance for buoy setting, - - - - -	69 45
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$335 45</u>

For many friendly helps and favors tendered by Messrs. Charles W. Bell, Dexter K. Cole, Alvah B. Tuthill, John S. L'Hommiedieu, Eli Bradley, A. Brinkerhoff, Darius M. Palmer, and Alvah Lyon, I would express my thanks.

The maps and records of the office have been quite generally referred to, by the oyster planters and other interested persons, during the year, and thus a large amount of correct information has gone abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. BOGART,

*Engineer for Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.*

# CONNECTICUT NATURAL BEDS,

AS SURVEYED AND MAPPED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.



## CORMELL REEF NATURAL BED.

The southern point of this bed is the point which is two thousand five hundred and fifty-five (2,555) feet due north of a point which is one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (1,922) feet due west of the center of the tower of the Great Captains Island lighthouse. The said southern point is also determined by the following sextant angles : \*Little Captains Island, C. S. to Americus,  $64^{\circ} 27'$  ; Americus to Mead,  $84^{\circ} 16'$  ; Americus to Portchester spire (Methodist),  $82^{\circ} 56'$ . From the said southern point the eastern boundary line runs north twenty-eight degrees east (N.  $28^{\circ} 00'$  E), true meridian, seven hundred (700) feet, to buoy known as 1,002 in Commissioners' buoy records, and determined by the following sextant angles : Little Captains Island, C. S. to Americus,  $70^{\circ} 47'$  ; Americus to Mead,  $90^{\circ} 03'$  ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $139^{\circ} 15'$ . The following ranges pertain to this point : 1. Daniel Lyon, Jr.'s, house on with high water rock. 2. Sharp top tree in woods showing above all the woods, on with dock at the Americus club house ; thence north thirteen degrees east (N.  $13^{\circ} 00'$  E.) true meridian, one hundred and ninety (190) feet to buoy known as 1,003 in Commissioners' buoy records, and determined by the following sextant angles: Little Captains Island, C. S., to Americus,  $72^{\circ} 27'$  ; Americus to Mead,  $92^{\circ} 00'$  ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $135^{\circ} 27'$ . The following ranges pertain to this point : 1. Methodist spire on with west end of sand beach on Calves Island. 2. Rye Beach hotel on with gap or cut in Jones' stones. Thence north sixty-six degrees west (N.  $66^{\circ} 00'$  W.) true meridian, four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet, to buoy known as 998 in Commissioners' buoy records, and determined by the following sextant angles : Little Captains Island, C. S., to Americus,  $70^{\circ} 25'$  ; Americus to Mead,  $95^{\circ} 43'$  ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $139^{\circ} 05'$ . The following ranges pertain to this point : 1. Gap in woods on with white rock on south end of Calves Island. 2. Clump of woods on Long Island on with west bluff of bank on Great Captains Island.

\*NOTE.—For further particulars about this point and other points named in these descriptions reference must be made to the Commissioners' triangulation records on file in their office.

Thence south fifty-one degrees and fifteen minutes west (S.  $51^{\circ} 15'$  W.) true meridian, nine hundred and ten (910) feet, to a point determined by the following sextant angles : Little Captains Island, C. S., to Americus,  $62^{\circ} 20'$  ; Americus to Mead,  $90^{\circ} 14'$  ; Americus to Portchester spire (Methodist),  $88^{\circ} 42'$ . Thence south five degrees and fifteen minutes west (S.  $5^{\circ} 15'$  W.) true meridian, two hundred and fifteen (215) feet to buoy known as 1,023 in Commissioners' buoy records, and determined by the following sextant angles : Great Captains Island lighthouse to Americus,  $107^{\circ} 42'$  ; Americus to Calf,  $110^{\circ} 27'$  ; Summer house to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $107^{\circ} 27'$ . The following ranges pertain to this point : 1. Barn just south of Bush's woods just open to the south of barn on Bower's Island. 2. South edge of stone house on with white stone near the south end of Calves Island. Thence south seventy-five degrees and twenty-minutes east (S.  $75^{\circ} 20'$  E.) true meridian, seven hundred and seventy-five (775) feet to the point of beginning. The area comprised is fifteen (15) acres.

#### PORTCHESTER BED.

Beginning at the northern point of the bed, said point being the southeast corner of ground of Isaac Martin. The said point is known as buoy number 479 in Commissioners' buoy records, and is determined by the following sextant angles : Summer house to Calf,  $131^{\circ} 17'$  ; Calf to Mead,  $76^{\circ} 54'$  ; Summer house to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $100^{\circ} 40'$  ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Horse Neck spire,  $84^{\circ} 00'$ . The following ranges pertain to this point : 1. The north side of Clifford's house opens about fifty feet west of the west side of Black Tom rock. 2. The south side of bathing house of Edward Schell is in line with north side of the high rock of the Black Tom rocks. [The bathing house stands on the main shore southwest of the steamboat dock at Portchester.] From the said northern point the northern boundary line runs south sixty-five degrees and fifteen minutes west (S.  $65^{\circ} 15'$  W.) true meridian, across the highest part of Beach rock to the shore. The point on Beach rock is determined by the following sextant angles : Summer house to Calf,  $121^{\circ} 38'$  ; Calf to Horse Neck spire,  $47^{\circ} 54'$  ; Summer house to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $92^{\circ} 08'$ . From the said northern point the eastern boundary line runs south fifty-three degrees and thirty-five minutes east (S.  $53^{\circ} 35'$  E.) true meridian, eight hundred and ninety (890) feet, to buoy 481, at the south corner of ground of George W. Martin. Thence south sixty-four degrees east (S.  $64^{\circ} 00'$  E.) true meridian, one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,850) feet, to buoy 482. This point is determined by the following ranges : 1. Cupola of Abendroth's house over slim cedar tree, the west one of several, standing on the mainland and near the shore. 2. The south side of woods on Rye Point in line with bottom of bluff on south end of Manursing Island. Thence south sixty-six degrees and forty-

five minutes east (S.  $66^{\circ} 45'$  E.) true meridian, eight hundred and seventy-five (875) feet to buoy 1,076, the same being the south corner of ground of George Martin and Sons. Thence south four degrees west (S.  $4^{\circ} 00'$  W.) true meridian, six hundred and eighty (680) feet, to buoy 514, at the north corner of ground of David B. Chard. This point is determined by the following ranges: 1. Bluff on Lloyd's Neck on with high water mark at west end of Great Captains Island. 2. Liberty cap on large white boulder at the extreme west end of Brush Island over spindle on Jones' stones. Thence south thirty-one degrees and fifty minutes west (S.  $31^{\circ} 50'$  W.) true meridian, along last mentioned range line along ground of David B. Chard and on public domain, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen (1,815) feet. Thence north sixty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes west (N.  $67^{\circ} 15'$  W.) true meridian, one thousand four hundred and fifteen (1,415) feet, in a line passing through buoys 489 and 490 and ranging: 1. South side of a large tree on hill on with two cedar trees standing at the shore and nearly in line, and also in line with the north end of steamboat dock. Thence north thirty-one degrees east (N.  $31^{\circ} 00'$  E.) true meridian, three hundred and eighty-five (385) feet along ground owned or occupied by William Maguire to buoy 510. Thence north fifty-nine degrees and twelve minutes west (N.  $59^{\circ} 12'$  W) true meridian, one thousand four hundred and eighty (1,480) feet to Big Captains Island rock. This line ranges south chimney of Brooks' house over cedar bush stuck on the Big Captains Island rock. The said rock is known in the Commissioners' buoy book records as position 486. Thence north fifty-five degrees west (N.  $55^{\circ} 00'$  W.) true meridian, one thousand seven hundred and sixty (1,760) feet to position 478, the same being a hole drilled near the center of the outer rock at Byram Point. A cedar bush stands in the hole. Thence northerly along the east bank of Byram Point to intersect the northern boundary line of the bed. The area of this bed is two hundred and eighteen (218) acres.

The following sextant angles are of record as determining the positions and points mentioned in the preceding description, namely:

481—Summer house to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $117^{\circ} 42'$ ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Horse Neck spire,  $84^{\circ} 30'$ ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mayo,  $82^{\circ} 10'$ .

482—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf,  $97^{\circ} 31'$ ; Calf to Summer house,  $117^{\circ} 26'$ ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mayo,  $89^{\circ} 07'$ .

1076—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mayo,  $91^{\circ} 46'$ ; Mayo to Summer house,  $113^{\circ} 44'$ ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf,  $116^{\circ} 07'$ .

514—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf,  $102^{\circ} 47'$ ; Calf to Summer house,  $86^{\circ} 11'$ ; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Rock,  $66^{\circ} 41'$ ; Rock to Mead,  $54^{\circ} 21'$ .

489—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf,  $69^{\circ} 29'$ ; Calf to Rye spire,  $103^{\circ} 09'$ .



490—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf, 62° 44'; Calf to Summer house, 97° 33'.

510—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Calf, 62° 43'; Calf to Summer house, 111° 42'; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mead, 94° 33'; Mead to Summer house, 79° 49'.

486—Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mead, 88° 50'; Mead to Summer house, 119° 01'.

478—Summer house to Great Captains Island lighthouse, 83° 00'; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Horse Neck spire, 70° 30'; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Mayo, 64° 25'.

Portchester bed contains 218 acres.

#### GREAT CAPTAINS ISLAND NATURAL BED.

Beginning at the point of intersection of a line due east of the Great Captains Island lighthouse, with a line ranging northerly and southerly over the steeple of the Methodist church in Greenwich and the west end of the building standing near the end of the steamboat dock; thence running southerly along the last mentioned line about one thousand four hundred (1,400) feet to a point of its intersection with a line ranging over a gap in the high woods, which are north and east of Reuben B. Lockwood's house in Old Greenwich, or Sound Beach, and low water mark southeast of the clump on Little Captains Island. This point [known as number 521 in Commissioners' buoy books] is determined by the following sextant angles, namely: Stamford lighthouse to Horse Neck spire, 62° 19'; Horse Neck spire to Rye spire, 91° 13'; Stamford lighthouse to Americus, 59° 17'; Americus to "Bloomer," 59° 24'. Thence running westerly on a straight line to a point formed at the intersection of two lines, one ranging over the north side of the high part of the Rye Beach hotel and the south side of the gap in the woods on a distant hill in Rye; and the other ranging over the spire of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich and a small elm tree on the west end of Great Captains Island. This point [known in Commissioners' buoy books as number 421] is determined by the following sextant angles: Little Captains Island to Calf, 67° 03'; Calf to Summer House, 42° 39'; Stamford lighthouse to Mayo, 61° 27'; Mayo to Rye spire, 84° 06'. The west side of the bed follows the last mentioned range line to the high water line on the south side of Great Captains Island; thence easterly following said high water line to a point which is due east from the centre of the tower of the Great Captains Island lighthouse; and thence due east to the point of beginning. The area of this bed is one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

Reference is also made to records and maps in the office of the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries, for further descriptions of the various points used as reference points in the preceding description.

## FIELD POINT NATURAL BED.

Beginning at a point in the Commissioners' line of jurisdiction, where it is intersected by a line ranging over the steeple of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich and the extreme east end of the "marble house," formerly used as a marble factory, which stands near the steamboat dock; running thence, southerly, along said range line to its point of intersection [known in Commissioners' buoy book as No. 453], with a line ranging westerly over the church spire at Rye, N. Y., and the south gable of the westernmost house on Calf Island. Said point is determined by the following sextant angles: Americus to Mead,  $99^{\circ} 20'$ ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $82^{\circ} 30'$ ; Horse Neck spire to Portchester spire,  $77^{\circ} 29'$ ; Portchester spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $93^{\circ} 30'$ . Thence running easterly to a point [known in Commissioners' buoy books as number 455], formed at the intersection of two lines: one line ranging westerly over a large tree in Portchester and the center of the eastern house on Calf Island (a slim cedar tree is in the same range); and the other line ranging northerly over the steeple of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich, and the west side of Black Rock, west of the Americus House. This point may be found by the following sextant angles: Americus to Mead,  $90^{\circ} 15'$ ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $75^{\circ} 27'$ ; Horse Neck spire to Portchester spire,  $75^{\circ} 11'$ ; Portchester spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $86^{\circ} 00'$ . Thence running south-westerly to a point [known in Commissioners' buoy books as number 456], formed at the intersection of three lines: The first line ranging westerly over the northeast corner of the north house on Calf Island and the north cedar tree at the shore on the east side of Calf Island; the second line ranging also westerly, over the south edge of the Brooks' House and the north side of the shed which stands northeast of the barns on Calf Island; and the third line ranging northerly over the steeple of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich and the flag-pole on the west end of Caleb Holmes' storehouse. This point is determined by the following sextant angles: Americus to Mead,  $98^{\circ} 54'$ ; Mead to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $93^{\circ} 55'$ ; Horse Neck spire to Portchester spire,  $75^{\circ} 48' 30''$ ; Portchester spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $103^{\circ} 48'$ . Thence running northwesterly to a point [known in Commissioners' buoy book as number 457], formed at the intersection of two lines; one line ranging over Lloyd's Neck bluff and the east side of the east clump at Little Captains Island, at about half the height of the clump; and the other line ranging over the east end of the dining room of the Americus House and the center of the white rock at the extreme south end of Field Point. This point is determined by the following sextant angles: Little Captain to Americus,  $87^{\circ} 27'$ ; Americus to Mead,  $128^{\circ} 37'$ ; Americus to Portchester spire,  $113^{\circ} 37'$ ; Portchester spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,

118 46'. Thence running northerly to the line of jurisdiction between the State and town in the direction of a point [known in Commissioners' buoy book as number 458], formed at the intersection of two ranged lines, one running easterly over the high part of the bluff on the north side of "Little Horseshoe" in Coscob harbor and the point where the black and white rocks on the extreme southeast end of Field Point come together; and the other line running westerly over the north side of the old Benjamin Merritt House, just clear of the cedars, and the southwest end of Otter Rocks. This point is a little north of said line of jurisdiction, and is determined by the following sextant angles: Stamford lighthouse to Great Captains Island lighthouse, 87° 04'; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Bloomer, 107° 06'; Great Captains Island lighthouse to Portchester spire, 110° 57'. The northern side of this bed follows the line of jurisdiction between the State and town. The area of this bed is eighty-four (84) acres.

Reference is also made to records and maps in the office of the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries, for further descriptions of the various points used as reference points in the preceding description.

The signal on Little Captains Island referred to in the foregoing description is the one established by the Commissioners' party in 1882. For particulars see office records.

#### GREENWICH POINT NATURAL BED.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the line of jurisdiction between State and town, with a line ranging Seth Quintard's house over Ami Ferris' *old* house; thence running southerly on said range line to its point of intersection with a line ranging westerly over a round-topped tree in Rye and the south side of Great Captains Island at low water; thence westerly along said last mentioned range line to its point of intersection with a line ranging about northwesterly over the steeple of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich, opening west of Flat Neck woods; thence northwesterly along the last mentioned range line to where it intersects the line of jurisdiction between the State and town; thence easterly along said line to the point of beginning.

The eastern line of the bed is a line which passes through two points which are determined by the following sextant angles, namely: First point: Stamford lighthouse to Greenwich Point, 105° 49' 30"; Greenwich Point to Great Captain's Island lighthouse, 52° 17'; Stamford lighthouse to Horse Neck spire, 99° 13'; Horse Neck spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse, 58° 57'. Second point: Stamford lighthouse to Greenwich Point, 82° 35'; Greenwich Point to Great Captains Island lighthouse, 63° 32'; Stamford lighthouse to Horse Neck spire, 88° 59'; Horse Neck spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse, 57° 04'.

The southern line of the bed is a line which passes through two points which are determined by the following sextant angles: First point: Stamford lighthouse to Horse Neck spire, 82° 38' 30"; Horse Neck

spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $55^{\circ} 38'$ . Second point: Stamford lighthouse to Horse Neck spire,  $84^{\circ} 43'$ ; Horse Neck spire to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $61^{\circ} 05'$ ; Stamford lighthouse to Greenwich Point,  $47^{\circ} 23'$ ; Greenwich Point to Great Captains Island lighthouse,  $98^{\circ} 24'$ . The point last given is the southwest corner of the bed. The area comprised is four hundred and three (403) acres.

#### "FAIRFIELD BAR" AND "FAIRFIELD" NATURAL BEDS.

These two beds are contiguous, and the portions thereof within State jurisdiction are as follows:

Beginning at the centre of the tower of the Penfield Reef lighthouse, and starting from this point as the southeast corner of these beds, the southern boundary line runs south eighty-one degrees and twenty-four minutes west (S.  $81^{\circ} 24'$  W.) true meridian, eleven thousand five hundred and fifteen (11,515) feet, to the extreme south point of the three large flat rocks at the southern end of Sunken Island. Said point is located by the following sextant angles: Penfield Reef lighthouse to Episcopal spire in Fairfield,  $63^{\circ} 10'$ ; Episcopal spire in Fairfield to Jennings' House,  $90^{\circ} 26'$ . Thence due west twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-three (12,323) feet to a rock known as "the fishing rock." Said rock is situated southerly of Farms Point, and is determined by the following sextant angles: Scott's House to Jennings' House,  $38^{\circ} 47'$ ; Jennings' House to Burnham's barn,  $111^{\circ} 11'$ ; Scott's House to Farms Point,  $74^{\circ} 53'$ ; thence from "the fishing rock," due north to the Commissioners' line of jurisdiction; thence easterly along said line of jurisdiction to Pine Creek Point; thence still following the said line of jurisdiction to Shoal Point; thence along the Fairfield Bar to a point due north of the center of the tower of the Penfield Reef lighthouse; thence due south to the point of beginning. The area comprised is one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven (1,237) acres.

#### BRIDGEPORT NATURAL BED.

The part in State jurisdiction is described as follows: The southeast corner of this bed is the point which is three hundred and sixteen (316) feet due east of a point which is one thousand one hundred and thirty-two (1,132) feet due south of the center of the tower of the Bridgeport lighthouse. The said southeast corner is the northeast corner of ground of David N. Armstrong. From said southeast corner the southern boundary line runs due west along ground of said Armstrong, a distance of one thousand nine hundred and thirty (1,930) feet, to a point which has the following ranges: 1. Black Rock lighthouse over the center of the woods on Wakeman's Island. 2. Soldiers' monument over the center of the grain elevator. Thence northerly along the last mentioned range line and along ground of Charles H. Armstrong, a distance of six hundred (600) feet; thence south sixty-four degrees and

fifty-seven minutes west (S. 64 57' W.) true meridian, four thousand one hundred and twenty (4,120) feet along ground of said Armstrong; thence due south six hundred and sixteen (616) feet along ground of said Armstrong to the northwest corner of ground of Wheeler Hawley; thence south sixty-four degrees and fifty-seven minutes west (S. 64 57' W.) true meridian, one hundred and seventy (170) feet along ground of Charles J. Nash. [The said bearing ranges Black Rock lighthouse over the center of the woods on Wakeman's Island]; thence south nine degrees west (S. 9 00' W.) true meridian, five hundred and eighty (580) feet along ground of said Nash; thence south thirty-four degrees and fifty-two minutes west (S. 34 52' W.) true meridian, one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet along ground of said Nash; thence south eighty-one degrees and forty-five minutes west (S. 81 45' W.) true meridian, three thousand seven hundred and twenty (3,720) feet in a direct line towards the Black Rock lighthouse to the east shore of Fayerweather's Island at the high water line; thence northerly along said east shore about four hundred and fifty (450) feet to the line of jurisdiction between the State and town; thence northeasterly along said line of jurisdiction nine thousand four hundred and twenty (9,420) feet to the extreme south point of the sea wall at Seaside Park; thence southeasterly along said line of jurisdiction two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (2,875) feet; thence due south one thousand three hundred and fifty (1,350) feet to the point of beginning. The area thus comprised is three hundred and thirty-four (334) acres.

#### STRATFORD NATURAL BED.

Beginning at a point in the Commissioners' line of jurisdiction, distant about one thousand eight hundred and thirty (1,830) feet northeasterly from the centre of the tower of the new Stratford Point lighthouse, thence running due south to a point which is determined by the following sextant angles: "Fish" to Stratford Point lighthouse, 105 47'; Stratford Point lighthouse to Middle Ground lighthouse, 114 26'; Stratford Point lighthouse to Penfield Reef lighthouse, 45 11'. "Fish" is the factory chimney of the oil works at Welch's Point. The point thus located is the southeast corner of the bed, and it may also be found by intersecting the following range lines: one range line running *northerly* along the edge of the roof on the easterly side of lighthouse keeper's new house, near the Stratford Point lighthouse; the other range line running *northeasterly* over the southeast side or face of the old hotel on Charles Island, and a tall, prominent tree at the left side of a little gap in the woods on the northern slope of a distant hill. This gap may be found by beginning at the fish works at Welch's Point and looking northerly along the crest of the range of hills until you pass four prominent single trees, which rise above the top of the general wood line. The fourth tree stands near the right hand side of the gap. At the said



southeast corner the compass bearing to the tower of the Stratford Point lighthouse is northwest by west, and the distance to the same is one thousand four hundred and sixty (1,460) feet; thence from said southeast corner running in a southwesterly direction a distance of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty (12,250) feet to a point which is determined by the following sextant angles: Penfield Reef lighthouse to Middle Ground lighthouse,  $99^{\circ} 07' 30''$ ; Middle Ground lighthouse to Stratford Point lighthouse,  $115^{\circ} 27'$ ; Stratford Point lighthouse to Bridgeport lighthouse,  $97^{\circ} 07'$ ; Bridgeport lighthouse to Penfield Reef lighthouse,  $48^{\circ} 18'$ .

The approximate compass bearing of this line is southwest by west three-eighths west. The terminal point of this line is the extreme south point of the bed, and is also further determined by the intersection of the following range lines: *Northerly*, over Ambler's house at Nicholls Farms, Trumbull, and the middle poplar of the five poplar trees near the shore at Point No Point, on what is termed the Lordship farm. The compass bearing of this range line is north by east: *Northwesterly*, over cupola of P. T. Barnum's house at Bridgeport, and the center of the dwelling house attached to the Bridgeport lighthouse. *Northwesterly* again, over the cupola of Dr. Warner's house at Seaside Park, Bridgeport, and the west tree of five single trees on a ridge in the distance. The compass bearing of this range is northwest one-half north. Thence running northwesterly on a line in the direction of the spire of the Congregational church at Fairfield, a distance of thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty (13,830) feet, to its point of intersection with a line ranging northerly over the factory chimney of the Read Carpet Company at Bridgeport and the Soldiers' monument at Seaside Park. Thence northerly along said last mentioned range line to ground designated to Robert E. DeForest; thence due east to southeast corner of said designation; thence due north to the Commissioners' line of jurisdiction; thence easterly along said line to the point of beginning. The area comprised is three thousand and fifty-five (3,055) acres.

---

## Laws Relating to Shell-Fisheries,

PASSED AT JANUARY SESSION, 1883.

---

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### AN ACT RELATING TO SHELL-FISHERIES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

The Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries may appoint two or more persons in each town bordering on the sound to be shell-fish wardens, who

shall assist in detecting and prosecuting offences against the shell-fishery laws, shall be paid the same fees allowed to grand jurors in criminal cases, shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for the violation of said shell-fishery laws, and shall hold such office until their respective successors are appointed and qualified.

Approved, April 4, 1883.

### CHAPTER XLIII.

#### AN ACT RELATING TO SHELL-FISH GROUNDS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

Every person who shall wilfully deposit or assist in depositing any star-fish, periwinkle, or other creature injurious to or destructive of oysters or clams, upon any oyster or clam bed, or in the waters above any such bed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

Approved, March 28, 1883.

### CHAPTER LII.

#### AN ACT RELATING TO SHELL-FISHERIES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries are hereby authorized and empowered to hire and take upon leases not exceeding a term of ten years, in the name and behalf of the State, any such plot or plots of ground within the State as they may deem necessary for the constructing, erecting, setting, maintaining, and protecting of signals, beacons, bound-stones, posts, or buoys to be used in designating, locating, surveying, or mapping any shell-fish grounds within State jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall wilfully injure or remove any signal, beacon, bound-stone, post, or buoy, or any part, appurtenance, or inclosure thereof, which has been or shall hereafter be erected, constructed, or set by the Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries, or by their order, on the land or waters of this State, for the purpose of designating, locating, surveying, or mapping any shell-fish grounds, shall be punished by a fine of not less than seven nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or both.

Approved, April 4, 1883.

## CHAPTER LXXII.

## AN ACT CONCERNING TRESPASSES ON OYSTER GROUNDS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass or injury with eel spears or other implements on any designated oyster ground on which oysters are being cultivated, shall be fined not exceeding seven dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both, for each offense.

Approved, April 12, 1883.

## CHAPTER XCVI.

## AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT REGULATING DREDGING FOR SHELL-FISH AND SHELLS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

Section one of chapter one hundred and nine of the public acts of 1881 (page 58) is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use a boat or any other contrivance dragged, operated, or propelled by steam in taking up or dredging for oysters, oyster-shells, clams, or other shell-fish in any bay, river, or other waters within the boundaries or jurisdiction of this State: *provided, however*, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the use of steamboats in taking up, or dredging for, oysters on private, designated grounds in any such waters by the owners thereof, or to prevent the use of steam excavators for deepening the water in places where there are no natural oyster or clam beds, or where such beds have not existed within ten years, by digging or removing material, permission to use such excavators being first given by the Commissioners of Shell-fisheries, which permission shall not be given until after a public notice of at least two weeks of the time and place they will hear all parties desiring to be heard upon such application, which notice shall be posted in the office of the Town Clerk of the town where such grounds are located.

Approved, April 26, 1883.

## CHAPTER CXI.

## AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SHELL-FISH GROUNDS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Section twelve of chapter one hundred and sixty of the public acts of 1881 (page 104) is hereby amended so that the same shall

read as follows: The Superior Court of New Haven County, on the application of the selectmen of the town of Orange, and the superior court of any county, on the application of the oyster-ground committee of any town in said county, shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, not residents of the town within the boundaries of which any natural oyster, clam, or mussel beds exist, to ascertain, locate, and describe, by proper boundaries, all the natural oyster, clam, or mussel beds within the boundaries of such town. Said committee so appointed shall first give three weeks' notice, by advertising in a newspaper published in or nearest to said town, of the time and place of their first meeting for such purpose; they shall hear parties who appear before them, and may take evidence from such other sources as they may in their discretion deem proper, and they shall make written designations by ranges, bounds, and areas of all the natural oyster, clam, and mussel beds within the boundaries of the town they are appointed for, and shall make a report of their doings to the Superior Court, which report, when made to and accepted by said court, and recorded in the records thereof, shall be a final and conclusive determination of the extent, boundaries, and location of such natural beds at the date of such report. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to transmit to the town clerk of each of said towns a certified copy of said report so accepted and recorded in relation to the beds of such town, which shall be recorded by such town clerk in the book kept by him for the record of applications, designations, and conveyance of designated grounds. Such public notice of said application to the Superior Court, and of the time and place of the return of the same, shall be given by said selectmen or oyster-ground committee as any judge of the Superior Court may order. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of the town of Orange, and of the oyster committees of other towns, upon a written request, signed by twenty electors of their respective towns, to make such application to the Superior Court within thirty days after receiving a copy of such written request, and said applications shall be privileged, and shall be heard and disposed of at the term of said court to which such application is returned in preference to other causes. All expenses properly incurred by such selectmen and oyster-ground committees in said applications, and the doings thereunder, and the fees of said committees so appointed by court, shall be taxed by the clerk of said court and paid upon his order by the State. The fees of said committee so appointed by court shall not exceed five dollars per day for each member thereof, and shall be in full for all services, expenses, and disbursements under said appointment, and the comptroller shall keep such expense in an account separate from that of the State Shell-Fish Commissioners. Any designation of ground for the planting or cultivation of shell-fish within the areas so established by such report of said committee shall be void.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved May 1, 1883.

## CHAPTER CXXXII.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE DEPOSIT OF MUD AND OTHER MATERIAL  
FROM HARBORS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The Shell-Fish Commissioners shall appoint one or more suitable persons whose duty it shall be to accompany every boat when it is employed in towing or carrying mud or other material, except that used in making oyster beds, to be dumped out of New Haven harbor, to see that such mud or other material is properly dumped on the dumping grounds designated by said Commissioners, and nowhere else, and to report to said Commissioners any violation of law in respect to such dumping; and any person in charge of any such boat, who shall refuse to permit any such person appointed as aforesaid to enter and remain upon said boat while it is so employed shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than two nor more than six months; and the boat on which such mud or other material shall be carried without such person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be liable to seizure, and may be proceeded against in the manner provided in section twenty-three, of article one, part one, chapter four, title sixteen, of the general statutes (page 217).

SEC. 2. Every person about to engage in removing mud or other material, as aforesaid, shall notify the Shell-fish Commissioners, or some person appointed by them as aforesaid, by a written or printed notice deposited in the post office of New Haven, post-paid, stating the time when such work will be commenced, and the name of the boat or boats to be employed; and any person so engaged who shall not comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than two nor more than six months.

SEC. 3. The person so appointed to accompany such boat shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two and one-half dollars per day for such service, to be paid by said Commissioners and charged as other expenses of said commission.

SEC. 4. Whenever it shall be brought to the notice of the Shell-fish Commissioners that mud or any other material is being removed from any of the harbors of this State where oyster grounds have been located or designated, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to locate a dumping ground for such mud or other material, and to appoint a suitable person or persons to accompany every boat when employed in towing or carrying the same under the same limitations and restrictions as imposed by the several sections of this act in reference to New Haven harbor.

Approved, May 3, 1883.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE BOARD OF CHARITIES  
OF  
CONNECTICUT.

---

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, JANUARY, 1884.

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:  
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.  
1884.



## GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT.

TITLE 3, CHAP. 1, PART XIII, PAGE 19, REVISION OF 1875.

### BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Charities, consisting of three men and two women, appointed by the Governor, and removable at his pleasure, who may inspect all incorporated hospitals, and shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and (except in cases of detention upon legal process) to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held therein, and may examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measures shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the board, at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the board, by the persons in charge of such institutions.

1873.  
Appoint-  
ment and  
duties.

An Appeals to  
the Gover-  
nor.

SEC. 2. Every institution which the board is required to inspect, shall be visited by one or more members frequently, and the State prison, reformatory schools, and insane asylums, as often as once a month, and by at least one member of each sex: no previous notice of such visits shall be given to the persons in charge of the institution visited, and at every such visit, an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some

To visit  
reformatory  
and other  
institu-  
tions.

member of the board. Any communication directed to any member of said board, by any inmate of said institutions, shall be immediately forwarded to the post-office by the persons in charge, without inspection.

Annual  
report.

SEC. 3. Said board shall make an annual report to the Governor, containing such statements and suggestions as it shall think proper.

In Chap. II, Title 13, page 173, of the Revision of 1875, it is provided that the Board of Charities shall receive their necessary expenses, to be paid by the State, as audited by the Comptroller.

In an Act entitled "An Act to provide Homes and Care for Dependent and Neglected Children," chap. cxxvi, page 305, of the Public Acts passed January Session, 1883, it is provided that, in each county, the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities, and one member of the State Board of Health, shall constitute a board for the location, organization, management, and general supervision of the Temporary Home or Homes in the county provided for in said Act.

These are the only Statutes relating to the Board of Charities.

# MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

[Names of *past* members in Italics, of *present* members in Small Capitals.]

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Resigned.
<i>Benjamin Stark,</i>	New London,	Sept. 18, 1873,	Governor Ingersoll,	Resigned March 27, 1879.
<i>Levi Ines,</i>	New Haven,	" " "	" "	Res. accepted May 1, 1875.
<i>Samuel F. Jones,</i>	Hartford,	" " "	" "	Resigned March 27, 1879.
<i>Miss Lucy Alson,</i>	Middletown,	" " "	" "	Resigned 1878.
<i>Mrs. Mariette Fettee,</i>	Meriden,	" " "	" "	Res. accepted Aug. 7, 1874.
<i>H. W. Buell,</i>	Litchfield,	May 1, 1875,	" "	Resigned March 27, 1879.
<i>Mrs. G. A. Hoyt,</i>	Stamford,	" " "	" "	Resigned 1878.
<i>Willis R. Austin,</i>	Norwich,	March 18, 1881,	Governor Bigelow,	Resigned 1883.
<i>S. Rutledge McNary,</i>	Hartford,	" " "	" "	1883.
<i>Dr. Wm. H. Hotchkiss,</i>	New Haven,	" " "	" "	" 1883.
<i>Mrs. Augusta C. Pease,</i>	Hartford,	" " "	" "	" 1882.
<i>Miss Hannah L. Ripley,</i>	Norwich,	" " "	" "	" 1882.
<i>Mrs. Virginia T. Smith,</i>	Hartford,	July 17, 1882,	" "	" 1882.
JAMES GALLAGHER,	New Haven,	April 18, 1883,	Governor Waller,	
HENRY E. BURTON,	Hartford,	" " "	" "	
HARLOW P. HARRIS,	Salisbury,	" " "	" "	
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH,	Hartford,	" " "	" "	
MRS. FRANCIS BACON,	New Haven,	" " "	" "	



# State of Connecticut.

## BOARD OF CHARITIES.

---

HARTFORD, January 1, 1884.

*To His Excellency Honorable THOMAS M. WALLER,  
Governor of the State of Connecticut:*

The undersigned members of the Board of Charities herewith respectfully submit the Annual report of the Board.

JAMES GALLAGHER, *Chairman.*

HENRY E. BURTON, *Secretary.*

HARLOW P. HARRIS.

MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH.

MRS. FRANCIS BACON.

# REPORT.

---

The present members of the Board of Charities were appointed on the 18th of April last.

The President, Mr. Gallagher, was then absent from the state. Soon after his return the first meeting of the board was called.

Meetings of the board have been held as follows:

1. At the Capitol, May 18th.

Present: MR. GALLAGHER,  
MR. BURTON,  
MRS. SMITH, and  
MRS. BACON.

2. At Mr. Burton's office, June 29th.

Present: MR. GALLAGHER,  
MR. BURTON,  
MR. HARRIS, and  
MRS. SMITH.

3. At Mr. Burton's office, Aug. 7th.

Present: MR. BURTON,  
MR. HARRIS, and  
MRS. SMITH.

## 4. At the Capitol, Oct. 26th.

Present: MR. GALLAGHER,  
MR. BURTON,  
MR. HARRIS,  
MRS. SMITH, and  
MRS. BACON.

## 5. At Mr. Burton's office, Dec. 3d.

Present: MR. BURTON,  
MR. HARRIS,  
MRS. SMITH, and  
MRS. BACON.

Mrs. Bacon was absent from the country from June 13th to October 10th, during which time her work as a member of the board was, pursuant to an understanding had at the first meeting, done or arranged for by Mrs. Smith.

This board did not receive from previous boards records or memoranda of their doings, or documents, statistics, or information relating to its work.

It therefore began, about June 1st, the attempt to gather, by correspondence, personal visitation, and otherwise, such knowledge relating to the administration of the poor laws and to the state charities as it thought necessary to its own efficiency, and useful to the people of the state.

Neither time nor the facilities furnished for the work of the board have been sufficient for it to do more than make a beginning in its investigations; but what has been ascertained is here presented, with the hope that a future report may be fuller and more complete, not only upon matters herein referred to, but in respect to subjects not now mentioned, which it would seem ought to receive the attention of this board and of the General Assembly.

## TOWN POOR-HOUSES.

All houses *used* by towns as poor-houses, whether owned by the town, or so used by some arrangement with the private owner, are classed under this name.

Of the one hundred and sixty-seven towns in this state,

one hundred and one have poor-houses as above defined; and of these poor-houses seventy-four have been visited by one or more members of the board in person.

In addition to the obvious benefits derived, in the way of general observation and knowledge, from such visitations, certain items of particular information have been sought for in each case; and, so far as obtained, they are embodied in the following

### MEMORANDA OF POOR-HOUSE VISITATIONS.

#### HARTFORD COUNTY.

##### HARTFORD—Visited July 21.

Almshouse owned by town: about 50 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$1,300 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receive prisoners: they are not separated from paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 124: men 70, women 45; children under 16—9: boys 4, girls 5.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 8: all adults.

Number of insane, 12: men 4, women 8.

Number of men able to work, 3 to 8: of women 3 to 6.

The 4 boys aged respectively, 3 years, 1 year 6 months, 2 years, 2 years.

The 5 girls aged respectively, 3 years 6 months, 2 years, 1 year, 2 years 6 months, 1 year.

Nationality of the boys: Irish 3, French 1.

Nationality of the girls: American 2, Irish 3.

Five of the children, to wit: boy aged 3 years, boy aged 1 year 6 months, boy aged 2 years, girl aged 3 years 6 months, and girl aged 2 years, in almshouse all their lives: how long the other 3 children there not reported.

The house so divided as to separate the sexes, excepting the children.

##### BERLIN—Visited August 30.

Almshouse owned by town: about 30 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$30 per month: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners pending trial; are kept in cells.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: men 2, women 2.

None of the inmates feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane.

Number of inmates able to work, 1: a woman.

BRISTOL—Visited August 30.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives, per week, \$3 for adults, \$2 for children over 6 years, \$1.50 for children under 6 years; his contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7: men 2, women 1; children under 16, 4: boys 3, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: the woman: none insane.

The men and women able to work.

The 3 boys aged respectively, 6, 5, and 3 years, the girl aged 10 years.

Nationality of the boys: Irish 2, American 1.

Nationality of the girl: Irish.

The girl, the boy of 6, and the boy of 5, in the almshouse 4 years; the other boy 1 year.

CANTON—Visited September 20.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,400 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: women 2, men 1; children under 16, 1: a boy.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

All the inmates able to work more or less.

The boy aged 12, colored: 3 years in almshouse.

EAST HARTFORD—Visited July 11.

Almshouse owned by town: about 25 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men 6, women 2; children under 16, 1: a boy.



Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

The boy aged 8 years: French; mother insane, also in almshouse.

EAST WINDSOR—Visited July 11.

Almshouse owned by town: about 60 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$475 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11: men 7, women 4.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1: a man.

ENFIELD—Visited July 11.

Almshouse owned by town: about 80 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$450 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15: men 8, women 6; children under 16, 1: a girl.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 5: 2 men, 2 women, 1 girl; insane, none.

Number able to work, 7: men 4, women 3.

The girl aged 11: colored; 8 years in almshouse; though not very bright, is useful.

FARMINGTON—Visited October 4.

Almshouse owned by town: about 50 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$575 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners: they are not separated from paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men 3, women 4: children under 16, boys 1, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: men 1, women 1.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number of inmates able to work, 5: men 2, women 2, boy 1.

The boy aged 15, American, born in almshouse, and there most

of his life; the girl aged 8, American, length of time in almshouse not reported.

GLASTONBURY—Visited September 5.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,300 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men 3, women 4; children under 16, boys 1, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a woman; insane—none.

Number of inmates able to work, 3: men 2, women 1.

The children are brother and sister; aged respectively, 9 and 7; parentage Scotch-American; all their lives in almshouse.

GRANBY—Visited November 6. .

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$2.25 per week for each pauper: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 4, women 1.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 3: men.

Number able to work, 1: a man.

MANCHESTER—Visited September 4.

Almshouse owned by town: about 160 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$450 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 20: men 8, women 9; children under 16, boys 2, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 4: all women.

Number of men able to work, 2: of women 8.

The 2 boys aged respectively 10 years, and 2 years: French and English respectively; the former 5 years in almshouse; the latter about a month. The girl aged 4 years, English, about a month in almshouse.

## NEW BRITAIN—Visited August 30.

Almshouse owned by town: about 50 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 22: men 8, women 10; children under 16, 4: boys 3, girls 1.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 3: men 1, women 2.

Number of insane, 3: women 2, men 1.

Number of inmates able to work, 10: 5 men, 5 women.

The three boys aged respectively, 9, 9, and 6 years: in almshouse respectively, 3 years, 6 weeks, and 6 years; all of Irish parentage. The girl aged 12 years: Irish; 6 weeks in almshouse.

## SIMSBURY—Visited June 20.

Almshouse owned by town: about 125 acres of land attached.

Keeper receives \$475 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men 4, women 3; children under 16, 2; 1 boy, 1 girl.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: a woman and the boy: insane, none.

Number able to work, 3: all women.

The boy aged 15 years, Irish: 4 years in almshouse; an idiot.

The girl aged 10 months, American; born in the almshouse.

[The poorhouse and town farm were given to the town by Amos R. Eno, Esq., formerly of Simsbury, now of New York, in the fall of 1882.]

## SOUTHINGTON—Visited August 30.

Almshouse owned by town: about 50 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8: men 4, women 4.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

All the inmates able to work.

## SOUTH WINDSOR—Visited July 11.

Almshouse owned by town: about 17 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$35 per month: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 13: men 8, women 2; children under 16, 3: boys 1, girls 2.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

The boy aged 6 years, American.

The girls aged respectively, 9 and 5 years; both illegitimate; one white, the other part colored; the mother white, also in almshouse.

## SUFFIELD—Visited July 11.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,200 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: 3 men, 1 boy.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

The boy aged about 7 years; nationality or length of time in almshouse not reported.

## WETHERSFIELD—Visited July 31.

Almshouse owned by town: about 55 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$325 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners: they are separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 3, women 1; children under 16, 1; a boy.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

Number of inmates able to work, 4: men 2, women 2.

The boy aged 6 years: colored; 3 years in almshouse.

## WINDSOR—Visited July 11.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,000 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 4, women 1.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

### NEW HAVEN—Visited July 28.

Almshouse owned by town: about 325 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$1,200 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 216: men 96, women 93; children under 16, 27: boys 12, girls 15.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 23: men 10, women 13.

Number of insane, 2: both men.

The 12 boys aged respectively, 2 years 6 months, 9 months, 2 years, 3 months, 6 months, 3 years, 8 months, 3 years, 7 months, 10 months, 4 years, 11 years.

The 15 girls aged respectively, 4 months, 1 year 6 months, 7 months, 4 months, 6 weeks, 4 years 6 months, 1 year 6 months, 4 years, 8 months, 3 years, 2 months, 1 year 6 months, 8 months, 2 years, 3 years.

Nationality of the boys: Irish, 10; German, 1; American, 1.

Nationality of the girls: Irish, 9; Colored, 2; German, 4.

Seven of the boys in the almshouse all their lives: the remaining five, aged respectively 6 months, 8 months, 7 months, 10 months, and 11 years; there respectively, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 8 months, and 1 month.

Eight of the girls in the almshouse all their lives: the remaining seven, aged respectively 1 year 6 months, 4 years 6 months, 1 year 6 months, 4 years, 3 years, 8 months, and 3 years: there respectively, 7 months, 6 months, 1 month, 6 months, 6 months, 4 months, and 6 months.

The house so divided as to separate the sexes.

### BRANFORD—Visited November 3.

Almshouse owned by town: about 8 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$500 per year: contract does not include outdoor relief.



Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 2, women 3.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

Able to work, none.

CHESHIRE—Visited November 6.

Almshouse owned by town: about 80 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$2.00 per week for each pauper: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8: 5 men, 1 woman; children under 16, 2: both boys.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

Number able to work: 3 men.

The boys aged 7 years and 5 years respectively: the former English, and 6 years in almshouse; the latter American, and 5 years in almshouse.

DERBY—Visited November 2.

Almshouse owned by town: about 40 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$700 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 19: men 7, women 9; children under 16, 3: boys.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 3: men 1, women 2.

Number of insane, 2: women.

Number of men able to work, 2.

Number of women able to work, 2.

The 3 boys, aged 5 years, 3 years, and 1 year 4 months, respectively, all Irish; in the almshouse 4 years 6 months, 2 months, and 2 months, respectively.

GUILFORD—Visited November 3.

Almshouse owned by town: about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre land attached.

Keeper receives \$75 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they are not separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6: men 5, woman 1.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 1: a man.

Number able to work, 1: a man.

#### HAMDEN—Visited November 2.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper receives \$450: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8: men 4, women 4.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number of men able to work, 4.

Number of women able to work, 3.

#### MERIDEN—Visited July 28.

Almshouse owned by town: about 60 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$800 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 42: men 12, women 19; children under 16: boys 3, girls 8.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 17: men 5, women 12; average age of the insane, about 45 years; eleven of the seventeen have been in the General Hospital for the Insane, to wit: 3 men and 8 women, but have been removed.

Number of men able to work, 5.

Number of women able to work, 4.

The 3 boys, aged respectively: 5 years, 3 years, 12 years.

The 8 girls, aged respectively: 5 years, 11 years, 5 years, 1 year, 12 years, 9 years, 6 years, 2 weeks.

Nationality of the boys: American 1, German 2.

Nationality of the girls: Irish 2, American 2, German 2, Swede 1, colored 1.

The 3 boys in almshouse: 5 years, 5 months, and 1 year, respectively.

The 8 girls in almshouse: 18 months, 18 months, 5 years, 5 months, 8 years, 5 years, 5 years, and 2 weeks, respectively.

*There were 22 children in this almshouse last spring.*

NAUGATUCK—Visited November 7.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6: men 2, women 3; children under 16, 1 girl.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: men 1, women 1.

The girl, aged 10 months, German; 3 months in almshouse.

OXFORD—Visited November 2.

Almshouse owned by town: about 140 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$440 per year.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: men 3, women 1.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number of men able to work, 2.

Number of women able to work, 1.

SOUTHBURY—Visited December 6.

Almshouse discontinued November 1.

WALLINGFORD—Visited November 3.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$3 per week for each pauper: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2: both men.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1; insane, none.

Number able to work, 1.

## WATERBURY—Visited November 5.

Almshouse owned by town: about 300 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$800 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they are not separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 65: men 31, women 22; children under 16: boys 5, girls 7.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 5: men 2, women 3.

Number of insane 9: men 3, women 6.

Number able to work, 12: men 5, women 7.

The girls, aged respectively, 14 years, 12 years, 8 years, 6 years, 2 years, 1 year, 5 years.

The boys aged respectively, 6 months, 2 years, 2 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 years.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

## NEW LONDON—Visited November 22.

Almshouse owned by town: about 25 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$600 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 26: men 12, women 7; children under 16: boys 4, girls 3.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 3: men 2, women 1.

Number of insane, 2: both women.

Number able to work, 18: men 12, women 6.

The boys, aged respectively, 5 years, 3 years, 3 years, and 9 months.

The girls, aged respectively, 8 years, 7 years, and 1 year 7 months.

The 4 boys and first 2 girls are German, and 6 months in almshouse.

The last girl is American; time in almshouse not reported.

## NORWICH—Visited September 24.

Almshouse owned by town: about 25 acres land attached.

Keeper receive —: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 51: men 27, women 20; children under 16: 4.

Number of insane, 9: men 2, women 7.

Of the children, two are boys: both American, aged respectively, 12 years, and 14 years; and two infants, aged respectively, 6 months, and 1 year: both Irish

GROTON—Visited November 22.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$2,800 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: men 1, women 2; children under 16, 1: a boy.

None able to work.

The boy, aged 14 years, American; 5 years in almshouse.

LEDYARD—Visited November 19.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$940 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men 2, women 7.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: men 1, women 1.

Number of insane, 4: men 1, women 3.

Number able to work, 3: men 1, women 2.

MONTVILLE—Visited November 20.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$1,600 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11: men 2, women 5; children under 16, 4: boys 3, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Insane, none.

Number able to work, 6: men 2, women 4.

The 3 boys, aged respectively, 4 years, 2 years, and 2 years;



Scotch 2, American 1; in almshouse 5 months, 5 months, and 2 months, respectively.

The girl, aged 3 years, American; 3 years in almshouse.

PRESTON—Visited November 19.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$900 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit. 4: men 3, women 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

SALEM—Visited November 20.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives, per week, \$2.00 for adults, \$1.50 for children: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2: 1 woman, 1 boy under 16.

The woman feeble-minded or idiotic: insane, none.

The boy, aged 3 years, Scotch; 8 months in almshouse.

STONINGTON—Visited November 23.

Almshouse owned by town: about 140 acres land attached.

Keeper has use of farm, bedding, clothing, and medical attendance furnished, and receives \$1.25 per week for each pauper.

Almshouse receives prisoners: they are not separated from paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 17: men 11, women 3; children under 16, 3: boys 2, girls 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: both men.

Number of insane, 3: all men.

Number able to work, 2: men.

The girl, aged 8 years, American; 8 years in almshouse.

The boys aged respectively 3 years and 2 years; the former Irish, and 3 years in almshouse; the latter colored, how long in almshouse not reported.

## WATERFORD—Visited November 21.

Almshouse owned by town: about 200 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$250 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners: they are separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7: men 2, women 4; children under 16, 1: a boy.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 3: 2 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number able to work, 1: a man.

The boy aged 9 years, American; 1 year 6 months in almshouse.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

## BRIDGEPORT—Visited August 9.

Almshouse owned by town: about 45 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$45 per month: contract does not include out-door relief.

There is a contractor for both in-door and out-door relief in Bridgeport, for \$16,500 per year, who employs the keeper.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 76: men 40, women 21; children under 16, boys 8, girls 7.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 14: men 7, women 7; insane, none.

Number of men able to work, 18.

Number of women able to work, 8.

The 8 boys aged respectively, 6 years, 10 years, 9 years, 7 years, 5 years, 1 year 3 months, 1 year 4 months, 12 years.

The 7 girls aged respectively, 11 years, 8 years, 3 years, 8 years, 5 years, 1 year 6 months, 4 years.

Nationality of the boys: Irish, 5; Irish-American, 3.

Nationality of the girls: American, 1; Irish, 5; Irish-American, 1.

The 8 boys in almshouse, respectively, 1 year, 1 year, 1 year *this time*, 1 year *this time*, 6 months, 6 months, 1 year 4 months, 2 years.

The 7 girls in almshouse, respectively, 6 years, 2 years, 3 years, 1 year, 1 year, 1 year, 6 months.

DANBURY—Visited August 20.

Almshouse owned by town: about 90 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$600 per year: contract includes some out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners: they are not separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 30: men 16, women 11; children under 16, boys 1, girls 2.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a woman.

Number of insane, 2: both women.

Number able to work, 23: men, 14; women, 9.

The two girls aged respectively, 6 years and 13 months: both American; former in almshouse 2 years; latter from birth.

The boy aged 8 years, colored: 5 years in almshouse.

EASTON—Visited August 9.

Almshouse not owned by town.

The keeper contracts with the towns of Easton, Weston, and Trumbull, for both out-door and in-door poor, excepting the insane of the last two towns.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit: from Easton, 2; 1 man, 1 woman; from Trumbull, 2 men; from Weston, 3 men, 1 woman; children under 16, 2 boys, 1 girl; total, 11.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Able to work, none.

The children are American: girl aged 5 years; the boys 7 years and 2 years respectively.

REDDING—Visited August 9.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$650 per year: contract includes out-door relief: the insane not included in contract.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3: all men.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane,\*none.

All the inmates able to work more or less.

RIDGEFIELD—Visited August 20.

Almshouse owned by town: about 45 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4: women 2, boys under 16, 2; both women able to work.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

The 2 boys aged 10 years and 8 years, respectively; both American; both 10 months in almshouse.

STRATFORD—Visited August 9.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$2,100 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2: 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, or idiotic—the woman; insane, none.

TRUMBULL—see EASTON.

WESTON—see EASTON.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

KILLINGLY—Visited December 14.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$500 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 13: men, 7; women, 6.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 2: 1 man; 1 woman.

There were fewer inmates here than at any previous time for 30 years. There are usually from 5 to 10 children here.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

## LITCHFIELD—Visited October 25.

Almshouse owned by town: about 200 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$100 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11: men 5, women 5; children under 16, 1 girl.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 4: men 2, women 2.

Number of insane, 1: a man.

Number of men able to work, 2: of women, 1.

The girl aged 9 years, American: 9 years in almshouse.

## BRIDGEWATER—Visited November 1.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$500 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3: men 1; children under 16, 2 boys.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Number able to work, 1: a man.

The boys aged respectively, 6 years and 3 years: both American; both 10 months in almshouse.

## COLEBROOK—Visited November 1.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,100 per year: contract includes out-door relief, insane excepted.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: women 2; children under 16: boys 1, girls 2.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: women.

The boy aged 15 years, colored; 12 years in almshouse.

The girls aged respectively 7 years and 5 years: both colored, both 3 years in almshouse.



## CORNWALL—Visited December 10.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$600 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7: men 2, women 3; children under 16: 2 boys.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Able to work, none.

The two boys aged respectively 11 years and 6 years, Americans.

## GOSHEN—Visited December —.

But one pauper, a man who is boarded in a private family.

## KENT—Visited October 29.

Almshouse owned by town: about 120 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract includes out-door relief, tramps excepted.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6: men 4, women 1; children under 16, 1: a boy.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: men.

The boy, aged 12, colored; 4 years in almshouse.

## NEW HARTFORD—Visited September 4.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,200 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 3: all women.

All the inmates feeble-minded or idiotic; insane, none.

Number able to work, 1.

## NEW MILFORD—Visited October 11.

Almshouse owned by town: about 125 acres of land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 13: men 8, women 3; children under 16, 2: boys.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: men.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number able to work, 3: 2 men, 1 woman.

The boys aged respectively 8 years and 3 years, both American; in the almshouse 6 years and 3 years, respectively.

#### NORFOLK—Visited October 10.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives use of farm and stock, and \$1.00 per week for each pauper up to 10; above 10, \$1.50 per week.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 2, women 1; children under 16, 2: 1 boy, 1 girl.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

None of the inmates able to work.

The girl, aged 5 years, American; 6 months in almshouse.

The boy, aged 2 years, American; 6 months in almshouse.

#### PLYMOUTH—Visited November 1.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$833 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3: men 1, women 1; 1 boy under 16.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

All the inmates are able to work more or less.

The boy, aged 10 years, Irish-American; in almshouse from birth.

#### SALISBURY—Visited November 17.

Almshouse owned by town: about 180 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$350 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15: men, 11; women, 3; children under 16: 1, a boy.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 6: men, 1; women, 5.

None of the inmates able to work.

The boy aged 10 years, colored; 3 years in almshouse.

SHARON—Visited December 10.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$300 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men, 4; women, 2; children under 16: boys, 2; girls, 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: both men; insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: 1 man; 1 woman.

The boys aged respectively 8 years and 4 years; both American, and 2 years in almshouse.

The girl aged 7 months, American.

TORRINGTON—Visited October 10.

Almshouse owned by town: about 175 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8: men 6, women 1; 1 boy under 16.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 2: both men.

Able to work, none.

The boy, aged 10 years, colored; 4 years in almshouse.

WARREN—Visited December 5.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3: men 2, women 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 1: a man.

Number able to work, 2: both men.

## WASHINGTON—Visited December 11.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$875 per year: contract includes out door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9: men, 4; women, 5.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Number able to work, 2: both men.

## WINCHESTER—Visited September 4.

Almshouse owned by town: about 90 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$2,750 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8: men 4, women 4.

All the inmates able to work more or less.

## WOODBURY—Visited November 4.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$1,000 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12: men, 4; women, 3; children under 16, 5: boys, 1; girls, 4.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man; insane, none.

Number able to work, 4: 1 man; 3 women.

The boy aged 10 years, American; 10 years in almshouse.

The 4 girls aged respectively 10 years; 5 years; 7 years; and 8 years; all American: the first three in almshouse all their lives; the last one in almshouse 5 years.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

## MIDDLETOWN—Visited August 14.

Almshouse owned by town: about 65 acres of land attached.

Keeper receives \$400 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 16: men 10, women 6.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a woman.

Number of insane, 2: men 1, women 1.

Number able to work, 6: men 4, women 2.

## HADDAM—Visited September 28.

Almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$600 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 1, women 3; girl under 16, 1.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a woman.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

One man and one woman able to work.

Girl aged 6, American: (since provided with good home by Mrs. Smith of this board).

## CHATHAM—Visited September 6.

Almshouse owned by town: about 40 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$300 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5: men 3, women 2.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 2: men 1, women 1; insane, none.

Number able to work, 4: men 3, women 1.

## EAST HADDAM—Visited October 27.

Almshouse owned by town: about 130 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$325 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6: men 3, women 3.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 1: a man.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number able to work, 4: men 2, women 2.

## ESSEX—Visited October 27.

Almshouse empty and closed: no keeper.

## PORTLAND—Visited September 5.

Almshouse owned by town: about 100 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$250 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 17: men 5, women 5; children under 16, boys 5, girls 2.

Feeble-minded or idiotic, none.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number able to work, 3: men 2, women 1.

The 5 boys aged respectively, 11 years, 8 years, 4 years, 9 years, and 4 years: the first three American; the last two Swedes; the first three 3 years or more in almshouse; the last two 8 months.

The girls aged respectively 6 years and 2 years: both Swedes; 8 months in almshouse.

#### SAYBROOK—Visited October 27.

Almshouse owned by town: about 18 acres of land attached; is under lease to keeper.

No contract except to board paupers sent there by selectmen at a certain sum per week: no inmates at date of visit.

#### TOLLAND COUNTY.

##### TOLLAND—Visited September 19.

Almhouse not owned by town.

Keeper receives \$300 per year: contract includes out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3: men 1, women 2.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or insane, none.

##### VERNON—Visited September 19.

Almshouse owned by town: about 60 acres land attached.

Keeper receives \$625 per year: contract does not include out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 14: men 3, women 10; children under 16, 1: a boy.

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic, 3: all women.

Number of insane, 1: a woman.

Number able to work, 3: men 1, women 2.

The boy aged 5 years: American; 1 year in almshouse *this time*; born there; mother in Insane Asylum.



The poor-houses of seventy-four towns were visited.

Number of those towns owning their poor-houses, 45.

Number of acres of land attached to poor-houses owned by towns, 4,178.

Number of paupers found in poor-houses of seventy-four towns, 1,121: to wit: men, 535; women, 419; children under 16: boys, 95 (average age 5 years 7 months); girls, 72 (average age 4 years 9 months.)

Length of stay in poor-houses (up to date of visit) reported as to seventy-nine boys: average 2 years 9 months.

Length of stay in poor-houses (up to date of visit) reported as to fifty-three girls: average 2 years 5 months.

Number of boys whose nationality is reported, 88; as follows: Irish, 30; French, 3; American, 28; colored, 8; Scotch-American, 4; English, 2; German, 7; Irish-American, 4; Swedes, 2.

• Number of girls whose nationality is reported, 65; as follows: American, 21; Irish, 22; colored, 7; Scotch-American, 1; English, 1; German, 9; Swedes, 3; Irish-American, 1.

Number of poor-houses that receive prisoners pending trial or after conviction, 9. [*It is generally true that in poor-houses that receive prisoners they are not separated from the paupers.*]

Number of paupers able to work, 245: men, 139; women, 106. (Some of these, however, are more or less disabled by age, disease, or mental incapacity.)

Number of feeble-minded or idiotic paupers, 119: men, 59; women, 58; boys, 1; girls, 1.

Number of insane paupers, 102: men, 35; women, 67.

The sexes are not generally separated in the poor-houses, except that they sleep in different rooms; but these, as a rule, in the same hall. Men, women, and children usually eat and spend their days together, and associate together without supervision or restraint, other than the accident of numbers. Indeed, except in the poor-houses of Hartford and New Haven, and possibly, but to a less extent, in one or two other towns, there is no substantial and permanent separation of the sexes.

In towns which own their poor-houses, the keepers almost always live in them, with their families, without charge, and with an annual average salary of about \$475.

In twenty-four out of the seventy-four towns visited, the contract with the poor-house keeper includes out-door relief.

It will be observed that our visits were nearly all made during the summer and early fall, that part of the year when the least number is to be found in the poor-houses; and it should be remembered that, especially in the large towns, even in the warm months, the poor-house population varies considerably from week to week, and sometimes and in some places, from day to day; and that our record applies only to the day of our visit.

The variations in the number of inmates of the same poor-house at different dates may be illustrated by the case of the New Haven poor-house, where the inmates numbered 216, (men 96, women 93, children 27,) on July 28th; but numbered 241, (men 102, women 96, children 43,) on November 5th—an increase of 6 men, 3 women, and 16 children.

We know of no data upon which to estimate the total population in the poor-houses of the state in any year; and we do not know that any such estimate has ever been attempted. But the question cannot, for many reasons, be one of no moment to the state: certainly, in its connection with the general subject of pauperism, it may be thought of some interest to tax payers, especially in view of the cash cost of poor support by towns, as shown in the tables hereinafter given.

The population of the seventy-four towns visited is, by the census of 1880, 435,547; and the poor-house population of said towns is 1,121. The population of the twenty-seven towns which have poor-houses that have not been visited, to wit, Colchester, Griswold, Lebanon, Old Lyme, Brookfield, Greenwich, Huntington, New Canaan, Newtown, Norwalk, Stamford, Westport, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Thompson, Windham, Woodstock, Old Saybrook, Coventry, Mansfield, Somers, Stafford, Wilton, and Chester, is 100,999. If the poor-house population of these

twenty-seven towns was the same in proportion to their population as that of the seventy-four towns, there were 259 paupers in their poor-houses: and the poor-house population of one hundred and one towns, during the summer and early fall, was 1,380: and the poor-house population of the winter months, according to the best estimate this board can make, is not far from 2,000.

#### THE COST OF POOR-SUPPORT BY TOWNS.

The following tables show the *cash expenditures* of the towns of the state for the support of their poor during the year ending October, 1882.

In one hundred and forty-two towns the reports of selectmen and the town accounts for that year were printed, of which we have on file the reports of one hundred and twenty-five towns; and upon these we base our statements of the amounts so expended by those towns. The amounts so expended by the remaining forty-two towns were obtained by correspondence with town officials and others.

There are possibly some small errors in the statements of such expenditures; indeed, supposable mistakes of officials, and the—in some cases at least—very unsatisfactory manner in which the accounts relating to the support of the poor are made up, put that among the probabilities. But the errors, if any, are not so considerable as to materially affect the general result: on the contrary it is believed that a careful analysis of town accounts, and an exact statement of expenditures arising from the administration of the poor-laws by overseers of the poor, would increase the gross sum shown to have been expended.

It should be remembered that these tables do not attempt to show the amount of investments by towns in houses, lands, and personal property used in the support of paupers—an item which would be necessary to a full and complete exhibit of town expenses for that purpose. By reference to the summary following the Memoranda of Poor-House Visitations, it will be seen that a large sum is so invested; but this board has not yet been able to get the data for an estimate upon that point.

In the column showing the tax upon the grand lists of the towns for poor support in 1882, it was thought unnecessary for the practical purposes of the tables to carry the calculations beyond tenths of a mill; and the tax as given is generally somewhat too small to raise the sum actually expended.

The marginal marks \*, †, and ‡, indicate respectively, the towns which own their poor-houses; the towns which do not own them, but have them under some arrangement with private parties; and the towns in which there are poor-houses, but whether owned by the towns or not is not certainly known to the board. The absence of marginal mark indicates the towns which have not poor-houses.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* Hartford, .....	\$49,060,061	42,551	\$77,022.52	1.7 mills.	\$1.81
Avon, .....	490,679	1,057	800.00	1.6 "	.75,5
* Berlin, .....	1,059,470	2,385	1,654.50	1.5 "	.69
Bloomfield, .....	825,785	1,846	996.61	1.2 "	.74
† Bristol, .....	2,165,054	5,347	4,116.48	1.9 "	.77
Burlington, .....	381,954	1,224	927.84	2.4 "	.76
† Canton, .....	1,226,243	2,301	1,297.29	1. "	.56
East Granby, .....	493,234	754	678.98	1.3 "	.90
* East Hartford, .....	1,825,397	3,500	3,094.40	1.7 "	.88
* East Windsor, .....	1,205,101	3,019	1,917.08	1.6 "	.64
* Enfield, .....	2,636,842	6,755	8,177.81	3.1 "	1.21
* Farmington, .....	1,813,776	3,017	2,891.80	1.7 "	.96
† Glastonbury, .....	1,111,561	3,380	1,795.35	1.6 "	.50
† Granby, .....	465,000	1,340	811.91	1.7 "	.60
Hardland, .....	260,128	643	299.17	1.1 "	.46,5
* Manchester, .....	2,742,866	6,462	4,380.88	1.7 "	.67,5
Marlborough, .....	141,650	391	639.25	4.2 "	1.63
* New Britain, .....	5,277,373	13,979	10,399.72	2. "	.74
Newington, .....	383,732	934	817.05	2.1 "	.87
Plainville, .....	1,073,535	1,930	1,403.95	1.3 "	.73
Rocky Hill, .....	2,180,337	1,108	590.00	.3 "	.53
* Simsbury, .....	1,357,184	1,330	974.85	.7 "	.53
* Southington, .....	1,867,975	5,411	4,149.51	2.2 "	.77
* South Windsor, .....	2,306,241	1,902	2,359.96	1.1 "	1.24
† Suffield, .....	1,255,955	3,225	1,432.90	1.2 "	.44
West Hartford, .....	1,601,382	1,828	1,401.77	.9 "	.77
* Wethersfield, .....	748,457	2,173	709.31	1. "	.33
† Windsor, .....	493,912	3,058	2,021.20	4.1 "	.66
Windsor Locks, .....	633,894	2,332	1,686.72	2.7 "	.71,6

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, October, 1881, to October, 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support, that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* New Haven,.....	\$46,439,716	62,882	\$93,295.41	2. mills.	\$1.48
Beacon Falls,.....	308,914	379	311.72	1. "	.85
Bethany,.....	289,493	637	240.54	.9 "	.37
* Branford,.....	1,368,680	3,047	1,806.71	1.3 "	.59
* Cheshire,.....	1,254,194	2,284	1,997.69	1.6 "	.87
* Derby,.....	3,984,502	11,650	11,908.00	3. "	1.02
East Haven,.....	498,439	3,057	395.51	.9 "	.13
* Guilford,.....	1,419,407	2,782	2,654.86	1.9 "	.96
* Hamden,.....	1,659,082	3,403	1,240.60	.8 "	.36, 4
Madison,.....	742,361	1,672	700.00	.9 "	.42
* Meriden,.....	9,024,139	18,340	14,545.41	1.6 "	.79
Middlebury,.....	315,535	687	346.79	1.1 "	.50
Milford,.....	1,163,278	3,347	2,355.20	2. "	.70
* Naugatuck,.....	1,697,246	4,274	3,251.34	1.9 "	.76
North Branford,.....	493,489	1,025	461.52	.9 "	.45
North Haven,.....	760,083	1,763	1,112.93	1.4 "	.63
Orange,.....	2,234,304	3,341	1,107.28	.5 "	.33
* Oxford,.....	376,332	1,120	810.00	2.2 "	.72
Prospect,.....	178,590	492	424.57	2.4 "	.87
Seymour,.....	1,017,372	2,318	2,566.24	2.5 "	1.11
? Southbury,.....	621,688	1,740	549.86	.9 "	.32
† Wallingford,.....	2,291,604	4,686	3,305.19	1.4 "	.70, 5
* Waterbury,.....	8,482,435	20,270	14,265.64	1.6 "	.70, 3
Wolcott,.....	432,276	493	100.00	.2 "	.20
Woodbridge,.....	220,398	829	640.17	2.9 "	.77



## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, October, 1881, to October, 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* New London, .....	\$6,789,397	10,537	\$11,134.41	1.7 mills.	\$1.05, 6
* Norwich, .....	13,119,742	21,143	22,264.91	1.7 "	1.05
Bozrah, .....	577,158	1,155	757.58	1.3 "	.65, 5
* Colchester, .....	1,378,450	2,974	3,427.35	2.4 "	1.15, 5
East Lyme, .....	580,851	1,791	571.49	1. "	.33
Franklin, .....	312,333	686	338.29	1. "	.49
? Griswold, .....	1,282,108	2,745	1,546.34	1.2 "	.56
† Groton, .....	2,044,553	5,128	2,800.00	1.4 "	.54, 6
? Lebanon, .....	1,099,399	1,845	1,495.39	1.3 "	.81
† Ledyard, .....	517,028	1,373	1,047.48	2. "	.76, 5
Lisbon, .....	280,581	630	218.00	.8 "	.34, 5
Lyme, .....	296,115	1,025	495.33	1.7 "	.49
* Montville, .....	1,050,727	2,664	2,366.54	2.2 "	.88, 5
North Stonington, .....	735,725	1,769	1,554.02	2.1 "	.88
? Old Lyme, .....	477,566	1,887	1,957.00	4.1 "	1.41
† Preston, .....	877,091	2,523	1,444.00	1.6 "	.57
† Salem, .....	249,531	574	550.48	2.3 "	.95, 6
Sprague, .....	1,182,403	3,207	2,963.25	2.5 "	.92
* Stonington, .....	5,536,662	7,355	5,167.49	.9 "	.70, 2
Voluntown, .....	223,537	1,186	689.62	3. "	.57
* Waterford, .....	1,161,837	2,701	2,200.91	1.7 "	.81, 3

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* Bridgeport, . . . . .	\$11,802,618	29,148	\$20,872.61	1.8 mills.	\$0.71,5
* Danbury, . . . . .	5,715,054	11,666	7,920.72	1.4 "	.68
Bethel, . . . . .	926,877	2,727	1,894.61	2. "	.69,4
? Brookfield, . . . . .	591,509	1,152	832.00	1.4 "	.72,2
Darien, . . . . .	1,545,494	1,949	2,816.84	1.8 "	1.44,5
† Easton, . . . . .	438,881	1,145	584.00	1.3 "	.51
Fairfield, . . . . .	2,257,465	3,748	3,291.32	1.5 "	.87,8
* Greenwich, . . . . .	3,624,940	7,892	8,570.17	2.3 "	1.08,5
† Huntington, . . . . .	1,084,704	2,499	940.03	.9 "	.37,6
Monroe, . . . . .	509,607	1,157	449.00	.9 "	.38,8
? New Canaan, . . . . .	1,230,338	2,673	2,417.77	1.9 "	.90,4
New Fairfield, . . . . .	420,190	791	700.00	1.6 "	.82,5
? Newtown, . . . . .	1,846,071	4,013	2,428.83	1.3 "	.60,5
? Norwalk, . . . . .	5,419,859	13,956	8,727.81	1.6 "	.62,5
† Redding, . . . . .	834,847	1,540	673.10	.8 "	.43,7
* Ridgfield, . . . . .	1,112,061	2,028	3,973.57	3.5 "	1.95,9
Sherman, . . . . .	362,790	828	1,019.22	2.8 "	1.02,2
? Stamford, . . . . .	7,542,705	11,297	12,218.17	1.6 "	1.08,1
† Stratford, . . . . .	1,576,721	4,251	2,100.00	1.3 "	.49,2
† Trumbull, . . . . .	629,802	1,323	942.21	1.5 "	.71
† Weston, . . . . .	411,928	918	444.66	1. "	.48,4
? Westport, . . . . .	2,118,576	3,477	2,257.86	1.1 "	.64,9
† Wilton, . . . . .	698,260	1,864	608.45	.9 "	.32,1

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census, 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, October, 1881, to October, 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support, that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
† Brooklyn,.....	\$1,546,234	2,308	\$1,540.06	1. mills.	\$0.66, 7
Ashford,.....	323,064	1,041	566.08	1.7 "	.54, 3
? Canterbury,.....	540,378	1,272	1,188.13	2.2 "	.93, 4
Chaplin,.....	233,277	627	340.08	1.4 "	.54, 2
Eastford,.....	225,716	855	339.01	1.5 "	.39, 6
Hampton,.....	363,129	827	200.00	.6 "	.24, 2
* Killingly,.....	2,247,455	6,921	4,778.34	2.1 "	.69
* Plainfield,.....	1,922,740	4,021	2,109.53	1.1 "	.52
? Pomfret,.....	783,799	1,470	857.70	1.1 "	.58, 5
* Putnam,.....	1,910,692	5,827	3,577.50	1.9 "	.61, 4
Scotland,.....	328,216	590	275.00	.8 "	.46, 6
Sterling,.....	306,280	957	245.00	.8 "	.25, 8
* Thompson,.....	1,825,428	5,051	2,599.82	1.4 "	.51
* Windham,.....	4,108,848	8,264	8,581.64	2.1 "	1.03, 6
* Woodstock,.....	988,108	2,639	2,031.64	2.1 "	.77

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* Litchfield, .....	\$1,954,470	3,410	\$1,406.09	.7 mills.	\$0.41, 2
Barkhamsted, .....	429,419	1,297	833.86	1.9 "	.64, 3
Bethlehem, .....	443,764	655	250.50	.5 "	.38, 1
† Bridgewater, .....	417,071	708	500.00	1.2 "	.70, 6
Canaan, .....	526,711	1,157	913.50	1.7 "	.78, 9
† Colebrook, .....	421,643	1,148	1,239.79	2.9 "	1.08
† Cornwall, .....	615,643	1,583	412.50	.7 "	.26
† Goshen, .....	768,757	1,093	400.65	.5 "	.36, 6
† Harwinton, .....	480,967	1,016	822.60	1.7 "	.80, 9
* Kent, .....	486,236	1,622	1,000.00	2.1 "	.61
Morris, .....	370,643	627	258.55	.7 "	.41
† New Hartford, .....	1,051,502	3,302	1,312.20	1.2 "	.39, 7
* New Milford, .....	1,935,018	3,907	2,666.87	1.3 "	.68
North Canaan, .....	693,200	1,537	1,411.23	2 "	.91
* Norfolk, .....	819,684	1,418	1,339.30	1.6 "	.94, 5
† Plymouth, .....	1,004,870	2,350	1,372.46	1.3 "	.58
Roxbury, .....	487,276	950	158.69	.3 "	.16, 7
* Salisbury, .....	2,206,693	3,715	3,046.43	1.4 "	.82
* Sharon, .....	1,329,979	2,580	2,617.45	2 "	1.01
Thomaston, .....	1,491,790	3,225	1,036.22	.7 "	.32
* Torrington, .....	1,417,399	3,327	2,182.03	1.5 "	.65, 5
† Warren, .....	281,581	639	550.00	1.9 "	.86
† Washington, .....	956,917	1,590	1,112.84	1.2 "	.69, 9
Watertown, .....	1,639,694	1,897	864.44	.5 "	.46, 3
* Winchester, .....	2,880,357	5,142	3,072.08	1.1 "	.59, 7
† Woodbury, .....	1,043,474	2,149	1,209.69	1.1 "	.56, 3

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, October, 1881, to October, 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support, that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
* Middletown,.....	\$8,716,790	11,732	\$10,038.06	1.1 mills.	\$0.85,5
+ Haddam,.....	704,183	2,419	1,015.90	1.4 "	.42
* Chatham,.....	635,362	1,967	1,291.00	2. "	.66
* Chester,.....	432,267	1,177	886.88	1.9 "	.71
Clinton,.....	652,227	1,402	1,922.57	2.9 "	1.37
Cromwell,.....	762,745	1,640	977.14	1.3 "	.59,5
Durham,.....	472,406	990	843.00	1.8 "	.85,2
* East Haddam,.....	1,386,201	3,032	967.30	.7 "	.32
* Essex,.....	1,003,245	1,855	624.72	.6 "	.34
Killingworth,.....	226,519	748	290.00	1.3 "	.39
Middlefield,.....	560,338	928	612.20	1.1 "	.66
* Old Saybrook,....	801,647	1,302	754.60	.9 "	.58
* Portland,.....	1,955,456	4,157	4,877.67	1.5 "	1.17
* Saybrook,.....	565,104	1,362	615.54	1.1 "	.45,2
Westbrook,.....	487,063	878	627.71	1.3 "	.71,4

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
† Tolland, .....	\$346,791	1,169	\$524.81	1.5 mills.	\$0.44.9
Andover, .....	230,141	428	384.75	1.6 "	.90
Bolton, .....	179,027	512	605.98	3.2 "	1.18
Columbia, .....	288,200	757	573.72	2. "	.75.6
Coventry, .....	734,374	2,043	2,404.96	3.3 "	1.18
† Ellington, .....	739,087	1,569	1,112.34	1.5 "	.71.5
Hebron, .....	483,646	1,243	371.12	.8 "	.30
† Mansfield, .....	642,935	2,154	1,376.56	2.2 "	.64
† Somers, .....	606,685	1,242	738.86	1.2 "	.59.5
† Stafford, .....	1,075,382	4,455	2,820.64	2.6 "	.63.3
Union, .....	154,477	539	510.26	3.2 "	.94.6
* Vernon, .....	2,704,359	6,915	5,130.70	1.9 "	.74.3
Willington, .....	226,811	1,086	732.19	3.2 "	.67.4



## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Grand List, November, 1881.	Population, Census 1880.	Cash expense for poor support, Oct., 1881, to Oct., 1882.	Tax upon Grand List for such support that year.	Cost of such support per head of population that year.
Hartford,.....	\$87,084,778	125,382	\$139,448.81	1.6 mills.	\$1.11,1
New Haven,.....	87,273,557	156,523	160,393.18	1.8 "	1.02,4
New London,.....	39,772,794	74,338	64,989.88	1.6 "	.87,4
Fairfield,.....	52,701,297	112,042	86,682.95	1.6 "	.77,3
Windham,.....	17,653,364	42,670	29,239.53	1.6 "	.68,5
Litchfield,.....	26,154,758	52,044	31,989.97	1.2 "	.61,4
Middlesex,.....	19,361,613	35,589	26,294.29	1.3 "	.73,8
Tolland,.....	8,411,915	24,112	17,286.89	2. "	.71,7
THE STATE,.....	\$338,414,076	622,700	\$556,315.50	1.643 mills.	.89,33

THE EXPENDITURES BY THE STATE, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882, for charitable purposes, were as follows:

State Reform School, Meriden, . . . . .	\$48,488.40
Conn. Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, . . . . .	29,955.56
American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, . . . . .	8,891.73
Perkins' Institution for the Blind, Boston, Mass., . . . . .	4,300.00
Conn. School for Imbeciles, Lakeville, . . . . .	6,555.53
General Hospital Soc., New Haven (Annual Appropriation), . . . . .	5,000.00
Hartford Hospital (Annual Appropriation), . . . . .	5,000.00
Conn. Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, . . . . .	74,133.12
Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, . . . . .	2,429.12
Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro, Vt., . . . . .	777.45
Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., . . . . .	204.25
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord, N. H., . . . . .	1,772.82
Danvers Lunatic Hospital, Danvers, Mass., . . . . .	416.85
Conn. School for Imbeciles, Lakeville (for insane patients), . . . . .	416.00
Whipple's Home School for Deaf Mutes, Mystic Bridge, . . . . .	525.00
General Hospital Soc., and Hartford Hospital (for soldiers), . . . . .	10,490.21
Sundry bills for sick soldiers, . . . . .	908.67
For support of soldiers' children (orders of sundry towns), . . . . .	7,806.73
Under Comptroller's contract for support of state paupers, . . . . .	4,711.13
Total, <i>not including special appropriations</i> , . . . . .	<u>\$212,782.57</u>

The special appropriations paid during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882, were:

To Conn. Hospital for the Insane, for appropriation of 1881, . . . . .	\$5,000.00
To Conn. Hospital for the Insane, appropriation of 1882, for land, . . . . .	8,000.00
To Bridgeport Hospital, for appropriation of 1881, . . . . .	50,000.00
Total paid for special appropriations, . . . . .	<u>\$63,000.00</u>

The whole sum, *exclusive of investments and special appropriations*, expended in Connecticut in 1882, for charitable purposes, from moneys raised by taxation, was: by the towns, \$556,315.50; by the State, \$212,782.57; total, \$769,098.07; which total was a tax of  $2\frac{271}{1000}$  mills upon the grand list of the state.

#### THE STATE ALMSHOUSE

is provided by the contractor for the support of the state paupers, under his contract with the comptroller for such support. It is at Tariffville, where it has been for ten years or more. It has had an average of about 30 pauper inmates during the past year.

The contract under which the state paupers are now cared for is dated August 1, 1882, and runs for three years from that date. It includes all state paupers, both indoor and outdoor; and under it the contractor is "to furnish them with good, comfortable, and sufficient food and clothing, beds, bedding, lodging, and doctoring, and burial if needed; and to remove said paupers, if directed by the comptroller, at his own expense, to his own house provided for their reception; or, if they are sick, or on expense in any town of the state, to save and indemnify the state for all expense incurred:" he (the contractor) to receive \$2.50 per week for state paupers there (at the almshouse) previous to the law of 1875 (of which there are 9; 5 men and 4 women); and (for state paupers other than the nine mentioned) \$2.75 per week for adults, \$1.50 per week for children between 6 years and 14 years of age, and \$1 per week for children less than 6 years of age: accounts to be rendered Aug. 1, and Feb. 1, each year.

For the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1883, the sum paid the contractor was \$5,023.84.

From Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884, the number of paupers cared for under the contract, was 234; and as to nationality they were divided as follows:

Irish,	.	.	.	93	Russian,	.	.	.	3
American,	.	.	.	32	German,	.	.	.	20
French,	.	.	.	20	English,	.	.	.	28
Swedish,	.	.	.	7	Italian,	.	.	.	14
Scotch,	.	.	.	9	Danish,	.	.	.	8

## THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

Under this head are included all who are in part or entirely supported, either permanently or temporarily, by the state or by towns, outside of poor-houses or institutions. Every selectman knows that the "out-door poor" are vastly more numerous than the "in-door poor." The poor lists are principally made up of them; and they draw heavily upon the pockets of tax-payers through the public treasury.

It is one of the chief glories of our civilization that the public purse is always open for the relief of private poverty; but it is one of its chief deficiencies that so little is generally and absolutely known about the poor who draw from it. The out-door poor are an army in our midst whose number no one knows; a tax upon, and, to a large extent, an adverse element in our industries; a continuous, increasing, but, as yet, unmeasured force in the social and political life of the state; an undefined, teeming, great aggregation of misfortunes, incapacities, sorrows, miseries, diseases, vagrancies, vices, and crimes, breeding in and multiplying from generation to generation. There are among them many for whom no pity is too tender, no charity of feeling too considerate, no needed help too prompt; but there are also many for whom pity and charity can do nothing so helpful as to enjoin and enforce the duty of self-support.

The difficulty of ascertaining even the number of the out-door poor is very great: indeed, without some legislation for that purpose, it is practically impossible. This is illustrated by the number reported for this state in the United States Census of 1880 (Compendium, Vol. 2, p. 1675), to wit, 381! The returns upon which that statement was based were understood and reported by the official who made the table to be incomplete; but his best efforts discovered only that number. The following extract from the report of the selectmen of the single town of Hartford, for 1882, under the head of "Out-Door Alms," p. 26, is more significant of the actual facts:

*"We have helped 531 different families during the past year.*

*These families consist of 622 grown persons and 799 children ; total, 1,421 persons."*

If that statement be true, it may well be believed that the out-door poor in the state number many thousands.

It would seem wise statesmanship to make some effort to ascertain their number ; and to get together the statistics necessary to a clear understanding of the facts and problems involved in the official dispensation of out-door alms. Such effort has already been made by some other states ; and we respectfully suggest the propriety of inquiry by the General Assembly as to the desirability of similar action in this state.

#### THE INSANE.

The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, large as it is, is yet not large enough to receive all the patients for whom it is intended to provide. This is shown by the number of the insane found in poor-houses, and by the bills paid by the state and by towns to other institutions, both public and private, in this state and elsewhere, for such patients. The hospital has cost the state \$788,000.00, and it will cost a great deal more before it has ample, and in every way the best, accommodation for all the sufferers who should be committed to its care. What has been done is a pledge that what is necessary, now and hereafter, shall be done. The christian philanthropy which prompted the present provisions has in them large reward and satisfaction ; and finds, in their wide benefactions and happy results, great encouragement, and, in the needs to be met, strong motives for future generosity.

Indeed, so long as the insane are kept in poor-houses, or, at the public expense, in other institutions, within or without the state, by reason of insufficient room at this hospital, the state has not fully accomplished what it has undertaken in their behalf, nor fully effected the humane purpose of her people.

The number of patients admitted during the year ending Nov. 30, 1883, was 271 ; men, 135 ; women, 136.

The total number under treatment was 1,113.

The number discharged was 173; men, 78; women, 95.

The number of deaths was 80; men 43; women, 37.

The average number of patients was 854.5; men, 385.61; women, 468.89.

The amount paid by the state for board and treatment of patients and trustees' expenses was \$82,287.40.

There were seventy-three insane persons provided for by the state during the year, outside of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, as follows:

At Retreat for the Insane, Hartford,	-	-	-	38
" Connecticut School for Imbeciles,	-	-	-	3
" Vermont Asylum for the Insane,	-	-	-	7
" Butler Hospital for the Insane, Rhode Island,	-	-	-	4
" New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane,	-	-	-	18
" Danvers Lunatic Hospital, Mass.,	-	-	-	3

#### THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

shows the effects of able, enlightened, and progressive administration of its affairs and government. A comparison there of what has been with what is gives satisfaction, and encouragement for the future of the institution. The cells in which the boys, little and big, were locked up for the night, not very many years ago, are gone, and dormitories have taken their place. Larger liberties, consistent with order and good government, are accorded to the boys; and the old congregate system, under which they were all kept under one roof, has been much and most advantageously modified, by the erection of three properly arranged and commodious buildings, each to be occupied by fifty boys, on the family plan. Two of the buildings have been erected during the last year, and will be ready for occupancy about the first of next March. Mr. Howe, the Superintendent, says truly: "The cottage system has met with much favor in Connecticut, as well it might, for the superiority of the system over the congregate plan for reformatory purposes is so apparent and marked that intelligence everywhere is ready to acknowledge it. The plan that



takes but fifty boys and places them under the watchful care of a man and his wife, and a competent teacher, in a comfortable and well ordered home—a home where cleanliness, cheerful obedience, kindness, and industry are the leading characteristics; a home isolated from all other parts of the institution, meeting with other boys only in the chapel on the Sabbath day, divested of prison appliances, where liberty and freedom exist in a degree quite equal to that found in any well-directed boarding school of the country—we say the home like this has merit, that from the nature of the case cannot be found in the congregate or big house plan. We have both systems here, and know of what we speak. Our three cottage homes are models of beauty and convenience, and are superior to any buildings for similar purposes found at any other institution in the country.

“The net receipts for the labor of the boys during last year amounted to \$14,244.63. There are six shops in the institution, that give employment to over three hundred boys. In the shirt manufacturing department about one hundred boys are employed, and in the overall manufacturing room there is work for sixty boys. In these two shops there are one hundred and twenty-five sewing machines, all run by steam power, and, as a rule, the boys become very expert operators. In the tailor shop, where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. About one hundred and twenty-five boys work at seating chairs in two different shops. A shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of from thirty to forty boys: in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. From eight to ten boys work at the green house and on the lawns. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc., all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

“There have been during the year some unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for which no appropriation was made by the Legislature. A new shop was supplied with fifty sewing machines, which, with the tables, belts, and shafting

necessary for the running of the same, cost \$1,600. The bake house, which was not completed last year, has been finished, and an oven built, at an expense of \$300. To locate the two new cottages properly necessitated the moving of the greenhouse, the horse and carriage barns, and the piggery—all of which incurred an expense of \$2,500. The piggery had been a nuisance for years in its old locality, and the barns and greenhouse now occupy much more convenient and eligible sites than formerly. All of this outlay has been paid from the current expense fund, which has caused the exercise of a very rigid economy in all purchases for the institution and in repairs, nothing having been expended except as the absolute necessities of the school required. Notwithstanding these extra expenses have been large, all bills have been promptly paid.

“The dietary of the institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people; still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, in which all the milk from the institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and, on Sundays, pies are given at dinner and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays the tables are spread with the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The deprivation, or a change, of food is never allowed as a punishment. The tables are nicely covered with white oilcloth, and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons, and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

“The boys of the institution are clothed in the best quality

of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and in dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth; and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods, according to the season.

"All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are also given for play. On Saturday afternoons, when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds, in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball, or in such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera House in the city, and frequent rehearsals, concerts, and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in the chapel. They attend the agricultural fairs given in the park near by, and always take part in the ceremonies on the day devoted to the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

"Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

"All the boys attend school three hours of each week day ten months in the year. The schools embrace ten grades or divisions, which gives every boy the opportunity to attend a class exactly adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind can, while at school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life."

Number of boys received since the opening of the				
school in March, 1854,	-	-	-	3,639
Number in the school, December 1, 1882,	-	-	-	380
Number received during the last year,	-	-	-	234
Number discharged in various ways during the last				
year,	-	-	-	208
Number remaining in the school December 1, 1883,				406

Of the two hundred and thirty-four boys received during the last year, one hundred and eighty-four were committed by magistrates (by the superior court six, by police courts ninety-three, and by justices of the peace eighty-five); six by friends; twenty-one were returned under old commitments, and twenty-three returned of their own accord.

Of the one hundred and eighty-four boys committed by magistrates, forty-six are from Hartford county, seventy-one from New Haven county, thirty-eight from Fairfield county, eleven from New London county, one from Middlesex county, seven from Litchfield county, three from Tolland county, and seven from Windham county.

Of the one hundred and ninety boys committed during the last year, for the first time, one hundred and forty-three were born in Connecticut, fourteen in New York, four in Massachusetts, one in Michigan, one in Maine, three in Rhode Island, one in Virginia, one in Vermont, one in California, one in Missouri, three in Pennsylvania, two in the District of Columbia, one in Canada, six in Ireland, five in England, two in Germany, and the birth-place of one is unknown. As to nationality they are divided as follows: American, 64; Irish, 100; English, 3; German, 11; French, 3; colored, 8; unknown, 1; and, as to their ages, they were committed as follows:

At 7 years,	-	-	1	At 13 years,	-	-	28
At 8 years,	-	-	4	At 14 years,	-	-	33
At 9 years,	-	-	13	At 15 years,	-	-	23
At 10 years,	-	-	17	At 16 years,	-	-	24
At 11 years,	-	-	18	At 17 years,	-	-	1
At 12 years,	-	-	23				

The record of two hundred and eight discharges during the last year is made up as follows:

Placed with farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Placed at trade,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sentence expired,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Returned to parents or friends,	-	-	-	-	-	170
Sent to hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Returned to Rhode Island Reform School,	-	-	3
Discharged for defective mittimus,	-	-	2
Escaped and not yet returned,	-	-	4
Died,	-	-	6
Boarders left,	-	-	4
Released to be tried for assault,	-	-	1

The sum paid by the state for board bills and trustees' expenses during the last fiscal year was \$54,568.79.

#### CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A new building is much needed by this school for the purposes of school-rooms and hall or chapel.

More and better arranged rooms are requisite for school-rooms, and they should, obviously, be on the first floor, instead of on the second floor as they now are. The educational work of the school is now carried on under great disadvantages by reason of insufficient room, which does not admit of a desirable arrangement of classes; and must, until deficiencies are supplied, fail to a considerable extent of its best results. And a chapel or lecture-room is also plainly needed, and might well be placed in a second story over the school-rooms. Certainly not less than \$12,000 should be expended upon the building, for it could not be built so as to meet present and pressing needs, and provide for future contingencies for a less sum.

The school is doing a good work, and doing it greatly to the benefit and to the acceptance of the state. The state has paid out a good deal of money for it, but no more than it has honestly earned and wisely expended. It is worthy of help and encouragement, not only for the good it has done, the benefits of which are by no means confined to the past, but for the good it is sure to do hereafter, under wise and progressive management. Economy, justice, and generosity, equally and together, warrant and require consideration for its needs and proper provisions for its full usefulness and success.

Number of girls received since January 1, 1870.	-	585
*Number of girls dismissed since January 1, 1870.	-	572
*Number of girls returned,	- - -	182
Number of girls remaining out,	- - -	390
Number of girls in the school December 1, 1882.	-	181
Number of girls received during the last year, -	-	68
Whole number of girls under care during the last year.		249
+Number of girls placed out, dismissed, or died during the last year, - - - - -	-	54
Number of girls in the school December 1, 1883.	-	195

The five hundred and eighty-five girls received have come from one hundred and one towns. New Haven has sent one hundred and twenty-three; Hartford one hundred and nine.

There are ninety girls living out under the guardianship of the school.

The sum paid by the state for board, etc., of the girls during the last fiscal year was \$31,544.25.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

The whole number of pupils connected with this school during the last year was one hundred and two, of which sixty were beneficiaries of the state; the whole number of pupils now there is ninety-two, of which fifty-six are state beneficiaries.

The sum paid by the state for its pupils there during the year 1883, was \$7,270.53.

The entire income of the school is derived from tuitions. It is in a prosperous condition, and its pupils increase in number each year.

\*These figures include a number of girls who have been dismissed and returned more than once.

†This number is made up as follows :

[illegible]



## THE BLIND.

The provision made by the state for the blind is by way of an appropriation, under which they may be sent for care and instruction to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in Boston. There have been seventeen beneficiaries of the state there during the last year, at an expense of \$4,075.

There were fifteen beneficiaries there at the beginning of the year, and two were added in July.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB

are provided for at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford; at Whipple's Home School for Deaf Mutes, at Mystic Bridge; and at the Clarke Institute for Deaf Mutes, at Northampton, Mass.

In the American Asylum there were forty-nine state beneficiaries at the beginning of the year, and six were added in June—a total of fifty-five for the year, at an expense of \$8,938.96.

In Whipple's Home School there were four state beneficiaries at the beginning of the year, and two were added in September—a total of six for the year, at an expense of \$580.46.

In the Clarke Institute there was one state beneficiary during the year, at an expense of \$175.

The total number of deaf mutes cared for and instructed at the expense of the state during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1883, was sixty-two; and the total cost of such care and instruction was \$9,694.42.

## TEMPORARY HOMES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

These homes have been located in every county, under the "Act to provide Homes and Care for Dependent and Neglected Children," passed January session, 1883, and approved May 3, 1883 [Public Acts of 1883, page 305]. Thus far but one home has been chosen, or thought necessary, in any county.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

## Board of Location and Management.

MESSRS. LUCIUS G. GOODRICH,  
WESTELL RUSSELL,  
THADDEUS H. SPENCER,  
County Commissioners.

MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH, of the Board of Charities.  
JOHN S. BUTLER, M.D., of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Goodrich is the chairman, and Mr. Spencer is the secretary and treasurer of the Board.

The home is in Bloomfield, a little less than five miles from the city hall of Hartford, by town roads, three-fourths of a mile from the Cottage Grove station, and two miles from the Bloomfield station, on the Connecticut Western railroad.

It is a large, old-fashioned farm house, in a healthful place, and well drained; near a school house; with large yard and garden and the requisite outbuildings; and can accommodate about forty children, if necessary. It was chosen after much time and effort had been spent in searching for and examining other premises, all of which were found undesirable in location, insufficient or improperly arranged as to rooms, or held at too high a rental; and was the best place for the purpose, within the knowledge of the Board, to be had at the time, for a rent such as the Board thought it proper and necessary to pay; and it has satisfactorily met the requirements of the law and the anticipations of the Board.

When the agreement for hiring the place was made, it was occupied by a tenant whose lease, which included the farm attached, had six months or more to run; and who, by reason of the stipulations of his lease, had rights and claims which had to be settled by arrangement and purchase: and some repairs were necessary. The premises, not including the farm, were taken by the Board of Location for eighteen months from October 1, 1883, at a rental of \$375 for the

term, the owner assuming all expenses arising from the lease to his prior tenant, and the cost of necessary external repairs.

The Board took possession October 1st, and proceeded to prepare and furnish the house for the reception of the children for whom it is intended; and, in the first week of October, duly notified the selectmen of the county that the home was open for that purpose.

The first child was placed there October 10th, and, up to January 1st, twenty children (14 boys and 6 girls) chargeable to towns, have been received, of whom six (2 boys and 4 girls) have been placed in good private homes, *and have ceased to be a charge upon the towns from which they came*, under the direction of the Board, and, with the exception of one boy, through the exertions of Mrs. Smith of the Board of Charities.

The cases of the children who have gone off from the town poor lists, and into private families, may be described in some detail as follows:

Case 1.—A girl: aged seven years: had been in poor-house since birth: received at the home Oct. 16th: removed to private home Nov. 1st: was immediately provided with suitable and comfortable clothing and placed in school by those who took her, and who now wish to adopt her: her opportunity in this family is excellent, and there is a marked improvement in her general appearance: her brother, of nine years, now at the home, had been in the poor-house from birth—both parents there for many years.

Case 2.—A girl: aged four years: bright and interesting: father and mother irresponsible: was received from poor-house at the home Oct. 16th: was removed to private home Nov. 20th: present home *very* desirable, no other children: and the people wish to adopt her.

Case 3.—A girl: aged eight years: long in poor-house: received at the home Oct. 27th: removed to private home Dec. 8th: good family, by whom she is liked, and where she is being taught proper habits, for lack of which she was becoming unattractive, and a somewhat objectionable child.

Case 4.—A girl: aged ten years: four years in poor-house: received at the home Oct. 22d: removed to private home Nov. 20th: in an excellent family, who like her very much: is pleased with her home: is of a thrifty nature and affectionate disposition.

Case 5.—A boy: aged nine years: three years in the poor-house: received at the home Oct. 10th: removed to private home Nov. 9th: the family who took him have already adopted a little girl from a poor-house, and volunteered to give a home to a boy of tender years: the very best reports reach the Board concerning the boy: he is truthful, affectionate, and in every way meets the requirements of his foster parents.

Case 6.—A boy: aged nine years: three years in the poor-house: received at the home Oct. 10th: removed by guardian (recently appointed) Dec. 24th.

It will be observed that *of the five children* (cases 1 to 5 inclusive), *placed in private families, but one, (case 4), was old enough to earn a living.*

On January 1st, there were fourteen children (twelve boys and two girls), supported by towns, remaining in the home.

The children attend the district school of their neighborhood, having been provided with the necessary books by the Board of Management.

The health of the family has been good; indeed it has been much better than could have been anticipated, the trying season, and the physical inheritance and previous circumstances of many of its members being considered. The whole cost of medical attendance and medicines up to January 1st was but \$11.01.

The matron, a very capable woman, receives \$15.00 per month; and has one woman to assist her in the housework and in the care of the children, who receives \$1.50 per week, and the board of her young child. A man, of the neighborhood, is occasionally hired, when necessary, to do a little work.

Already the work there begun is attracting the attention, approbation, and sympathy of the press and of private citizens.

No man or woman, young or old, who was born with a heart and has not lost it; who remembers what childhood is, and what the associations of ordinary poor-houses are; who has and loves children, or who has lost and loves them still; who cares for the honor and welfare of the state, or for the succor of the most helpless class within her borders, can visit the home, with a full understanding of its purpose, without wishing it God speed, and wanting to help it.

And so women, who have been there, have taken up its cause and work. Several have said: "This shall be my boy," or "This shall be my girl, to clothe and watch over until the right private home is found;" and they have done it. Some have associated themselves together to make clothing, etc., for the children, and have done it. These helpful ones, whose numbers steadily increase, have caught and spread abroad the spirit and inspiration of the home, which has much to thank them for, and much to hope for in their instinctive appreciation and practical assistance.

The following is the financial record of the home up to January 1st:

Received from the state,	-	-	-	-	\$1,000.00
Received or due from sundry towns,	-	-	-	-	309.37

#### Expended:

*For fuel and lights,	-	-	-	-	\$126.95
* " rent to April 1, 1884,	-	-	-	-	125.00
" furniture,	-	-	-	-	507.50
* " groceries and provisions,	-	-	-	-	208.53
" medical attendance and medicines,	-	-	-	-	11.01
" clothing,	-	-	-	-	15.00
" labor (including matron, assistant, house-cleaning, papèring, out- door work, etc.),	-	-	-	-	185.13
" incidentals (including painting, carpenter work, etc.),	-	-	-	-	125.69
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,304.81</u>

In the items marked \* is included much that will not be exhausted before Spring.

The largest item in the account is for furniture, for which, comparatively, little more need be expended.

The Board of Management estimates that the expenses of the home for the coming year can be met if no larger sum than \$1,000.00 is raised for the purpose by county tax, under the sixth section of the Act.

And they are unanimous in the belief that the home is needed; and that it should be sustained upon grounds of economy, as well as for the sake of humanity.

#### NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

##### Board of Location and Management.

MESSRS. HIRAM JACOBS,  
MARCUS E. BALDWIN,  
GEORGE F. PERRY,  
County Commissioners.

Mrs. FRANCIS BACON, of the Board of Charities.

Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Jacobs is the chairman, and Mr. Perry is the secretary of the Board.

Mr. Burton represented the Board of Charities upon the Board of Location and Management until the first week in November, when Mrs. Bacon assumed the duties of such representation.

The home is in Tyler City, about twelve minutes from New Haven, on the Derby railroad, and within easy distance of the railroad station.

It is a large, comfortable house, warmed by a furnace, and not too far from a school-house. The place belongs to the School Fund, and is taken at a rent of \$180, for a year, with the condition that the cost of necessary repairs are to be deducted from the rent.



A man and wife are in charge with a salary of \$700.

It is understood that the home was opened, and the selectmen of the county notified, on January 1st; but further details are not at hand for this report.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Board of Location and Management.

Messrs. ERASTUS GEER,  
ELIJAH A. MORGAN,  
NATHAN H. AYER,  
County Commissioners.

Mrs. FRANCIS BACON, of the Board of Charities.

Hon. A. C. LIPPITT, of the State Board of Health.

The chairman of the board is Mr. Geer, and Mr. Ayer is its secretary.

Mr. Burton represented the Board of Charities upon the Board of Location and Management until December 3d, when he was relieved by Mrs. Bacon.

The home is in Norwich; is known as the Starr farm; is about ten minutes drive from the railroad stations; in an extremely pleasant place; within walking distance of a school; and is taken, without the farm, but with the garden, at a rental of \$337.50. The house is warmed by a furnace.

We are informed that the home was opened January 1st, with a man and his wife in charge at a salary of \$600.

Much difficulty was experienced in this county in selecting and procuring a satisfactory home, and no further details have reached us in time for this report.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

## Board of Location and Management.

MESSRS. NATHAN M. BELDEN,  
CHARLES B. WHEELER,  
JOHN O. PAIGE,  
County Commissioners.

Col. HARLOW P. HARRIS, of the Board of Charities.  
C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., of the State Board of Health.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. Belden : its secretary is Mr. Paige.

The home is in Stratford, ten minutes walk from the railroad station, sufficiently near a school, and is a large, pleasant, old-fashioned house, in every way sufficient and satisfactory for the purpose, with one and a half acres of land about it, and was taken for one year, from January 1st, with a privilege of three years, at an annual rental of \$265.

A matron is in charge who receives \$25 per month.

The home was taken on January 1st, is not yet fully furnished, and notices were not sent to selectmen announcing its opening until after January 1st.

No further details are at hand for this report, except that children are arriving, and that the following ladies and gentlemen have consented to be the committees for their several towns, under the second section of the Act, viz.:

Mrs. E. W. Maxcy, Bridgeport.

Mrs. L. N. Middlebrook, “

W. B. Beebe, M.D., “

Mrs. Elizabeth Nash, Stratford.

Mrs. John G. Stevens, Monroe.

Mrs. D. W. Plumb, Huntington.

Mrs. Samuel Glover, Fairfield.

Miss Mary E. Seeley, Easton.

Seth Hill, M.D., Trumbull.”

Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Bethel.

Mrs. M. L. Ward, Danbury.

Mrs. Sarah Hungerford, Sherman.  
 Mrs. D. C. Gateley, Newtown.  
 Mrs. R. A. C. Peffers, New Fairfield.  
 Miss Emily C. Hawley, Brookfield.  
 Mrs. Wm. Jennings, Redding.  
 Mrs. A. Y. Abbott, Ridgefield.  
 Mr. Charles E. Burr, Norwalk.  
 Mrs. George A. Hoyt, Stamford.  
 Miss Catherine Sturges, Wilton.  
 Frank Gorham, M.D., Weston.  
 Mrs. Frederick Nash, Westport.  
 Miss Myra I. Davis, Darien.

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

## Board of Location and Management.

MESSRS. JOHN D. CONVERSE,  
 EDWIN H. HALL,  
 LLOYD E. BALDWIN,  
 County Commissioners.

HENRY E. BURTON, of the Board of Charities.  
 Hon. A. C. LIPPITT, of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Converse is the chairman of the Board.

The home is at Putnam Heights, about three miles from the railroad station at Putnam.

It is pleasantly and healthfully located; the house is desirable and sufficient for the purpose; is occupied by the owner and his wife, who are in charge of the home; was taken, with the farm attached, for one year, for \$800, which sum includes the services of the owner and his wife, the use of the live stock (three cows and a horse), and the products of the farm, which the owner is to work; the Board to furnish whatever help is needed in the house or upon the farm, and to receive the sums paid for the board of children.

With the premises goes the furniture in the house, which

is to be used in the service of the home; the Board to supply whatever additional or different furniture may be needed.

The home was opened November 20th, and had received six children early in December.

A school is near, which the children attend.

It is believed by the Board of Management that they will not be compelled to call on the county treasury for any considerable sum to support the home during the coming year.

#### LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

##### Board of Location and Management:

MESSRS. LYMAN DUNNING,  
JOSEPH F. CALHOUN,  
BENNETT A. SHERMAN.  
County Commissioners.

COL. HARLOW P. HARRIS, of the Board of Charities.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., of the State Board of Health.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. Dunning; its secretary is Col. Harris.

The home is in New Milford, about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad station; sufficiently near a school-house; admirably situated and arranged for the purpose; is in the charge of the owner and his wife, under an arrangement, for six months, that they are to receive from the Board necessary clothing for the children, and any extra beds, bedding, furniture, table-ware, stoves and fuel, that may be required, \$100 for rent, \$1.25 per day for services, and \$150 for board and wages of one servant. If the children shall exceed ten in number, and more help shall be needed, the Board is to supply it.

The home was opened, and notice thereof given to selectmen, in October.

As this report is finished, the number of children in the home is not reported to January 1st; but, at last advices, four or five had been received.

Much interest in the project, and sympathy for its purposes, has been expressed by prominent ladies and gentlemen of the county, and by the county press.

Committees have thus far been appointed, under the second section of the Act, and have cordially accepted, as follows :

MRS. D. D. T. McLAUGHLIN, }  
MRS. GEORGE M. WOODRUFF. } Litchfield.

MRS. E. J. YOUNGS, Barkhamsted.

Miss Alice E. Bird, Bethlehem.

Mrs. Harmon Treat, Bridgewater.

Miss Sarah W. Adam, North Canaan.

Mrs. Dwight W. Ives, Cornwall.

Miss Sarah B. Norton, Goshen.

Mrs. John Richards, New Hartford.

Mrs. M. A. Stone, New Milford.

Mrs. Ellen E. Manley, Canaan.

Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, Colebrook.

Miss Alice Bradford Eldridge, Norfolk.

Mrs. George Langdon, Plymouth.

Mr. Aaron W. Fenn, Roxbury.

Mrs. H. P. Harris, Salisbury.

Miss Caroline S. Roberts, Sharon.

Mrs. Israel B. Woodward, Thomaston.

Mrs. A. P. Bradstreet, “

Mrs. Sarah C. Lathrop, Torrington.

Mrs. W. S. Colton, Warren.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Winchester.

Miss Mary P. Hinsdale, “

Mrs. John Ward, Woodbury.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

## Board of Location and Management:

MESSRS. EDWIN D. ALVORD,  
JOSEPH W. CHANDLER,  
EDWIN G. SUMNER,  
County Commissioners.

Mrs. VIRGINIA T. SMITH, of the Board of Charities.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Alvord is the chairman of the Board, and Mr. Sumner is its secretary.

The home is in Andover, about one mile from the railroad station.

It is a large, old-fashioned, comfortable farm house, with thirteen acres of land, in a pleasant and healthful place, across the road from a school-house, and is suited to the purposes of the home.

It was taken for the term of eighteen months, at a rent of \$150 for the term; and a matron and assistant have been placed in charge, at an expense of \$7 per week for both.

The home was not opened until January 1st, and no further information is at hand for this report.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

## Board of Location and Management:

MESSRS. MINER C. HAZEN,  
WILLIS E. TERRILL,  
ELIAS W. WELLMAN,  
County Commissioners.

HENRY E. BURTON, of the Board of Charities.

GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Hazen is the chairman and Mr. Wellman is the secretary of the Board.

The home is in Middletown, being the house and premises



formerly occupied by the Middlesex County Orphans' Home, about one mile and a half from the railroad stations.

In this county an organization of ladies, chartered under the name of the Middlesex County Orphans' Home, had, for several years, tried to do in their county what the Act of 1883 proposes to be done in every county. The ladies who started the movement and procured the charter felt that they must try to do something, and the *right* thing for the dependent and neglected children of Middlesex. They struggled on through many difficulties and great discouragements, and did a great deal of good, but much less than they wished to do, for their means were very limited, the law insufficient for their purpose, and their effort local in its character. They recognized, in the Board created by the statute of 1883, larger powers and a wider and more efficient agency for the good they sought; and they therefore surrendered their achievements and work to the Board; and the Middlesex County Temporary Home for Dependent and Neglected Children is the successor and heir of the Middlesex County Orphans' Home.

The Board assumed the lease of the premises occupied by the Orphans' Home, and paid \$260 for the furniture then there, and became responsible for the children therein, seventeen in number.

The house and premises were very unsatisfactory to the original lessees, and are equally unsatisfactory to the Board, but the lease expires next spring, when it is expected that a better place will be got.

The ladies of the Orphans' Home still maintain their interest in the work, and their kindly attentions and offices to the matron and beneficiaries.

Under date of September 17th, the Board gave notice to the selectmen of the county that the home was open for the reception of children.

The whole number of children in the home, up to January 1st, was thirty-three—boys twenty-two, girls eleven—and the number remaining there on January 1st was twenty-one—boys fourteen, girls seven.

Eleven children have been removed to private homes, six of whom went to their parents, with the consent and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The remaining five have been removed to private homes, *and have ceased to live at the expense of charity*, to wit:

Case 1. A girl; aged fifteen years; taken with the home September 12th; removed to private home September 27th.

Case 2. A girl; aged thirteen years; taken with the home September 12th; removed to private home September 21st.

Case 3. A girl; aged six years; received at the home October 10th; removed to private home December 4th.

Case 4. A boy; aged fourteen years; received at the home October 3d; removed to private home November 14th.

Case 5. A boy; aged eleven years; taken with the home September 12th; removed to private home October 5th.

The first four children (cases 1 to 4) were provided with private homes by Mrs. Smith, of the Board of Charities; and Dr. Hazen, of the Board of Management, provided a home for the last child (case 5).

The following is the financial record of the home up to January 1st:

Received from the state,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,000.00
Received or due for board of children,	.	.	.	.	.	328.50
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,328.50</u>

*Expended.*

For rent to January 15th,	.	.	.	.	.	\$100.00
For furniture,	.	.	.	.	.	334.59
For labor (including matron and assistants)	.	.	.	.	.	236.36
For fuel,	.	.	.	.	.	57.50
For groceries and provisions,	.	.	.	.	.	455.06
For clothing,	.	.	.	.	.	49.15
For repairs,	.	.	.	.	.	24.79
For school books,	.	.	.	.	.	11.15
For incidentals,	.	.	.	.	.	5.43
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,274.03</u>

In the other counties the lists of town committees are not so full as in the counties of Litchfield and Fairfield, and are not yet ready for publication. Much time and consideration is required for a discreet selection of committees; and the details of locating, furnishing, opening, and managing the affairs of the homes have first claimed the attention of the boards. In every county, however, the committees of some towns have been chosen.

The execution of the statute has met with no impediments other than those which usually attend the earlier administration of new laws; and public opinion throughout the state, so far as the observation of the Board of Charities has extended, has approved the principles upon which the statute is based, and the plans it adopts. It has seemed to command the cordial assent of all who fully and clearly understood its provisions and purposes, and the expressions in its favor have been very numerous and emphatic.

Certain general effects of the law are conspicuous, and should be noticed.

Public attention having been called to the practice of keeping children in poor-houses, and public opinion having been largely concentrated against the practice, fewer children are sent to or retained in them.

Parents who have been accustomed to leave their children in poor-houses, or to live with them there, have developed a sudden capacity for supporting themselves and their children in private homes.

Able-bodied parents whose excuse for living in the poor-house with their children has been that they could not support them outside, but whose real trouble was that they chose to spend their earnings on their vices rather than for the necessities of themselves and their families, have—their children having been provided for at the Temporary Home—been required to support themselves *at least*.

And in poor-houses where there were large numbers of children not long since, few, if any, are now to be found, friends and relatives having taken them out.

Selectmen, who consider the provisions and availabilities of

the statute, will perceive that they may, in very many instances, consistently with the wisest charity and the truest humanity, reduce the number of adults now living at the public expense, both in and out of poor-houses, and also the number hereafter to be supported by public charity, by simply obeying, in the interest of the public treasury, the dictates of the law, of public opinion, of common humanity, and of their own feeling and best judgment, with respect to dependent children.

If the true policy of the state is to keep all the paupers it has, and to raise all it can, the statute is inconsistent with and inimical to that policy. If, on the contrary, the true policy of the state is to support only those whom it ought to support, and to raise as few paupers as possible, the law is consistent with and favorable to such policy.

As matters now stand, in so far as this law is ignored or disobeyed, the only human beings tried without offense and without complaint, sentenced without hearing, punished without appeal, degraded in body and soul without mercy, are the young children who, no more responsible for their poverty than for their birth, least resistant, most impressible, and most blameless of mankind, are condemned to the miserable circumstances and base associations of poor-houses, and to wretched memories and slender hopes for themselves and for their posterity.

The members of the Board of Charities are one in the belief that the statute is a wise one; and that a fair trial will demonstrate its efficiency and value. Organization under it has scarcely begun in several counties, and has not gone beyond a tentative in any county; and the law has yet to make its way to the understanding and appreciation of many private persons and officials. But enough has been done to vindicate the feasibility of its plans; and a law so clearly in the interest of dependent and neglected children, so inexpensive in administration, and so rich in promise of benefits to the community, can hardly fail to justify itself to the understanding, and to win the sympathy and support of a thinking people.

## VISITS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

BY MR. GALLAGHER.

To the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in *June*.

BY MR. BURTON.

To the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls in *June, August, and December*.

To the State Reform School in *June and July*.

To the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in *June and August*.

To the State Prison in *June, August, and December*.

To the County Jails at Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Danbury, New London, Norwich, Middletown, and Haddam.

To the poor-houses of thirty-seven towns.

And he has attended from thirty to thirty-five meetings of County Boards for the location and management of Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

BY MR. HARRIS.

To the State Reform School in *June, August, September, October, November, and December*.

To the State Prison in *June, August, September, October, November, and December*.

To the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls in *September*.

To the General Hospital for the Insane in *September*.

To the County Jails at Litchfield and Bridgeport.

To the poor-houses of sixteen towns.

And he has attended eight meetings of the Boards in Litchfield and Fairfield counties, for the location and management of Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Mr. Harris was accompanied in his visits to state institutions, from August to November inclusive, by Mrs. Harris, who, by the wish of the board, acted, in Mrs. Bacon's absence, as her substitute in those visits.



## BY MRS. SMITH.

To the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in *June* and *August*: in *July* the visit was made by a lady substitute for Mrs. Bacon, chosen by Mrs. Smith.

To the State Reform School in *June* and *July*.

To the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls in *June*, *July*, *August*, and *December*.

To the State Prison in *June*, *July*, *August*, and *December*.

To the County Jails at Hartford, New London, Norwich, Middletown, Haddam, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, and Danbury.

To the poor-houses of thirty-eight towns.

And she has attended from twenty-five to thirty meetings of County Boards for the location and management of Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

## BY MRS. BACON.

To the State Reform School in *May*, *November*, and *December*.

To the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls in *May*, *October*, *November*, and *December*.

To the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in *May*, *October*, *November*, and *December*.

To the State Prison in *May* and *November*.

To the New Haven County Jail.

To the poor-houses of eighteen towns.

And she has attended two meetings of the Boards in New Haven and New London counties for the location and management of Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

The Board thought it indispensable to its better understanding of the questions with which it has to deal, and to the efficiency of the Board hereafter, to collect, so far as possible, the reports of State Boards of Charities in other states, and of institutions in this state; and, generally, such information and publications as relate to its work; and have succeeded, through the courtesy of officials in this state and elsewhere, in procuring files of the reports of Boards of



Charities from the states of Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts; and of the Girls' Industrial School, the Reform School, the School for Imbeciles, the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in this state; which collection, it is hoped, may be the beginning of a library which should be useful, not only to the Board of Charities, but to others interested in charitable problems and projects.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Your Excellency, individually and collectively, for the appreciative and helpful kindness which you have shown the Board in its official relations and labors.

Statement of Vote,  
NOVEMBER ELECTION,  
1883.

Tabulated from Returns in the Office of the  
Secretary of State.

---

By Authority of the General Assembly.

---

HARTFORD:  
PRESS OF WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON.  
1884.



HARTFORD COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
Hartford,	9,664	6,937	2,727	6,960	6,926	13	10	1	1
Avon,	258	158	100	151	154	....	....	....	....
Berlin,	575	442	133	440	442	1	1	....	....
Burlington,	262	207	55	207	205	1	1	....	....
Bloomfield,	348	296	52	296	293	7	7	....	....
Bristol,	1,412	1,150	262	1,139	1,150	3	2	....	....
Canton,	552	477	75	473	473	....	....	....	....
East Granby,	198	177	21	177	177	....	....	....	1
East Hartford,	800	622	178	618	620	1	1	....	....
East Windsor,	598	453	145	458	455	3	2	....	....
Enfield,	1,261	918	343	920	920	7	4	....	1
Farmington,	653	525	128	521	526	3	3	....	....
Glastonbury,	855	709	146	705	710	4	3	....	....
Granby,	380	332	48	331	331	1	1	....	....
Hartland,	190	154	36	152	152	....	....	....	....
Manchester,	1,309	917	392	906	904	14	15	....	....
Marlborough,	82	66	16	66	65	4	1	....	....
New Britain,	3,062	2,657	405	16*	18*	16	18	....	....
Newington,	181	163	18	163	163	1	....	....	....
Plainville,	465	359	106	357	359	1	2	....	....
Rocky Hill,	242	175	67	172	169	4	4	....	....
Simsbury,	491	440*	41	439	440	4	4	....	....
Southington,	1,332	1,026	306	1,020	1,026	35	30	....	....
South Windsor,	432	278	154	279	272	1	1	....	....
Suffield,	794	628	166	623	628	....	....	....	....
West Hartford,	367	208	159	209	205	1	2	....	....
Wethersfield,	407	305	102	305	305	....	....	....	....
Windsor,	689	519	170	510	516	1	2	....	....
Windsor Locks,	464	350	114	350	329	2	2	....	....
	28,323	21,648	6,665	18,963	18,933	128	118	13	3

\* Error in return.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
New Haven,.....	14,493	8,799	5,674	†.....	....	....	142	....	19	....	6
Beacon Falls,.....	105	97	8	97	95	....	1	....	....	....	..
Bethany,.....	158	119	39	119	113	....	....	....	....	....	3
Branford,.....	813	512	*501	504	497	2	....	2	....	....	....
Cheshire,.....	499	382	117	381	378	1	1	....	....	....	....
Derby,.....	2,700	2,164	*537	2,159	2,151	24	34	1	2	....	....
East Haven,.....	235	201	34	201	197	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guilford,.....	692	392	300	391	392	2	3	....	....	....	1
Hamden,.....	810	446	364	437	325	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison,.....	444	217	227	217	214	....	....	....	....	....	2
Meriden,.....	3,888	2,951	937	2,881	2,944	40	29	....	....	....	....
Middlebury,.....	145	108	37	107	106	1	2	....	....	....	....
Milford,.....	879	710	169	713	707	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naugatuck,.....	1,028	834	194	832	818	4	2	....	....	....	1
North Branford,.....	228	171	57	166	170	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Haven,.....	374	269	105	266	265	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange,.....	760	602	158	595	595	4	5	....	2	....	2
Oxford,.....	253	189	64	189	166	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prospect,.....	130	88	42	88	86	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seymour,.....	560	488	72	485	475	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southbury,.....	348	273	75	278	273	....	3	....	....	....	....
Wallingford,.....	1,022	555	467	554	557	5	5	....	....	....	....
Waterbury,.....	4,774	3,572	1,202	3,836	†.....	1	....	2	....	1	....
Wolcott,.....	131	113	18	113	113	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodbridge,.....	179	131	48	128	127	1	....	....	....	....	....
	35,648	24,383	11,446	15,737	11,764	85	227	5	23	1	15

\* Error in return.

† Not returned.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number Checked not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
New London,.....	2,330	1,362	968	1,369	1,355	3	10	....	....	....	....
Norwich, .....	4,160	2,844	1,316	2,844	2,844	8	8	....	2	....	....
Bozrah, .....	185	167	18	163	165	...	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester,.....	740	485	255	482	485	2	1	....	....	....	....
East Lyme, .....	394	252	142	228	241	3	1	....	....	....	....
Franklin, .....	147	121	26	120	119	....	1	....	....	....	....
Griswold, .....	512	405	107	405	398	....	....	....	....	....	....
Groton, .....	591	421	170	421	421	2	2	....	....	....	....
Lebanon, .....	441	323	118	323	313	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ledyard, .....	323	189	134	187	185	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lisbon, .....	151	120	31	120	118	1	1	....	....	....	....
Lyme, .....	255	211	44	208	211	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montville, .....	601	425	*175	409	413	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Stonington, ..	461	408	53	409	363	1	....	....	5	....	....
Old Lyme, .....	299	223	76	222	218	..	....	....	....	....	1
Preston, .....	623	472	*150	† ...	....	3	4	....	....	....	....
Salem, .....	146	113	83	112	111	...	....	....	....	....	....
Sprague, .....	312	227	85	226	226	2	2	....	....	....	....
Stonington, .....	1,470	1,105	365	1,106	1,106	4	6	....	....	....	....
Voluntown, ..	230	194	36	193	194	...	....	....	....	....	....
Waterford, .....	593	277	316	266	254	1	....	....	....	....	....
	14,964	10,344	4,618	9,813	9,740	30	36	2	7	....	1

\* Error in return.

† No return.



FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.
Bridgeport, .....	6,686	4,339	2,347	4,346	4,308	56	53	...	...	1	...
Fairfield, .....	881	625	256	615	626	7	5	...	...	...	1
Bethel, .....	705	616	89	610	609	7	1	...	...	...	...
Brookfield, .....	271	245	26	244	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darien, .....	413	319	94	319	318	19	16	1	...	...	...
Danbury, .....	2,832	2,166	666	2,165	2,143	8	3	...	...	...	...
Easton, .....	293	237	56	237	234	...	...	...	2	...	...
Greenwich, .....	1,791	1,127	664	1,122	1,112	10	14	2	...	...	...
Huntington, .....	619	525	94	521	525	3	2	...	...	...	...
Monroe, .....	295	234	61	†.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Canaan, .....	634	520	114	513	509	4	3	...	...	...	1
New Fairfield, .....	202	188	14	188	186	1	...	...	...	...	...
Newtown, .....	847	691	*196	684	670	4	3	...	...	1	...
Norwalk, .....	3,016	2,406	610	2,403	2,388	32	33	1	3	...	1
Redding, .....	357	313	44	314	315	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ridgefield, .....	525	400	125	398	396	5	...	...	...	...	...
Sherman, .....	201	187	14	187	187	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stamford, .....	2,352	1,619	733	1,610	1,617	19	19	4	4	...	...
Stratford, .....	990	758	232	757	743	1	2	...	...	...	...
Trumbull, .....	350	297	53	296	294	1	1	...	...	...	...
Weston, .....	224	193	31	193	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westport, .....	813	501	312	499	498	1	2	...	...	...	...
Wilton, .....	454	353	101	352	350	...	2	...	...	...	...
	25,751	18,859	6,932	18,573	18,456	179	160	8	9	2	7

\* Error in return.

† Not returned.

WINDHAM COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
Brooklyn,.....	359	257	102	258	238	1	1	....	....	....	....
Ashford,.....	311	246	*68	242	246	1	2	....	....	....	....
Canterbury,.....	305	284	21	281	284	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chaplin,.....	148	101	47	99	97	..	....	....	....	1	....
Eastford,.....	228	185	43	185	183	....	....	....	....	....	1
†Hampton,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Killingly,.....	1,201	808	393	756	806	7	4	....	....	....	....
Plainfield,.....	655	513	142	514	513	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pomfret,.....	282	158	124	159	158	....	....	....	....	....	....
Putnam,.....	846	599	247	573	602	7	6	....	....	....	....
†Scotland,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling,.....	209	159	50	159	159	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thompson,.....	569	265	304	265	265	2	3	....	....	....	....
Windham,.....	1,723	987	736	980	989	5	6	....	....	....	....
Woodstock,....	562	214	348	203	207	...	1	....	....	....	....
	7,398	4,776	2,625	4,674	4,747	23	23	....	....	1	1

\* Error in return. † No return.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
Litchfield, . . . . .	732	545	187	535	542	3	3	...	...	...	...
Barkhamsted, . . . . .	321	268	53	270	268	4	2	...	...	...	...
Bethlehem, . . . . .	175	166	9	162	166	2	1	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater, . . . . .	179	123	56	124	93	...	...	2	...	...	...
Canaan, . . . . .	303	261	42	261	254	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colebrook, . . . . .	234	186	48	185	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall, . . . . .	389	295	94	295	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goshen, . . . . .	220	180	40	178	182	4	2	...	...	...	...
Harwinton, . . . . .	254	178	76	175	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent, . . . . .	359	285	74	283	285	1	1	...	...	...	...
Morris, . . . . .	176	124	52	122	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hartford, . . . . .	599	509	109	506	509	2	...	...	...	...	...
New Milford, . . . . .	1,030	767	263	768	765	3	4	...	...	...	3
North Canaan, . . . . .	385	294	91	297	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norfolk, . . . . .	302	259	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth, . . . . .	511	380	131	377	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxbury, . . . . .	252	192	60	192	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salisbury, . . . . .	848	709	139	708	706	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sharon, . . . . .	629	420	209	418	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomaston, . . . . .	741	440	301	427	426	4	4	...	...	...	...
Torrington, . . . . .	917	756	161	754	743	2	2	...	...	...	...
Warren, . . . . .	157	127	30	127	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington, . . . . .	394	339	55	336	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watertown, . . . . .	471	365	106	353	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winchester, . . . . .	1,326	993	333	990	992	6	6	...	...	1	1
Woodbury, . . . . .	514	401	113	403	401	2	1	...	...	...	...
	12,418	9,562	2,875	9,246	9,214	33	27	...	...	2	4

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.	General.	Repre- sentative.
Middletown,.....	2,537	1,568	969	1,566	1,611	17	18	....	4	....	....
Haddam, ....	534	454	80	451	454	2	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham,.....	492	412	80	406	412	1	....	....	....	....	....
Chester,.....	312	240	72	239	238	1	1	1	1	....	....
Clinton,.....	387	297	90	278	297	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cromwell,.....	395	291	104	281	283	2	2	1	....	....	....
Durham,.....	241	183	58	183	184	....	....	....	2	....	1
East Haddam,.....	698	495	203	496	490	....	....	....	....	....	....
Essex,.....	566	478	90	476	466	....	....	....	....	....	....
Killingworth,.....	207	119	88	119	118	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middlefield,.....	210	156	54	153	154	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Saybrook,.....	299	250	49	249	249	2	2	1	....	....	1
Portland,.....	777	537	240	*.....	*.....	3	*523	....	....	....	....
Saybrook,.....	343	276	67	275	275	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westbrook,.....	249	185	64	185	181	1	1	....	1	....	4
	8,247	5,941	2,308	5,357	5,412	29	547	3	8	....	6

\* Error in return.

TOLLAND COUNTY.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
Tolland, .....	281	229	52	229	232	1	1	....	....	....	....
Andover, .....	131	110	21	110	108	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolton, .....	147	128	19	128	128	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbia, .....	191	141	50	169	165	....	....	....	2	....	....
Coventry, .....	495	365	130	365	365	4	4	....	....	....	....
Ellington, .....	345	287	58	277	288	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hebron, .....	282	237	45	231	235	3	5	....	....	....	....
Mansfield, .....	517	305	212	298	305	3	2	....	....	....	....
Somers, .....	318	260	58	245	259	2	2	....	....	....	....
Stafford, .....	935	646	289	637	646	....	1	....	....	....	....
Union, .....	133	106	27	106	106	..	....	....	....	....	1
Vernon, .....	1,358	1,066	292	1,086	1,029	27	31	....	....	....	4
Willington, .....	239	144	95	144	140	1	1	....	....	....	....
	5,372	4,024	1,348	4,025	4,006	42	47	....	2	....	5

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Names on Registry List.	Whole Number Checked as having Voted.	Whole Number not Checked.	Number of Ballots found in each box, viz.:		Number of Ballots in each box not counted as in the wrong box, viz.:		Number of Ballots not counted for being double, viz.:		Number of Ballots Rejected for other causes.	
				General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.	General.	Representative.
Hartford, .....	28,323	21,648	6,665	18,963	18,933	128	118	13	11	1	3
New Haven, .....	35,648	24,383	11,446	11,737	11,764	85	227	5	23	1	15
New London, .....	14,964	10,344	4,618	9,813	9,740	30	36	2	7	....	1
Fairfield, .....	25,751	18,859	6,932	18,573	18,456	179	160	8	9	2	7
Windham,†, .....	7,398	4,776	2,625	4,774	4,747	23	23	....	....	1	1
Litchfield, .....	12,418	9,562	2,875	9,246	9,214	33	27	2	....	2	4
Middlesex, .....	8,247	5,941	2,308	5,357	5,412	29	547	3	8	....	6
Tolland, .....	5,372	4,024	1,348	4,025	4,006	42	47	...	2	....	5
	138,121	*99,537	*38,817	86,488	82,272	549	1,185	33	60	7	42

\* For location of errors of 233 votes, see returns of towns.

† No return of number of ballots found in each box from towns of New Haven, Preston, Monroe.

No return of number of ballots in representative box in Waterbury.

‡ No return from towns of Hampton and Scotland.





# SECOND REPORT

OF

COMMISSION ON

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS, ETC.

---

Presented to the General Assembly.

---

HARTFORD, CONN. :

THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO., PRINTERS.

1884.



# State of Connecticut.

---

## SECOND REPORT OF COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF COURTS, ETC.

---

### *To the General Assembly :*

The undersigned have sufficiently considered one branch of of the inquiry committed to them by the legislature of 1882, to be able to make some recommendations relative to changes in the judicial system of the State, and herewith submit a bill for a public act to carry the same into effect.

The defects in the present system which most clearly need immediate remedy are the following :

1. The inadequacy of justice courts. The office of justice of the peace, in some portions of the State, has fallen into disrepute. In many towns it is difficult and in some impracticable to induce persons to hold this office who have fitted themselves for the performance of its duties.

2. Double trial of small causes. Every suit involving \$100 or less is liable to be tried twice, and every such suit that is litigated is pretty sure to be tried twice.

3. The entire want of a State Court for the people. A court convenient to every part of the State, open at all times, with jurisdiction limited to causes involving small amounts, and held by judges of the best ability.

4. The impossibility of the prompt and final trial of minor criminal offences.

### NECESSITY OF PRIMARY CRIMINAL COURT.

Of these defects the last is the most serious. Delay in the trial of minor offenses usually means immunity from punishment. This is one reason for the difficulty we meet in enforcing our

game laws, fishery laws, and license laws. The same is true of a large class of assaults and petty thefts. By the time such cases are reached for final disposition in the Superior Court, the complainant has disappeared or is satisfied, witnesses are gone or have lost their memory; the case is cold. And punishment after long delay loses much of its deterrent effect. When we find that of every five appealed cases in the Superior Court nearly four are nolléd, it is evident that something must be done to secure a prompt trial of such cases.

#### INADEQUACY OF JUSTICE COURTS.

The main reason why the office of justice of the peace has fallen so much into disrepute is found in the large number of justices elected,—some 2,000 for the State. With so large a number the plaintiff or his attorney is very likely to have some special friend on the justice list. This furnishes a temptation to the plaintiff to bring his case before what is known as a “pocket justice,” and the defendant has the choice of submitting to injustice or trying his cause twice. Again, the multiplication of justices tends to prevent men who accept the office from trying to fit themselves for the performance of its judicial duties. There is not certainty of business enough to make it worth while. For the six years ending May, 1882, the average yearly number of justice trials outside of the nine large cities was 2,517; these cases were tried by 813 justices; an average of three cases to each justice.

The bill proposes to limit the number of justices in the State to 389. It is found that in towns outside of the large towns the justice suits brought each year average about one to seventy-one of the population. This would give on the average to each justice in towns of 1,000 population and under, (thirty-four towns) not more than fourteen cases a year; in towns having a population of between 1,000 and 3,000, (eighty towns) not more than twenty-one cases a year; in towns having a population of between 3,000 and 5,000, (twenty-seven towns) not more than twenty-four cases a year. There are only twenty-six towns in the State with a population of over 5,000. It is evident that the bill does not err in providing too few justices.

## DOUBLE TRIAL OF FACTS.

It is plain that any judicial system is wrong which makes a double trial of facts probable in a large portion of contested cases and possible in all cases. The wrong is increased and becomes gross injustice when the double trial of facts is confined to cases involving small amounts, cases which usually require a speedy trial to insure a just conclusion and which mainly interest persons who are least able to bear the expense of two trials.

That more than four hundred civil cases and more than eight hundred criminal cases are each year taken to the higher courts for a second trial, is a sufficient indication of the extent of this wrong.

## STATE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The main object of our State government is to administer justice among our people, to establish and maintain courts adapted to secure the preservation of public order by the prompt punishment of offences and the protection of private rights by the just, speedy, and final settlement of legal controversies.

This main object of government we fail to accomplish. This first duty of government we fail to perform.

In three counties *no final trial* of any legal controversy can be had except before the Superior Court held once in three months, and then setting on the average only fifteen days. In the other counties somewhat better provisions are made; but in all the counties no adequate provision is made for the final settlement of small controversies—the very ones which most concern the mass of the people and most clearly demand a speedy and final trial; and in all the counties no adequate provision is made for the prompt punishment of offences.

The State provides as a protection against the greater criminals those who are worthy of the gallows or to inhabit a State Prison a Superior Court adapted to try and punish with reasonable speed and certainty, but for the lesser offenders against the law, those who make our daily life uncomfortable, and from whose increasing ranks the greater criminals are raised, no court whatever is provided at all adapted to their speedy trial and certain punishment. It is worthy of consideration, whether the



recent increase in our State of the gravest crimes, may not be due, in part, to our inefficient treatment of lesser offences.

For the few whose controversies involve large amounts a State Superior Court is provided, amply equipped for the trial and disposition of such causes; but for the many whose controversies involve the coin more than the bonds, no State Court of Common Pleas is provided ready at all times to hear and determine the causes of the people.

In other words, while seeking to perfect the superstructure we have neglected the foundations of justice. The axiom holds true in the administration of justice as well as in the dissemination of truth; to reach the mass we must begin at the bottom not the top.

The bill submitted for your consideration seeks to remedy these defects. It would not be advisable to attempt to detail in this report all the difficulties we have met in determining the most effective remedy. The bill is not everything we could wish. There are troublesome limitations in the Constitution to the power of the legislature in dealing with the organization of inferior courts. There are limitations to the theories of the legislator, in the settled habits and associations of the people. We have given the subject very careful consideration; we have considered and discarded several schemes, and have settled upon the one now submitted as on the whole the best, and, in its substantial features, the only one that, in view of the difficulties that surround the subject, can remedy the most serious defects.

If the bill become an act, we do not doubt that practical experience will suggest improvements. In the hope of securing such improvements, we have introduced a provision for having the records of all courts kept on a uniform plan, and for an annual report to the Comptroller, which will show the actual amount and nature of the business done in each court, and the amount and character of the judicial expenses.

There are other defects which we have not attempted to remedy in this bill; because they can well be treated in separate acts, and can be better treated after some experience under the new organization. Most important of such other defects are:

1. The present organization of city and borough courts, police and civil. Such courts should undoubtedly be organized under one general public act; and great improvement in their organization might readily be made.

2. The expense of "costs" in civil actions. This should be materially reduced, certainly in the inferior courts. But such reduction can be made much more intelligently after we have had time to study the annual returns of judicial expenses for which this bill provides.

We deem the bill now submitted as the first step, right as far as it extends, but still only the first step in an effort to establish the administration of justice on a sound basis. This first step seeks to preserve public order by a court always open and able and ready to try promptly and finally all minor criminal offences; and to provide for the people in every part of the State, a court, equipped with judges of the best ability, which should be always open, and ready to try promptly, finally and with as little expense as practicable that class of litigation in which the people at large are most interested.

We append various tables showing the business of the Superior Court, Courts of Common Pleas, and Justice Courts during a period of six years. The materials for the preparation of these tables have been gathered with difficulty and considerable expenditure of time. They are not complete. But we think the tables are approximately correct. If the suggestion relative to the keeping of court records is adopted, the accurate preparation of such tables will become comparatively easy.

Upon the other important branch of inquiry committed to us,—the revision of the law relative to crimes and punishments—we have made progress, but are not yet prepared to submit any bill.

WILLIAM HAMERSLEY.  
 LYNDE HARRISON.  
 MORRIS W. SEYMOUR.  
 GILBERT W. PHILLIPS.  
 WILLIAM T. ELMER.  
 WILBERT W. PERRY.

# BUSINESS TRANSACTED FROM JULY, 1876, TO JULY, 1882, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

## SUMMARY FOR ALL COUNTIES EXCEPT NEW LONDON.\*

### CIVIL BUSINESS.

				Total for 6 years.	Average per year.
No. of cases entered,	-	-	-	12,837	2,139
“ “ disposed of,	-	-	-	11,962	1,994
“ withdrawals,	-	-	-	5,157	859
“ defaults, -	-	-	-	917	153
“ trials to jury, -	-	-	-	191	32
“ “ court, -	-	-	-	5,697	949
“ foreclosures, -	-	-	-	2,318	386
“ divorces, -	-	-	-	2,165	361
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	1,214	202

### CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	7,861	1,310
“ “ tried,	-	-	-	857	143
“ pleas of guilty, -	-	-	-	1,188	198
“ nolles entered, -	-	-	-	5,373	895
“ cases struck from docket,	-	-	-	76	13
“ forfeited bonds, -	-	-	-	357	69
“ days court in session, -	-	-	-	4,758	793

### JUSTICE APPEALS TO SUPERIOR COURT IN CRIMINAL CASES DURING SIX YEARS.

				No. cases appealed.	No. cases nolled.
Hartford County,	-	-	-	459	282
New Haven County,	-	-	-	1,616	1,340
Fairfield County,	-	-	-	1,190	960
Tolland County,	-	-	-	155	131
Total, -	-	-	-	3,420	2,713

\* We were unable to obtain complete returns from New London County.

## FOR HARTFORD COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	-	2,399
“ withdrawals, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,114
“ defaults, -	-	-	-	-	-	200
“ trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	-	32
“ “ court,	-	-	-	-	-	1,055
“ foreclosures,	-	-	-	-	-	529
“ divorces, -	-	-	-	-	-	358
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	-	-	166
“ days court in session, -	-	-	-	-	-	667

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of,	{ bound over, 497 }	{ appealed, 459 }	-	-	956
No. of cases tried,	{ bound over, 103 }	{ appealed, 44 }	-	-	147
No. of pleas of guilty,	{ bound over, 218 }	{ appealed, 93 }	-	-	311
No. of nollis entered,	{ bound over, 161 }	{ appealed, 282 }	-	-	443
“ cases struck from docket,	-	-	-	-	26
“ forfeited bonds, -	-	-	-	-	19
“ days court in session, -	-	-	-	-	356

## FOR NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	-	2,766
“ withdrawals, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,061
“ defaults, -	-	-	-	-	-	121
“ trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	-	18
“ “ court,	-	-	-	-	-	1,566
“ foreclosures, -	-	-	-	-	-	650
“ divorces, -	-	-	-	-	-	626
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	-	-	290
“ days court in session, -	-	-	-	-	-	757

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of,	{ bound over, 774 }	-	-	2,390
	{ appealed, 1,616 }			
No. of cases tried,	{ bound over, 151 }	-	-	227
	{ appealed, 76 }			
No. of pleas of guilty,	{ bound over, 207 }	-	-	245
	{ appealed, 38 }			
No. of nollies entered,	{ bound over, 338 }	-	-	1,728
	{ appealed, 1,340 }			
" cases struck from docket,	-	-	-	32
" forfeited bonds,	-	-	-	158
" days court in session,	-	-	-	446

## FOR FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	2,347
" withdrawals,	-	-	-	-	942
" defaults,	-	-	-	-	105
" trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	22
" " court,	-	-	-	-	1,278
" foreclosures,	-	-	-	-	612
" divorces,	-	-	-	-	597
" trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,					69
" days court in session,	-	-	-	-	732

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of,	{ bound over, 681 }	-	-	1,871
	{ appealed, 1,190 }			
No. of cases tried,	{ bound over, 170 }	-	-	236
	{ appealed, 66 }			
No. of pleas of guilty,	{ bound over, 203 }	-	-	234
	{ appealed, 31 }			
No. of nollies entered,	{ bound over, 297 }	-	-	1,257
	{ appealed, 960 }			
No. of cases struck from docket,	-	-	-	14
" forfeited bonds,	-	-	-	130
" days court in session,	-	-	-	430

## FOR LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	2,347
“ withdrawals,	-	-	-	-	456
“ defaults,	-	-	-	-	102
“ trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	20
“ “ court,	-	-	-	-	487
“ foreclosures,	-	-	-	-	145
“ divorces,	-	-	-	-	97
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	-	274
“ days court in session for civil and criminal business,	-	-	-	-	316

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of :					
bound over and appealed,	-	-	-	-	1,058
“ cases tried :					
bound over and appealed,	-	-	-	-	100
“ pleas of guilty :					
bound over and appealed,	-	-	-	-	131
“ nolles entered :					
bound over and appealed,	-	-	-	-	816
“ cases struck from docket,*	-	-	-	-	
“ forfeited bonds,	-	-	-	-	11
“ days court in session,†	-	-	-	-	

## FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	1,218
“ withdrawals,	-	-	-	-	477
“ defaults,	-	-	-	-	195
“ trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	30
“ trials to court,	-	-	-	-	516
No. of foreclosures,	-	-	-	-	145
“ divorces,	-	-	-	-	97
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	-	274
“ days court in session for civil and criminal business,	-	-	-	-	411

\* Included in nolles.

† No criminal terms—Included in table of Civil Business.



## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of :

bound over and appealed -	-	-	853
" cases tried,	{ bound over, 42 }	-	56
	{ appealed, 14 }		
" pleas of guilty,	{ bound over, 94 }	-	96
	{ appealed, 2 }		
" nolles entered :			
bound over and appealed, -	-	-	680
" cases struck from docket,*	-	-	
" forfeited bonds,	-	-	21
" days court in session,†	-	-	

## FOR TOLLAND COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	832
" withdrawals,	-	-	-	-	341
" defaults,	-	-	-	-	105
" trials to jury,	-	-	-	-	33
" trials to court,	-	-	-	-	353
" foreclosures,	-	-	-	-	106
" divorces,	-	-	-	-	122
" trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces,	-	-	-	-	125
" days court in session for civil and criminal business,	-	-	-	-	365

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of,	{ bound over, 254 }	-	-	409
	{ appealed, 155 }			
" cases tried,	{ bound over, 26 }	-	-	37
	{ appealed, 11 }			
" pleas of guilty,	{ bound over, 82 }	-	-	91
	{ appealed, 9 }			
" nolles entered,	{ bound over, 142 }	-	-	273
	{ appealed, 131 }			
" cases struck from docket,‡	-	-	-	
" forfeited bonds, -	-	-	-	8
" days court in session,§	-	-	-	

\* Included in nolles.

† No criminal terms—Included in table of Civil Business.

‡ Included in nolles.

§ No criminal terms—Included in table of Civil Business. ]

## FOR WINDHAM COUNTY.

## Civil business.

No. of cases disposed of,	-	-	-	-	-	1,335
“ withdrawals, -	-	-	-	-	-	766
“ defaults, -	-	-	-	-	-	89
“ trials to jury, -	-	-	-	-	-	36
“ trials to court,	-	-	-	-	-	444
“ foreclosures, -	-	-	-	-	-	161
“ divorces, -	-	-	-	-	-	180
“ trials to court, excluding foreclosures and divorces, -						103
“ days court in session for civil and criminal business,						365

## Criminal business.

No. of cases disposed of :						
bound over and appealed, -	-	-	-	-	-	324
“ cases tried :						
bound over and appealed, -				-	-	54
“ pleas of guilty :						
bound over and appealed, -	-	-	-	-	-	80
“ nolles entered :						
bound over and appealed, -	-	-	-	-	-	176
“ cases struck from docket, -	-	-	-	-	-	4
“ forfeited bonds, -	-	-	-	-	-	10
“ days court in session,* -	-	-	-	-	-	

---

\* No criminal terms—Included in table of Civil Business.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED FROM JULY, 1876, TO JULY,  
1882, IN THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.\*

	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	Fairfield Co.	New London Co.	Total.	Total per year.
No. of cases returned, ..	2419	2768	2017	1186	8390	.....
original, .....	1903	2304	1662	830	6699	.....
appealed, .....	516	464	355	356	1691	.....
No. of cases disposed of, .....	2491	2795	1947	1121	8354	1392
original, .....	1965	2333	1633	894	6825	1136
appealed, .....	526	462	314	227	1529	255
By withdrawal, ..	1179	1315	810	553	3857	642
original, .....	952	1088	654	445	3139	523
appealed, .....	227	227	156	108	718	119
By default, ..	683	734	637	226	2280	380
original, ..	594	670	553	214	2031	338
appealed, ..	89	64	84	12	249	41
By trial to jury, ..	100	52	70	43	265	44
original, .....	48	31	43	34	156	26
appealed, .....	52	21	27	9	109	18
By judgment of court, ..	529	694	430	299	1952	325
original, .....	371	544	383	201	1499	249
appealed, .....	158	150	47	98	453	75
No. of foreclosures, .....	143	283	152	49	627	104
No. of judgments less foreclosures, ..	386	411	278	250	1325	221
No. of judgments for plaintiff excluding foreclosure cases:						
Under \$300, .....	755	221†	189†	357	1522	254
Between \$300 and \$500, ..	128	15†	13†	66	222	37
Over \$500, .....	18	21†	3†	7	49	8
No. of judgments for defendant, ....	228	137†	143†	88	596	98
No. of days court in session, ....	1209	1076	1054	634	3973	662

\* District Courts are not included, as they were not both in existence during the whole of this period.

† Judgments by default are not included in this number.

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED DURING SIX  
YEARS FOR THE PLAINTIFF, EXCLUDING  
FORECLOSURE CASES.

	COMMON PLEAS.				SUPERIOR.				Total for 6 years.	Average per year.
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	Fairfield Co.	New London Co.	Litchfield Co.	Windham Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.		
Whole number for plaintiff,...	901 257	205	430	141*	211	246	40 2431	405		
Under \$300,.....	755 221†	189†	357	87*	155	144	28 1936	322		
Between \$300 and \$500,.....	128 15†	13†	66	15*	20	30	3 290	48		
Over \$500,.....	18 21†	3†	7	39	36	72	9 205	34		
Number for defendant,.....	228 137†	143†	88	48	69	27	16 756	126		

Appealed cases disposed of during six years :

Hartford County Common Pleas,	-	-	-	526
New Haven " "	-	-	-	462
Fairfield " "	-	-	-	314
New London " "	-	-	-	227—1,529
Litchfield County Superior, civil side,	-	-	-	81
Windham " "	-	-	-	191
Middlesex " "	-	-	-	103
Tolland " "	-	-	-	97— 472

Total, 2,001

Average number per year, 333.\*

Number of cases tried by jury during six years, and jury expenses, including civil and criminal cases :

Hartford County Superior Court,	-	179	\$25,329.76
New Haven " " "	-	245	30,183.39
Fairfield " " "	-	258	31,140.00
Windham " " "	-	90	11,262.51
Middlesex " " "	-	86	12,146.52
Tolland " " "	-	70	9,880.35

\*It must be borne in mind that for a portion of Litchfield County cases under \$500 were within the jurisdiction of a District Court.

†Judgments by default are not included in this number.

Hartford County Court of Common Pleas, -	100	\$10,509.32
New Haven " " " " -	52	16,143.03
Fairfield " " " " -	70	12,515.80
* Total, - - - - -	1,150	\$159,110.68
Average per year, - - - - -	191	\$26,518.45
Average cost of jury for each trial, - - - - -	-	138.83
In the same courts, during the same time, 1,274 cases annually were tried to the court, making, with the jury cases, the whole number of cases tried by the Judges per year, - - - - -		
	-	2,424
Total salary of Judges, - - - - -	-	† \$56,000
Average cost of court for each trial, - - - - -	-	\$22.28

\* Litchfield County Superior Court and New London County Court of Common Pleas are not included in this table, because the jury debenture of these courts was not obtained.

† This includes the salaries of five Supreme Court Judges, whose time is largely occupied in the Supreme Court of Errors.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FROM JULY, 1876, TO MAY, 1882.

8

	CIVIL CASES.					CRIMINAL CASES.									
	Withdrawals, etc.	Tried and appealed.	Defaults.	Tried judgment for plaintiffs.	Tried judgment for defendant.	TOTAL.	Nolles, etc.	Convicted and appealed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Plea, guilty.	Bound over.	Bound over cases, discharged.	TOTAL.	Amount of fines and costs imposed.
Hartford County,.....	837	149	1,069	684	186	2,925	221	184	1,076	284	830	173	17	2,785	\$24,151.76
New Haven ".....	1,899	232	3,093	916	281	6,421	276	123	599	133	624	85	8	1,848	13,904.58
New London ".....		148	528	396	58	1,581	56	152	251	96	318	69	9	951	5,875.21
Fairfield ".....	482	85	527	286	80	1,460	291	277	657	214	660	190	28	2,317	16,539.98
Litchfield ".....	342	106	435	251	46	1,180	97	291	403	58	439	142	7	1,437	11,179.36
Windham ".....	199	40	149	138	20	546	196	80	159	52	352	42	3	884	7,306.35
Middlesex ".....	241	56	146	115	28	586	55	179	467	152	505	153	39	1,550	11,412.47
Tolland ".....	346	67	270	162	60	905	123	98	271	88	361	94	18	1,053	5,413.09
Total,.....	4,797	883	6,217	2,948	759	15,604	1,315	1,384	3,883	1,077	4,089	948	129	12,825	\$100,002.80
Total per year,.....	799	147	1036	491	126	2,601	219	231	647	179	681	158	21	2,137	\$16,667.13

We received returns from 561 justices. The above table summarizes these returns.



The following table contains an estimate of the total business transacted from July, 1876, to May, 1882, by justices in all the towns except Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Meriden, Waterbury, New London, Norwich, Bridgeport, and Middletown. These enumerated towns are left out of account because the returns from them were not full, and because the conditions of business in them are different from those which exist in other parts of the State. We give the returns which we received from 485 justices in the rest of the State, and then assume that the total business transacted by 813 justices (the number actually trying cases during the same period in the rest of the State) would follow the proportion ascertained by the actual returns from the 485 justices.

	CIVIL CASES.					CRIMINAL CASES.							Amount of fines and costs imposed.		
	Withdrawals, etc.	Tried and appealed.	Defaults.	Tried judgment for plaintiffs.	Tried judgment for defendant.	TOTAL.	Nolles, etc.	Convicted and appealed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Plea, guilty.	Bound over.		Bound over cases, discharged.	TOTAL.
Actual returns from 485 justices, .....	2,409	584	2,380	1,815	472	7,884	1,225	1,290	3,531	959	3,587	880	100	11,560	\$89,857.60
Estimate for 813 justices, .....	4,038	980	3,989	3,042	791	13,215	2,053	2,162	5,919	1,607	6,012	1,475	167	19,378	150,627.25
Estimate for same, per year, .....	673	163	665	507	132	2,202	342	360	986	267	1,008	246	28	3,229	25,104.54

# A PROPOSED BILL FOR AN ACT

## RELATING TO THE

### ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

---

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SECTION 1. The number of justices of the peace in each town shall be as follows: In all towns having a population not exceeding 1,000, not more than two justices; in all towns having a population exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 3,000, two justices; in all towns having a population exceeding 3,000 and not exceeding 5,000, three justices, and in all towns having a population exceeding 5,000, four justices. The U. S. census last taken shall determine the population of the towns for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. Justices of the peace shall receive in full compensation for all official duties a salary of one hundred dollars a year, to be paid from the town treasury, and also the following fees:

For entry and record of each cause, proceeding, or prosecution, . . . . .	\$1.00
For each entry, when no record is required, . . . . .	.50
For each trial, . . . . .	3.00
For copies of record, 25 cents a page.	

SEC. 3. Any town at a biennial town-meeting for the choice of justices of the peace, may fix the salary of justices in such town, at any sum not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. If any person elected a justice of the peace shall not take the oath required by law within thirty days next after his

term of office commences, his office shall be vacant, and such person shall forfeit to the town the sum of one hundred dollars, unless within thirty days after his election he shall have filed with the selectmen a written declination of said office.

SEC. 5. When any vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the peace in any town, the electors of such town shall fill it, at a meeting held for that purpose to be warned forthwith. Such meeting shall be warned by the constables of said town, in the same manner as if it were an annual electors' meeting, and such meeting shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner, and the proceedings during and after the meeting shall be in all respects the same, as if it were an annual electors' meeting for the choice of justices; and the Secretary shall, within ten days after he shall have received returns of such special election, transmit a list of the justices of the peace chosen at the same, to the Clerk of the Superior Court in the county in which such town is situated. It shall be the duty of the selectmen to see that such special meeting is warned and held.

SEC. 6. Any town that fails to hold a special election as required by the preceding section within six weeks next after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace shall forfeit to the State the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. Any town that remains for the space of three months without a justice of the peace for such town chosen and qualified, shall forfeit to the State the sum of five hundred dollars.

#### CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SEC. 8. All civil actions, wherein the matter in demand does not exceed fifty dollars, shall be heard and determined by a justice of the peace, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. Upon the return day of the writ in any civil action, either party may, at the opening of the court, move, in writing, for a transference of the action to the Court of Common Pleas. The party making such motion shall file a declaration of merits alleging that he has good cause of action or good grounds of defence, as the case may be, and intends in good faith to try said action. When such motion is made and such declaration is filed, the justice shall endorse upon the writ "Transferred to the

Court of Common Pleas for the District," and shall immediately transmit the writ with the motion and declaration of merits to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the district in which the town where the action is brought is situate; and said action shall be disposed of as if originally brought to said court.

SEC. 10. If, upon the final disposition of any action transferred from a justice court to the Court of Common Pleas, the court shall find the declaration of merits to have been made without reasonable ground, it shall tax in favor of the opposing party a counsel fee of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$25.00.

SEC. 11. No motion for a transference of any action to the Court of Common Pleas should be allowed unless the party making such motion shall become bound to the adverse party, in such sum as the justice of the peace shall order, not exceeding \$75.00, in a recognizance, with a sufficient surety, conditioned to appear in said action at the Court of Common Pleas, and to pay all costs that may be taxed against him. The justice shall indorse such bond on the writ.

SEC. 12. If neither party to a civil action, after opening of the court, and before trial commences, moves for a transference to the Court of Common Pleas, or the party making such motion fails to file a declaration of merits or to give bond as required, the action shall be tried before the justice of the peace and his judgment shall be final. But no judgment of a justice court shall affect the title to land when brought in question in any subsequent or other proceeding.

SEC. 13. No motion of the defendant in summary process to transfer the action to the Court of Common Pleas, shall be allowed unless he shall also give sufficient bond with surety to the adverse party, to answer for all rents that may accrue during the pendency of the action or which may be due at the time of its final disposal.

SEC. 14. No motion to transfer an action to the Court of Common Pleas shall be allowed when the matter in demand does not exceed seven dollars, unless the declaration of merits contains an allegation that the title to land is involved in said action.

SEC. 15. No jury shall hereafter be allowed in any trial before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 16. Every justice of the peace, in any court holden by him in the county for which he may be appointed, shall have jurisdiction of all offences committed in the town in which he holds such court, punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in jail not more than sixty days, or both.

SEC. 17. When any complaint shall be brought before a justice of the peace, in which the offence charged may be punished by a fine greater or less than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in jail for a longer or shorter period than sixty days, and cannot be punished by imprisonment for more than one year, he may try the same; and if in his opinion no greater punishment ought to be imposed, he may render judgment therein for a fine of not more than \$100.00, or an imprisonment for not more than sixty days or both, and grant a warrant for the execution of the same; but if in his opinion, such offence is of so aggravated a nature as to require a greater punishment, the accused shall be bound over to the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the district in which the offence is committed; such bond shall be taken to the State and be conditioned that the accused shall appear before the Court of Common Pleas for such district, on a day named in the bond, and not more than one week after taking the same, to answer to the complaint and abide the order or judgment of said court thereon. The justice shall immediately transmit to the clerk of such court copies of the file and records in such case, with the particulars of the costs therein, and also a statement of the evidence given on the trial by each witness.

SEC. 18. When any person is brought before a justice of the peace charged with an offence triable by such justice, he shall first be put to plead; if he plead guilty, the justice shall give judgment and issue execution, unless the offence charged is punishable by a greater penalty than he can impose, and the justice has reason to believe that such greater penalty should be imposed; in that event, he may take evidence as to the particulars of the offence, and, if convinced by such evidence that such greater penalty ought to be imposed, he may order the accused to become bound to the Court of Common Pleas in the same manner as upon conviction on plea of not guilty; if the accused plead not guilty, he shall be asked whether he wishes a trial by



jury or by the court ; if he wishes a trial by jury, the justice shall transfer the case to the Court of Common Pleas for the district in which the offence is committed, in the same manner as is provided for civil actions ; if he wishes a trial by the court, the justice shall proceed with the trial, and give final judgment and grant a warrant for the execution of the same, or order the accused to become bound to the Court of Common Pleas in case the offence charged and the evidence justifies such order. The question and answer as to the mode of trial shall be reduced to writing, and shall be a part of the file.

SEC. 19. Whenever a justice of the peace shall transfer a prosecution to the Court of Common Pleas under the provisions of the preceding section, he shall order the accused to become bound with sufficient security in the same manner as in a case of binding over to such court. Upon the failure of any accused to enter into the recognizance ordered by a justice of the peace, either upon a binding over or transference of the prosecution in the Court of Common Pleas, such justice of the peace shall order him to be committed to the jail in the county where such Court of Common Pleas is held, till the day named for his appearance before said court, there to answer to said complaint and abide the order or judgment of said court thereon.

SEC. 20. Every justice of the peace may take a proper recognizance in all cases where the accused is entitled to bail upon process issued by him. Every recognizance shall be conditioned to appear on a day certain before the court to which the process is returnable, and abide the order and judgment of said court thereon. After June 30, 1885, any recognizance taken in any criminal prosecution, shall be taken to the State: and whenever such recognizance shall become forfeited, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court in which such recognizance is forfeited, and, if there is no Clerk of the judge or justice holding such Court, to forthwith transmit to the State's Attorney a copy of the record showing such forfeiture.

SEC. 21. In any case where a person is arrested upon a complaint charging an offence not punishable by imprisonment in State Prison, and not punishable by imprisonment in jail for a longer term than one year ; if the magistrate having power to



take bond is satisfied that the accused cannot furnish bond with sufficient surety, and that there is no reason to believe that he will not appear and submit to a trial, and that the imprisonment for want of a bond would be hardship, he may take the recognizance of the accused without surety; and if the accused, having entered into such recognizance, fails to appear in accordance with the requirements thereof, such failure shall be a contempt of court, and shall be punished as such, at any time thereafter when the accused may be brought before the court; if such recognizance be taken for appearance at a Justice Court, or at any Police Court, the contempt shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both; if taken for appearance at the Court of Common Pleas, the contempt shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$300, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 22. The powers and duties of justices of peace relating to commitments to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and to the State Reform School, and relating to commitments to the work-house, to judgments on view, and to prosecutions for profane cursing, swearing, and Sabbath-breaking, shall remain unchanged by this act.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

SECTION 23. There shall be a Court of Common Pleas, which shall consist of eight judges, and shall have cognizance of all causes brought before it according to law, and may try the same, and proceed to judgment and execution.

SEC. 24. The Court of Common Pleas shall be always open, and shall be held by one of the judges thereof in sixteen judicial districts, as follows:

In the First District, consisting of the towns of—

Hartford,	Bloomfield,
East Hartford,	Simsbury,
Glastonbury,	Canton,
Manchester,	Granby,
Wethersfield,	East Granby,
Rocky Hill,	Windsor,
West Hartford,	South Windsor,

at the town of Hartford.

In the Second District, consisting of the towns of—

New Britain,	Burlington,
Newington,	Avon,
Berlin,	Plainville,
Southington,	Farmington,
Bristol,	

at the town of New Britain.

In the Third District, consisting of the towns of—

Enfield,	Suffield,
East Windsor,	Somers,
Windsor Locks,	

at the town of Enfield.

In the Fourth District, consisting of the towns of—

Tolland,	Stafford,
Ellington,	Union,
Vernon,	Willington,

at the town of Tolland.

In the Fifth District, consisting of the towns of—

Windham,	Bolton,
Marlboro',	Coventry,
Hebron,	Mansfield,
Andover,	Chaplin,
Columbia,	Scotland,
Colchester,	Ashford,
Lebanon,	

at the town of Windham.

In the Sixth District, consisting of the towns of—

Brooklyn,	Killingly,
Putnam,	Hampton,
Woodstock,	Plainfield,
Pomfret,	Sterling,
Eastford,	Canterbury,
Thompson,	

at the towns of Brooklyn and Putnam.

In the Seventh District, consisting of the towns of—

New Haven,	Madison,
Meriden,	Clinton,
Wallingford,	Westbrook,
North Haven,	Hamden,
East Haven,	Cheshire,
North Branford,	Woodbridge,
Branford,	Orange,
Guilford,	Milford,

at the towns of New Haven and Meriden.

In the Eighth District, consisting of the towns of—

Waterbury,	Oxford,
Wolcott,	Seymour,
Plymouth,	Beacon Falls,
Watertown,	Bethany,
Thomaston,	Prospect,
Middlebury,	Naugatuck,
Southbury,	Derby,

at the towns of Waterbury and Derby.

In the Ninth District, consisting of the towns of—

Bridgeport,	Greenwich,
Stratford,	New Canaan,
Fairfield,	Trumbull,
Westport,	Monroe,
Norwalk,	Easton,
Darien,	Weston,
Stamford,	Huntington,

at the towns of Bridgeport and Norwalk.

In the Tenth District, consisting of the towns of—

Danbury,	Bethel,
Wilton,	Newtown,
Ridgefield,	Brookfield,
Redding,	New Fairfield,

at the town of Danbury.

In the Eleventh District, consisting of the towns of—

Norwich,	Preston,
Franklin,	Griswold,
Sprague,	Voluntown,
Bozrah,	Montville,
Salem,	Ledyard,
Lisbon,	

at the town of Norwich.

In the Twelfth District, consisting of the towns of—

New London,	Waterford,
Groton,	East Lyme,
Stonington,	Old Lyme,
North Stonington,	Lyme,

at the town of New London.

In the Thirteenth District, consisting of the towns of—

Middletown,	Durham,
Cromwell,	Killingworth,
Portland,	Chester,
Haddam,	Saybrook,
East Haddam,	Essex,
Chatham,	Old Saybrook,
Middlefield,	

at the town of Middletown.

In the Fourteenth District, consisting of the towns of—

Litchfield,	Warren,
Washington,	Goshen,
Woodbury,	Morris,
Roxbury,	Bethlehem,
Bridgewater,	Harwinton,

at the town of Litchfield.

In the Fifteenth District, consisting of the towns of—

Winchester,	Hartland,
Torrington,	Colebrook,
New Hartford,	Norfolk,
Barkhamsted,	

at the town of Winchester.

In the Sixteenth District, consisting of the towns of—

Salisbury,	Sharon,
North Canaan,	Kent,
Canaan,	New Milford,
Cornwall,	Sherman,

at the towns of Canaan and New Milford.

In the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Districts, all process shall be returnable respectively to, and all bonds for appearance shall be taken to appear respectively at the court held at the towns of Brooklyn, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Canaan,

The judge holding the Court of Common Pleas in any District, may at his discretion hold such court at any town in the district when in his opinion the interests of the parties or the State will be benefited thereby; and when the business of any district requires it, two judges may hold court in such district at the same time, one for the trial of civil cases, and one for the trial of criminal cases. Any judge holding a Court of Common Pleas at New Haven or Bridgeport shall have the same power to call in a judge, assistant judge or recorder of the City Court as is now provided by law.

SEC. 25. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall appoint a clerk for each district, whose powers and duties in relation to said court, shall be the same as those pertaining to Clerks of the Superior Court, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified, and shall give the same bonds and receive the same fees in civil cases now provided by law, and in criminal cases shall receive the same fees now received by Clerks of the Superior Court, and said judges shall also appoint one or more assistant clerks in districts where they may deem it necessary.

## CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SEC. 26. All causes at law wherein the matter in demand exceeds fifty dollars, but does not exceed \$300 in amount or value, and all causes in equity wherein the matter in demand does not exceed \$300, shall be brought to the Court of Common Pleas; provided that bills in equity for relief against any cause pending, or judgment rendered in the Superior Court, shall be brought to said court exclusively.

SEC. 27. The Superior Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of writs of *mandamus*, except that the Court of Common Pleas may, in any action pending before it, make any order, interlocutory or final, in the nature of such writs, to the extent of its jurisdiction, so far as it may appear to be an appropriate form of relief.

SEC. 28. In all proceedings in bastardy, the accused shall become bound to appear at the Court of Common Pleas for the district in which the town where the proceedings are commenced is situate; and such bond shall be taken for the appearance of the accused at a day certain, and to abide the order of said court.

## CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

SEC. 29. The Court of Common Pleas shall have jurisdiction of all offences punishable by fine only or by imprisonment in jail only or by both; but no offence punishable by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars shall be tried in said court except upon a complaint transferred from a Justice Court or Police Court, or upon an information filed by leave of court for special reasons shown, or upon an amendment made by leave of court to a complaint transferred from a Justice Court or Police Court, or to a complaint upon which the accused has been bound over by a Justice or a Police Court.

SEC. 30. When any complaint for any criminal matter, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court, shall be legally brought before the Court of Common Pleas, it may inquire into the facts relating thereto; and if it shall find that probable ground exists for its support, it may, if the offence is bailable,



order the accused to enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the State, conditioned that he shall appear before the next Superior Court having criminal jurisdiction, to be holden in the county where said offence is committed, to answer to the complaint and abide by the order or judgment of said Superior Court thereon; and on his failure to enter into such recognizance, or, if the offence complained of be not bailable, said Court of Common Pleas shall order him to be committed to the jail in said county till the next session of said Superior Court, or until he be discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 31. The Court of Common Pleas shall exercise the jurisdiction now vested in the Superior Court, in cases of sureties of the peace, by the provisions of section 10, Part 2, Chapter XIII, Title 20 of the General Statutes; and judges of said court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with judges of the Superior Court of all complaints made under the provisions of Section 6, Part 4, Chapter XIII, Title 20 of the General Statutes.

SEC. 32. All bonds taken for the appearance of the accused in any criminal cause before the Court of Common Pleas shall remain in force until the final disposition of said cause, unless sooner discharged by the surrender of the accused into custody, or by substitution of another bond.

When any such bond has been ordered and the accused has either furnished bail or been committed in default of bail, said court or any judge thereof or any judge of the Superior Court, may, upon motion of the accused or the proper prosecuting officer, and for sufficient cause shown, order the amount of such bond to be reduced or increased and may take a proper recognizance for the amount so ordered; and in case such bond is ordered to be increased and the accused is out on bail, said court or judge may issue a warrant directing said accused to be arrested and brought before it or him, and on the failure of the accused to enter into a recognizance in the amount so ordered, may commit him to jail in the proper county until the date fixed for his appearance before said court, or until he shall be discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 33. Any accused charged with an offence before the

Court of Common Pleas, may, by written plea, put himself on the court for trial.

SEC. 34. The State's Attorney for each county shall have charge of all criminal prosecutions before the Court of Common Pleas held in his county, and shall perform the same duties, and exercise the same powers in said court as he now is required and authorized by law to perform, and exercise in the Superior Court. The Judges of the Superior Court may, when they deem it necessary for the public interest, and for such time as the necessity shall continue, authorize the State's Attorney in any county to appoint assistant attorneys. An assistant attorney shall, when directed by the State's Attorney, act in his place; always being subject to his control, and removable by him. Such assistant attorney shall receive for official services before the Court of Common Pleas the following fees: For drawing an information not exceeding one page, one dollar, and for each succeeding page, fifty cents; making out all bills of cost arising in one prosecution, one dollar; each criminal trial, twelve dollars; for each confession or plea of guilty, in a criminal cause, or forfeiture on bonds, five dollars; for a *nolle prosequi* entered, eight dollars. The Court of Common Pleas in cases within its jurisdiction shall have the same power to try criminal cases as the Superior Court.

SEC. 35. Whenever any judicial district of the Court of Common Pleas shall include towns not situate in the county wherein the court for such district is held; all commitments to jail by the Court of Common Pleas or by justices of the peace within such judicial district, except in prosecutions for offences within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court, shall be to the jail within the county where the court town of said district is situate; and the State's Attorney for the county within which the court town of any such judicial district is situate shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties, relating to all offences punishable by justice courts or by the Court of Common Pleas, committed within said judicial district, as if all the towns of said district were within the limits of his county. All commitments, in prosecutions for offences within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court, shall be to the jail in the county where the offense is committed, and bonds for appearance at the Court of

Common Pleas in such prosecutions shall be for appearance at the court holden for the judicial district in which the offence is committed, unless the court town of such district is not in the county where the offense is committed, in which case the bonds shall be taken for appearance at the Court of Common Pleas holden at the most convenient place in the county where the offense is committed, which court shall dispose of such prosecutions.

SEC. 36. The sheriff of the county in which the Court of Common Pleas is held, or any deputy sheriffs designated by him, with the assent of the judge holding said court, shall when required by the judge holding said court, attend the sessions of said court, and perform the same duties and have the same powers therein as in the Superior Court; and said court may require the attendance of other officers, when necessary, who shall receive the same compensation as like officers attending the Superior Court.

SEC. 37. The county commissioners shall provide necessary accommodations for the Court of Common Pleas at the place fixed by law, in their respective counties, when there is no proper place therefor, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the county.

SEC. 38. Jurors for the Court of Common Pleas shall be summoned, in each judicial district of said court, from the towns included in said district, in such manner as is now provided; the clerks of the Superior Court in each county shall annually upon the 15th of August transmit a duplicate list of the jurors appointed from each town within their respective counties to the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the judicial district in which said towns are situate; each list to contain only the names of the jurors appointed from the towns within one judicial district, and they shall receive a fee of one dollar for each such duplicate list sent. The number of jurors summoned and the times when they shall be summoned and the time of their attendance shall be determined by rules of court. Any civil cause proper to be tried by the jury may be entered on the jury docket within one week after its return-day, and not afterwards except by order of court for cause shown.

SEC. 39. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall receive a salary of \$3,000 a year, and their necessary traveling expenses, not exceeding \$500 in any one year. They shall not practice as counsel or attorney, before any court in this State, but may transact office business, not inconsistent with the performance of their duties.

SEC. 40. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall meet annually at the State House on the 2d Tuesday of July. They shall, at their annual meeting, appoint a presiding judge, make any other appointments or any removals that may be required, and assign circuits; make and alter rules relating to the transaction of the business of their court, the conduct of attorneys, practice and pleading, and shall have power to make all rules proper for the efficient and uniform execution of the jurisdiction and powers given to the court and judges, and not inconsistent with the Statutes of the State or the rules established by the Superior Court. They shall also from time to time report to the General Assembly for its consideration, such legislative changes as experience in the practical working of their court may suggest. Special meetings may be held as occasion may require.

SEC. 41. It shall be the duty of the clerk in each district to keep the presiding judge informed of the state of business in his district, and the judge shall arrange for the trial of each criminal prosecution as soon as practicable, and not later than one month after it is entered, and for the trial of each civil case as soon as practicable, and not later than one month after the pleadings are closed. A judge may, in proper cases, transact business in chambers for any district in any part of the State.

SEC. 42. It shall be the duty of the Governor, before the session of each General Assembly that will be charged with the appointment of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and, if practicable, at least two months before the opening of such session, to notify the president of the bar in each county that such appointment will be made, and request him to forward the recommendation of the bar in his county of the person (whether resident in his county or not) best qualified for such appointment:

such recommendation shall be signed by the persons assenting thereto, and shall by the Governor be laid before the General Assembly at the opening thereof; such recommendations shall immediately be referred to the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary; said committee shall, before the second Wednesday in February, report the name of such person as they recommend for appointment, and no appointment shall be made until after such report is received.

SEC. 43. The several police courts, and the officers thereof, shall have all the powers and jurisdiction which shall have been conferred upon them, and shall be subject to all the duties imposed upon them by law, except as changed by this act. When any complaint shall be brought before a Police Court in which the punishment for the offense charged may be greater or less than said court is authorized to impose, and does not extend to imprisonment in the State Prison, said court may try the same, subject to the provisions governing a justice court in like case. The provisions of sections 18 and 19 of this act shall apply to police courts. The civil jurisdiction of city and borough courts, as now established by law, shall remain unchanged by this act. The words "Police Court," when used in this act, shall be held to include any city or borough courts exercising criminal jurisdiction.

SEC. 44. All process returnable to the Court of Common Pleas shall be served at least twelve days inclusive before the return day thereof. Friday in each week shall be the return day for all such process. All such process shall be returned to the clerk of said court at least forty-eight hours before the return day thereof. All appearances shall be entered on or before the Monday next following the return day.

SEC. 45. Informing officers shall make all complaints for capital offenses and offenses punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison to the Court of Common Pleas; but complaints for such offenses, if the offense is committed within the territorial jurisdiction of any police court, may be made to such court, and the preliminary hearing had by such court in the same manner as heretofore. Complaints for all other offenses shall be made to



the court or to some justice of the peace having cognizance of the offense.

SEC. 46. The Court of Common Pleas shall be open each day at the office of the clerk for the transaction of business that does not require the presence of a judge, subject to the provisions and regulations established by rules of court. In criminal cases the written plea of the accused, putting himself on the court for trial, may be made in the absence of the judge.

SEC. 47. Writs of error from the judgments of justices of the peace, and of police courts, shall be brought to the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial district within which the judgment is rendered. Writs of error from the judgments and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas shall be brought to the Superior Court for the county within which the judgment is rendered.

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

SEC. 48. No appeals shall be allowed from the judgments of justices of the peace, nor from the judgments of Police Courts. Appeals upon questions of law only, shall be allowed from judgments of the Court of Common Pleas to the Superior Court, for the county within which the judgment is rendered. Such appeals shall be taken and conducted in the manner now provided by law in the case of appeals upon questions of law to the Supreme Court of Errors. Upon all such appeals the decision of the Superior Court shall be final; but the judge trying any such appeal, if he deem the question of law involved so doubtful and so important as to justify a reservation, may reserve the case for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Errors; and upon request of either party, made by written motion, containing the grounds of the request, filed upon argument, shall so reserve any case involving a question of rights under the constitution or the construction of a statute. The judges of the Superior Court shall make orders and rules relating to appeals to the Superior Court, and the reservation of such appeals, and shall by suitable provision for taxing costs, or otherwise, discourage frivolous appeals and reservations.

SEC. 49. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction of all



causes, civil and criminal, which may be brought before it; but no cause, which is also within the jurisdiction of some other tribunal, shall be brought to the Superior Court unless leave of court, granted upon special and satisfactory reasons shown, shall first be obtained, except in cases where concurrent jurisdiction is expressly given by law.

SEC. 50. Whenever any cause, civil or criminal, is pending before any inferior court, and the Superior Court, after notice and hearing, is satisfied that full justice can best be accomplished by trying such cause in the Superior Court, it may remove such cause, and proceed with the trial thereof as if the cause had been originally brought to the Superior Court.

SEC. 51. No cause brought to the Superior Court or to the Court of Common Pleas shall abate by reason of a mistake in the venue, if the court where it is pending has jurisdiction of the subject matter or of the parties; but the court may transfer the cause to the court held in the proper locality, or proceed with the trial, as may best serve the ends of justice.

SEC. 52. The records of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, City, Police, Borough, and Justice Courts, shall be kept on a uniform plan, and shall be so kept as to show plainly the amount and disposition of business transacted, and the judicial expense, and such other statistics as may be deemed important. The Judges of the Superior Court shall determine the method in accordance with which all court records shall be kept, and the Comptroller shall cause to be prepared, under the supervision of a committee appointed by said judges, suitable record books and blanks, and shall furnish the same with appropriate instructions to the clerk of each court, and to each justice of the peace.

SEC. 53. The clerk of each court and each justice of the peace shall annually report to the Comptroller such judicial statistics as he may require.

SEC. 54. The Judges of the Superior Court shall have power at their annual meeting or other meeting called for that purpose, to make all such orders and rules as shall be necessary and proper to give full effect to the provisions of this act; and all orders and rules adopted under authority of this section shall be

transmitted to the Secretary, who shall cause the same forthwith to be printed and distributed in the same manner as public acts.

SEC. 55. All Courts of Common Pleas, District Courts, police courts, and justice courts shall remain unaffected by the provisions of this act until July 1, 1885, when this act shall take full effect, and District Courts shall be abolished.

All actions pending before District Courts on June 30, 1885, shall be transferred to the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial district in which the District Court is held, and be disposed of by that court. All judges of Courts of Common Pleas on June 30, 1885, shall remain judges of the Court of Common Pleas until the term for which they were appointed has expired. All judges of District Courts on June 30, 1885, shall act as judges of the Court of Common Pleas until the time for which they were appointed has expired.

The General Assembly at its January session, 1885, shall appoint the necessary number of judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and their term of office shall begin on July 1, 1885; but the judges so appointed, together with those judges who will continue in office, shall meet immediately after such appointment, and make appointments and all necessary orders and rules, to take effect on July 1, 1885; they shall, on or before May 15, 1885, transmit such orders and rules to the Secretary, who shall cause the same forthwith to be printed and distributed in the same manner as public acts; and all future orders and rules shall be printed and distributed in like manner.

The justices of the peace chosen at the town elections in 1884 shall be elected under and in accordance with the provisions of this act. The judges of the Superior Court shall, before January 1, 1885, determine the method of keeping all court records, and appoint a committee to supervise the preparation of record books and blanks, and the Comptroller shall cause the necessary record books and blanks to be prepared before June 1, 1885.

SEC. 56. All existing statutes and rules of law relating to courts shall be construed as applicable to courts as organized under this act, subject to such exceptions and modifications as are made in this act.

SEC. 57. All actions pending before Courts of Common Pleas on June 30, 1885, shall remain in the Court of Common Pleas and be disposed of in the court for the judicial district including the town where the Court of Common Pleas before which such actions may be pending is then held; provided that any such action may be transferred to the Court of Common Pleas for some other district upon the request of all the parties appearing therein.

SEC. 58. All laws inconsistent with this act are repealed; but this act shall not affect any suits or prosecutions pending on June 30, 1885, except as provided in section 55 of this act.





CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.  
AT MIDDLETOWN.

Engraved by  
J. H. Thompson & Co.







# EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

# Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

FOR THE

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH

Superintendent's and Treasurer's Reports;

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1884.

---

By Order of the General Assembly.

---

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, STEAM PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,

1884.

# OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS M. WALLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEW LONDON.
ROBBINS BATTELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NORFOLK.
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NORWALK.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	WINDSOR.
LUCIUS S. FULLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOLLAND.
SAMUEL G. WILLARD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	COLCHESTER.
R. S. FELLOWES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN.
HENRY WOODWARD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
ELISHA B. NYE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
J. W. ALSOP, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
M. B. COPELAND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Treasurer.</i>

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW, M. D.,	<i>Superintendent and Physician.</i>
JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
CHAS. E. STANLEY, M. D.,	<i>Third Assistant Physician.</i>
JAMES M. KENISTON, M. D.,	<i>Assistant Physician at New Hospital.</i>
J. W. THAYER,	<i>Clerk.</i>
P. W. SANDERSON,	<i>Farmer.</i>
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	<i>Matron.</i>
MRS. A. L. WILLIAMS,	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
Miss MARIA F. PARKER,	<i>Housekeeper at New Hospital.</i>

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of Patients should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

# Trustees' Report.

---

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane present to your Honorable Body their Eighteenth Report.

Knowing how closely the interests of the State are connected with this Hospital,—its history and growth, its cost, and the large return in comfort, restoration, and cure, it has provided for thousands of our citizens, preventing anxious alarm in many families and homes, affording so much of satisfaction in the line of Christian benevolence, and ministering to a reasonable State pride,—it is the duty and sincere wish of the Trustees to invite the attention of the Legislature to the several Reports herewith laid before them.

The absence for a whole year of any epidemic, or of any loss of life by violence amidst so large a population, including hundreds in diseased conditions as to mental and moral accountability, has been a great blessing, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by the medical officers and attendants whose grave charge it has been to watch, hour by hour through days and nights, over the thirty wards under their care. All must admit that such a good result is evidence of faithful vigilance.

The reading of Dr. Shew's Report will aid members to form a better opinion and a juster estimate of the weight of the responsibility which rests on a Hospital Superintendent, his colleagues and assistants, in a work often trying and disheartening, and to answer questions which will naturally arise in their own hearts, as to what extensions, in providing for more of the insane and mentally disabled, it is wise for the State to make.

Advanced practical Christianity and experience have settled the question that it is the hospital with professional supervision and appliances which must be the home of the insane while needing seclusion and healing treatment. Almshouse shelter with promiscuous

minglings of all classes is a thing of an unhappy past, never more, under any plea of economy or policy, to be revived.

Of 1,113 under treatment during the year, 860 remain at this date.

Additions and improvements to the buildings have been made, which are named in detail in the appended papers.

Your Hospital has been enriched during the year by a welcome gift from one of the Board, Hon. Robbins Battell, of a chime of bells, placed wholly at his expense in the tower of the New Hospital, and attached to a clock in a room prepared for the purpose by the late Commissioners when erecting that building. The musical toning of the chimes was supervised personally by Mr. Battell. While the furnishing of a standard time is a benefit to the whole institution, it is very gratifying to know that the sleepless patients watch for the quarter-hour chimes, and are delighted and soothed by their silvery minor tones.

God's blessing has rested on the service of the past twelve months; much good has been done, and our hearts are grateful.

We have been called to mourn the sudden death of Hon. Richmond M. Bullock, of Windham County. He was a most respected and beloved member of the Board, whose good judgment and genial fellowship will long be missed.

Besides filling his place, the terms of the appointment of the members for Litchfield and Fairfield Counties expire at this date. Their recommission is earnestly desired.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS M. WALLER,  
ROBBINS BATTELL,  
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,  
H. SYDNEY HAYDEN,  
LUCIUS S. FULLER,  
SAMUEL G. WILLARD,  
R. S. FELLOWES,  
HENRY WOODWARD,  
ELISHA B. NYE, M. D.,  
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,  
J. W. ALSOP, M. D.

MIDDLETOWN, November 30th, 1883.

# Superintendent's Report.

To the Board of Trustees of the

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN—It is my privilege to submit the following Report of this Institution for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1883.

The year began with 842 patients, and ended with 860.

There were 271 admitted during the year, of whom 135 were men, and 136 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was 1,113.

The number of patients discharged during the year was 173, of whom 78 were men and 95 women.

There were 80 deaths, of whom 43 were men and 37 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 854.5, of whom 385.61 were men and 468.89 were women.

## ADMISSIONS.

The total number of patients admitted was 271 (see Table XIII.). Of this number, 193 were first admissions; that is recent cases or persons who were for the first time sent to any hospital for treatment; 30 were second; 5 were third; and 5 were fourth admissions. Five had been inmates of other hospitals *several* times. Of 24 nothing could be learned respecting their previous histories. Of the 9 reported as not insane, 2 were women addicted to the opium habit; 3 were men acquitted of crime by the Superior Court on the ground of insanity; 2 were simple cases of inebriety; 1 a life convict from Wethersfield; and 1 a woman whose good conduct at the Hospital and straightforward story respecting her intemperate spouse, led us to conclude that the wrong member of the family had been sent to the



Hospital by the selectmen. Subsequent events have served to confirm our suspicions. All of these persons were discharged as soon as the legal steps could be taken.

Of the 271 persons admitted (see Table IX.), 3 were committed by friends (paying patients), 247 by Probate Court, 10 by Superior Court, 3 by Police Court, and 8 by orders from the Governor of the State. This latter class includes the transfer of 3 convicts from Wethersfield and the admission of 5 insane soldiers.

Of those admitted, 10 were under twenty years of age; two were only sixteen, both of whom made rapid and good recoveries.

Eleven—5 males and 6 females—had passed beyond the allotted period of life. Of these, one came to us aged seventy-four, one seventy-six, two seventy-nine, and one eighty-eight. Naturally these cases help to lengthen the mortuary table.

While we cannot expect to remedy the decay wrought by age, it has been some satisfaction to minister to the comfort of these aged patients.

Thirteen of the 271 admissions were suffering from that incurable and always fatal disease, paresis, parietic dementia, or progressive paralysis of the insane. Two of these were females—a fact worthy of record. This disease rarely develops in the female, and we have only admitted one previous case. There seems to be a steadily increasing ratio of this form of insanity, not only here but throughout the civilized world. A glance at our table will show the great increase in Connecticut during the past seventeen years. It stands at the head of the list (see Table XXII.) in causation of death, in 17 cases. Tubercular consumption ranks next, with 12; exhaustion from mania, 7; disease of the heart, 6; old age, 6; cancer, 5; apoplexy, 4; marasmus, 4; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 3; meningitis, 3; epileptic coma, 2; empyema, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 2; pneumonia, 2; abscess of liver, 2; and 1 each from chronic cystitis and abscess of tonsils.

The total number of deaths (80) exceeds that of the next preceding year by one; but you have already learned that the average number of patients present was much larger: hence the ratio is less.

The record of the year was not marred by suicides or fatal accidents, for which exemption I am profoundly thankful. One of the severest strains in the life of the officers who are responsible for the management of such an institution, is the constant liability to such occurrences.

## DEATHS AND THEIR RATIOS FROM MAY 1ST, 1868, TO NOV. 30TH, 1883.

Official Year.	Whole Number of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent on Whole No. of Patients.	Per Cent on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Males.	Females	Total.		
1868-69,	268	85.47	14	1	15	5.59	17.57
1869-70,	343	225.17	18	3	21	6.12	9.32
1870-71,	307	237.	11	10	21	6.71	8.86
1871-72,	329	242.58	9	6	15	4.55	6.18
1872-73,	336	264.53	12	9	21	6.25	7.86
1873-74,	524	239.51	18	17	35	6.67	10.30
1874-75,	605	425.80	21	15	36	5.95	8.45
1875-76,	616	452.64	26	7	33	5.35	7.31
1876, 8 mos	548	456.97	9	6	15	2.73	3.28
Dec. 1, '76,							
Nov. 30, '77	619	463.88	19	12	31	5.01	6.69
1877-78,	629	474.17	27	13	40	6.36	8.43
1878-79,	644	498.34	9	10	19	2.95	3.81
1879-80,	654	514.63	16	14	30	4.58	5.82
1880-81,	881	608.51	32	12	44	5.00	7.24
1881-82,	1079	789.27	47	32	79	7.32	10.01
1882-83,	1113	854.5	43	37	80	7.18	9.36

The average age of all who died was 51.40 years. Three had survived 90 years; three were between 80 and 90; eight between 70 and 80. The two oldest were respectively 93, and the next in her 91st year. To her memory is due something more than this formal record; for she had been to all of us what only "Auntie Judd" could be: a good, kind, industrious, Christian woman, whose words, though sometimes sharp and incisive, were generally quotations from the Book of Books. For a period of twenty years she had lying in her bureau drawer a shroud prepared by herself, ready for the final event of life. Many a visitor carried away tokens of remembrance in the form of "flat-iron holders" made by the active fingers of this good old lady, whose eyes were keen and sparkling at the age of 90. We shall not soon forget the witty speeches and ready repartee of old "Auntie Judd."

The number of applications for admission exceeded that of any previous year, although the actual number admitted is less than that of the preceding year, simply because the Hospital has been

overcrowded at all times, notwithstanding our increased accommodations, and applicants had to wait until vacancies occurred. It thus happened that some persons were provided for elsewhere or died before their turn was reached. At this date there are 34 applicants waiting.

The total number receiving treatment (1,113) exceeds that of any previous year by 34.

Of these, only 11 were paying patients; 328 were "indigents," supported jointly by the State and the friends, and 774 were "paupers," or those who were chargeable wholly to the State or towns. The amount received per week for these various classes is the same (with one exception), and in practice no distinction is made, except in rare instances where the urgent symptoms requires the employment of special attendants.

Thus occasionally a pauper's expenses cost the Institution at least twelve dollars per week, while the amount received was only four. This brief summary shows how thoroughly the daily life of this Institution is being conformed to the intent of its founders, viz.,—to provide *primarily* a good hospital home for the *poor* and *needy* and those in *moderate* circumstances.

Of the admissions, 193 were first admissions to this or any hospital, 78 were re-admissions, having been patients at this or some similar institution at an earlier date. Some of the latter class have been admitted and discharged so many times from this or other hospitals that their checkered lives resemble a patchwork of sanity and insanity, suggesting the query, whether it would not conserve the ends of humanity and justice, enhance their happiness and lessen the danger and annoyance to community, to have them permanently committed to a hospital for the insane. These patients are always benefited by the regularity of hospital life, so that they go out apparently sane; but a few weeks or months of freedom and license always upsets them and brings them back to us in a worse state than at first, and the whole work has to be gone over again.

#### HEREDITARY TENDENCY.

Such experiences also suggest an inquiry respecting the probable cause of such persistent mental disturbance where there is so much apparent sanity. The friends always attribute it to some trivial occurrence such as loss of property, disappointment, fright, etc., thus seeming to find relief and comfort in bringing it into the category of ordinary events, where cause and effect prevail. While these

accidental circumstances may have been the last "straws," I think we must admit in these cases original weakness of brain, and recognize the fact that if weakness or predisposition are transmitted at all there must be more chance of brain weakness being transmitted than of any other organ, because it is the most delicate and highly organized structure in the body. It is here that the anxieties of life, the struggle for existence chiefly act; it is here that the exhaustion from intemperance and dissipation and bad lives takes effect. But to assert that this transmitted disease is a fixed and invariable law is contrary to daily experience. Every thoughtful mind must recognize the fact that nature tends to propagate the good rather than the bad qualities, and that in a majority of cases the fittest will survive the struggle, thus continually leading up to a sounder type.

#### CAUSATION.

In the causation of insanity there are so many complicated factors entering into the problem that it is almost impossible to unravel the tangled web. When we therefore attempt to classify in tables the causes, it should be borne in mind that we have merely given one event in the life of the individual which has probably exercised more influence than some other links in the chain of causation. The causes recorded in the histories are often incorrect and misleading, because the friends of patients overlook the fact, or object to give it, when in any way it tends to compromise the dignity or belittle the moral character of the individual. Hence all statistics respecting special vices, or the use of stimulants or narcotics, as causes of insanity should be accepted with many grains of allowance. This is especially true of intemperance. Our tables—based on the histories obtained from friends—only show about eleven per cent of cases from this cause. But other facts that reach us while these patients are under treatment, and the peculiar character of their mental disturbances, prove beyond question that a much larger number should be included under this head. I sometimes question the policy of admitting patients of this class to ordinary hospitals for the insane. That they are "mad as march hares" is undeniable; that they are benefited by restraint is equally true; but that they are insane in the sense that the maniac or melancholiac is insane, I deny. A few days of seclusion at a hospital or elsewhere, and an absence of the customary stimulant, restores the digestive organs to comparative health; food is retained and assimilated, other organs perform their normal functions, and the man is "clothed and in his right mind." They

soon think it hard and unnecessary to remain among the insane, and if restrained become troublesome and officious meddlers. In any event, under our present laws, they cannot be retained long enough to effect a permanent cure; hence, when leaving the Hospital, we always classify them among those whose mental condition is recorded as "Stationary."

### THE EPILEPTIC INSANE.

Before leaving this division of my Report, I desire to call your attention to a class of the insane for which special arrangements should be made. I refer to the epileptic insane. Epilepsy does not always cause insanity. Many epileptics pass through long and useful lives, with more or less enfeeblement of mind, but no insanity. Such patients rarely reach the Hospital. The class I wish to provide for is a large one, whose subjects have periods of maniacal excitement preceding or following the epileptic seizure, and lasting days or weeks, during which they are the most irritable, unreliable, and dangerous patients to be found in our hospitals. The least emotional disturbance causes an outburst of maniacal fury which may end in homicide or suicide. Nearly all the accidents to life in hospitals for the insane are the result of epilepsy.

The destruction by fire of many institutions can be traced to the incendiary attempts of these patients. No ordinary precautions avail to secure safety, simply because there is no uniformity or periodicity of attack in this disease.

The epileptic maniac who, perhaps, for weeks has been an amiable Christian gentleman, kind, helpful, and affectionate, in a moment, without warning, in chapel, at the table, or while out walking, becomes a furious maniac, possessed of herculean strength, with which he destroys clothing, furniture, buildings, and even life itself. In the presence of such patients the price of safety is something more than constant vigilance. The shock and fright caused by unexpectedly witnessing an epileptic seizure has done irreparable injury to convalescent patients. Looking at these facts from the standpoint of common sense and common decency, I ask you what excuse can be made for placing such cases in the wards of a hospital with ordinary insane patients? The philanthropic spirit of the age demands cheerful halls, large windows, light furniture, open doors, and the total abolition of mechanical appliances for personal restraint. And these demands are just and correct when applied to the great principles which should govern us in the treatment of ordinary cases of



insanity. But I have already shown you that this is a special class, requiring special care, and should be provided for in a separate and special manner. If this Report is to have any force of meaning at all, let me urge you to emphasize this one fact over and above all others, so as to secure an appropriation for another separate building, which may be planned and adapted to the safe keeping and more particular treatment of the epileptic insane. Such a building can be constructed in a plain, substantial manner, with the special arrangements I have hinted at, at a cost much below that required in the ordinary hospital.

We have at this date 67 epileptic patients, and the number is steadily increasing. If these were transferred to a new building, room would be had to admit promptly all new cases of insanity as they occur, thus avoiding the tedious and often expensive delays which are now necessary. It surely would be to the honor of the State of Connecticut to inaugurate the system of segregating the epileptic from the common forms of insanity. Our new South Hospital for the chronic insane has been occupied more than two years. This experience convinces me that the plan of supplemental buildings, adjacent to the Central Hospital, is the true solution to that most difficult problem of—how best to provide for the chronic insane? In this respect we followed the lead of the Willard Asylum, at Ovid, N. Y. Since then, Dr. Godding has adopted the same policy at the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. And now the State of Illinois is erecting buildings at Jacksonville, modeled after the plans of our new South Hospital. Let me not be misunderstood. In advocating this plan of separate buildings, I deem it of paramount importance that each building should be large enough to employ all of the time and best energies of an assistant physician, who, with his family, should reside in the building, and be responsible to the Superintendent for its proper detail management.

In this respect, you observe, it is quite unlike the objectionable "Cottage System" in vogue at Gheel, where the patients are scattered about in the hamlets of peasants, wholly at the mercy of ignorant and irresponsible persons.

#### IMBECILES AND IDIOTS.

There is also another class of patients which should be removed from the wards occupied by acute and curable cases. I refer to the imbeciles and idiots, who from birth have been defective. We have



at all times about fifty of this class, nearly all of whom are young, and the number is steadily increasing. These patients require custodial care rather than medical treatment. The trouble is congenital, and cannot be removed. Their appearance and habits are, as a rule, repulsive and depressing to those occupying the same wards. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that in planning a new building for the epileptic insane, special wards be provided for this class, where they can have proper care and educational training, and at the same time be separated from the convalescent patients. All persons with experience have come, or are surely coming, to the conclusion that this plan, which I have briefly outlined, is the only one to prevent the curative hospital from getting blocked up by incurables.

The social and legislative movement which has provided schools, hospitals, reformatories, and asylums for all who need them, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the christianized civilization of this age. They are, undeniably, a "burden to the community, but it is simply the community taking and doing better what fell on individuals before."

#### DISCHARGES.

Of the 173 patients discharged, 72 had been restored to mental and physical health, and were able to resume their natural and useful places in society. Of this number, 53 recovered from the first attack; 11 from the second; 2 from the third; 5 from the fourth; and 1 from the sixth. All previous attacks were in years not covered by this Report: and it should be noticed that in all our tables and records the number of cases corresponds to the number of individuals,—that is, a person appears only once in any fiscal year. If discharged and readmitted within the year, he resumes his former register number. Of all those who recovered, the average duration of treatment in Hospital was eight months and four days. The shortest period was twenty-three days, and the longest, six years, seven months, and fourteen days. This unusual result serves to confirm the old adage, that there is an exception to every rule. It also gives a breath of hope to the anxious friends, in every case, and to us encouragement to labor on, even under most unpromising conditions. All experience proves that insanity is curable, if at all, in the first year. Rarely, indeed, do recoveries occur after the disease has lasted two years. In many cases it is true the acute symptoms subside, but the individual remains during life partially enfeebled, like the tree stripped of its foliage by the tornado that has passed over it. Here, however, was

one of those exceptional cases. An individual of more than average ability passed through six and one-half years of the most pronounced maniacal excitement—noisy, destructive, and turbulent,—and finally emerged from mental chaos into the full sunlight of reason, with faculties undimmed, affections unsullied—thankful, hopeful, and courageous,—as she again resumed her lot in life. May we not reasonably consider the blotting out of all these horrible realities from the memory of this individual, as a wise interposition lest the recollection of them should shadow and sadden her whole life?

Of the 173 persons discharged, 42 were recorded as “Much Improved.” Doubtless, some of these patients will return to us, but the majority will continue on to complete recovery. Where the home surroundings are cheerful and helpful, we always urge the early discharge of convalescent patients. Good judgment should, however, be exercised in this matter. It sometimes happens that a return to the home atmosphere, with all its joys and cares, before complete restoration, tends to retard recovery, if it does not cause a relapse.

Under the head of “Stationary,” are included those previously mentioned as not insane; also cases of dementia; also the quiet chronic insane, who from time to time are removed by the selectmen to make room for more urgent cases. While the Hospital has been overcrowded at all times, the selectmen of towns have been officially notified that they could bring acute or dangerous cases without previous application, by simply removing one of their quiet chronic patients. How good a boon this privilege is, can only be appreciated by those who have been through the ordeal of caring for an acute case of mania or melancholia when suddenly developed.

### GENERAL HISTORY.

Standing at the close of another year, it is pleasant to note the comfort and general satisfaction apparent among our patients in a more marked degree than during any previous twelve months.

It may seem paradoxical to assert that any one away from home, suffering from mental disease, and partially restricted of personal liberty, can be looked upon as measurably happy; and yet such is the fact. The quietness and regularity of Hospital life often brings a sense of restfulness to the over-stimulated or exhausted brain, which is more efficacious than medical treatment, and more conducive to happiness than other natural conditions and remedies which would, under ordinary circumstances, be of paramount importance. It is

also true that the hallucinations and delusions of many insane persons are of an exalted, or at least, pleasing nature. While living under their influence the duties and worries of everyday life assume a roseate tint, so that the ordinary civilities become, in his exalted view, marks of homage and respect paid to a superior being. In some forms of insanity, even the pains of disease tend to create pleasurable emotions, and the man who is tottering in the last stages of paresis actually boasts of his power and wealth.

Such cases are exceptional.

It still remains true that the majority of all insane persons are depressed and unhappy. What I wish to say is, that in caring for our large household during the past twelve months there has been an atmosphere of contentment pervading the whole house, which is indicative of the same friendly feeling which should pervade every home circle.

This would seem to be made apparent also by the fact that fewer changes have occurred in the staff of attendants and employes, and I am able to report a number of worthy, intelligent and faithful persons who have been with us periods extending from three to fourteen years. By frequent vacations and special privileges granted to those who are adapted to the work, I have endeavored to encourage and retain all who are faithful.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Never before in twelve months has so much been done in addition to and renovation of the wards. New floors were laid in four corridors of the old south wing. Four skylights were placed over the clothes rooms of two upper halls. Brick partition walls were carried up through six dormitories, thus giving twenty-two new single rooms in the main Hospital. Walls have been painted and the wood work varnished anew in five wards. But the most important improvement was the erection of an infirmary building of two stories at the north end of the female wards, planned and fitted for the special treatment of twenty-four acute, or noisy patients, in as many single rooms, arranged on one side of the corridor. By a simple contrivance of sliding doors these two wards can be made into six, thus enabling us to classify and separate these cases while retaining all the advantages and conveniences of the congregate system. The erection of this building completes on the north side the plan of the Hospital as adopted by you in 1866. With these recent renovations, reconstructions and additions, this institution is kept fully abreast of the most

recent ideas of construction of a modern Hospital for the Insane. During this period the growth and development of the farming interests and the increase of stock, necessitated the building of a new and much larger piggery and slaughter house. These have been conveniently located between the large farm barns on ground which slopes towards the east. Here, in the care of cows, horses and pigs, and in light farm work, many convalescent and quiet chronic patients find pleasant, healthful employment during a portion of every day, thus contributing something to the general support. For a complete record of the stock and farm products, I would refer you to the accompanying Farmer's report.

The record of improvements would be incomplete without mention being made of our new coal shed and hoisting apparatus. Under your direction a substantial building, large enough to hold 3,000 tons of coal, was erected adjacent to the Hospital dock, the two being connected by a track, on which a car is run by Hunt's automatic apparatus. We can now receive our coal in summer without interrupting farm work, and haul it whenever the teams are not required elsewhere.

#### ELOPEMENTS.

Nearly all of the forty persons who eloped during the year were either quiet farm laborers or convalescents on unlimited parole. All but three returned to the Hospital, or were sent back after a few days' absence. Two reached home safely, so much improved that it was considered best to have them remain. Only one is still at large, unaccounted for; and his derangement is of such a character that no harm need be anticipated.

#### THE FARM.

Owing to the long-continued drought, the usual crop per acre of some farm products was not realized. As, however, we had more land under cultivation, and were able to employ more patients in this way, the sum total of products equals that of any previous year. Our experience with ensilage during the two preceding winters convinced us of its great value. A silo of 200 tons capacity was completed in July and filled with green corn fodder in September.

#### FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The Treasurer's report and our table of receipts and expenditures show that the annual earnings of the Hospital have been sufficient to

meet all the expenses of maintenance, together with such repairs and improvements as heretofore mentioned. This favorable result has been owing to a marked decline in the price of staple provisions and other necessary supplies, together with exact economy in all departments.

You have wisely decided to reduce the price of board from four dollars per week to three dollars and seventy-five cents from this date. This reduction, which amounts to something over \$10,000 for the year, can be made without lessening the comfort of the patients in the way of diet or accommodations, provided the price of supplies remains about the same as at this date. All bills against the Hospital are audited and paid on the first Saturday of each month. We are thus able to purchase for cash at the lowest wholesale rates.

#### SUNDAY RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The following clergymen kindly conducted the chapel services during the year:

Rev. T. W. Coit, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. J. W. Beach, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. F. M. Houghton,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. John Townsend,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. George Lyon,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
Rev. Samuel Hopley,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. C. S. Harrington, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. J. P. Gordy,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. C. J. Hill,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. A. W. Hazen,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. B. A. Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. John Binney,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. C. A. Piddock,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. F. S. Hoffman,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. A. W. Wyatt,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. C. L. Loomis,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. Frederic Gardiner, D. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. M. S. Dudley,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Cromwell, Conn.</i>
Rev. S. H. Dana,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Quincy, Ill.</i>
Rev. C. H. Bond,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. C. Holman,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. J. W. Tuck,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. Wm. B. Walker,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>
Rev. S. A. Hayt,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>
Rev. Geo. Stevens, Ph. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>
Rev. P. M. Snyder,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carthage, N. Y.</i>



Rev. Wm. Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Hudson, N. Y.</i>
Rev. H. R. Phoenix,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>
Rev. R. L. de Zeng,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the summer months when patients and attendants spend several hours every pleasant day out of doors, no effort is made to have in-door evening entertainments. It seems so much more pleasant to sit in the arbor, to enjoy the swings, or to wander about the lawn just at the twilight hour, that we have from year to year extended these privileges until now they are enjoyed by all.

From October until May much attention is given to the evening entertainments. These comprise lectures, readings, concerts, plays, dances and roller skating. I am under deep obligations to the officers and attendants who have cheerfully assisted in this work; and especially to our friends from the city who have kindly given their time and services. The following is a partial list of such persons, and a programme of the entertainments:—

Sociable, with dancing,	-	-	-	-	12	evenings.
Lectures, illustrated with Stereopticon,	-	3	"			
Roller Skating,	-	-	-	-	17	"
Dramatic Entertainments, Hospital Troupe,		4	"			
Concert, Hospital Orchestra, assisted by Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss Sanderson and Master Freddie Wilbur,	-	-	1	"		
" Mr. Camp and Family,	-	-	1	"		
Operetta and Concert, Hospital Troupe,	-	1	"			
Reading and Concert, Will Brewer, Miss Mary Brewer and Miss Borgelt,	-	1	"			
Masquerade,	-	-	-	-	2	"
Children's Dancing Class,	-	-	-	-	1	"
Lecture, Edward Douglas, "Foreign Travel,"		1	"			
" "Rural England," Rev. W. L. Gage, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	1	"
" "An Old Castle," Prof. Winchester,		1	"			
Lecture and Concert, Miss Radcliffe, assisted by Mrs. Post, Miss Chaffee, and Mr. Tateum,	-	-	-	1	"	
" "The Phonograph," J. W. Harmon,		1	"			
Reading, and Christmas Tree, Mr. Lyon, Jr.,		1	"			
" Miss Annie Walter,	-	-	-	1	"	
" Miss Nettie Taylor,	-	-	-	1	"	
" Henrietta Vinton Davis (colored),		1	"			



## DONATIONS.

I acknowledge with sincere pleasure the receipt of many gifts for the patients, as an index of the growing interest manifested by thoughtful people in this important charity. If it were generally known how much good could be accomplished in this way I am sure our shelves would be stocked with books and the walls covered by engravings, much to the improvement of wards and general comfort of the inmates.

There have been received from Mr. R. S. Fellowes, New Haven, Conn., subscription for the year, three copies of the "Sailors' Magazine," and six copies "Sunday Reading."

Mrs. E. B. Monroe, of Southport, Conn., two packages of books and magazines, \$25 for books and \$100 towards the purchase of a piano for the chapel.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Washington, Reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1881 and 1882.

H. D. A. Ward, Esq, Middletown, several volumes, magazines and illustrated papers.

Mr. F. A. Ward, Middletown, packages of illustrated papers.

Mrs. Thomas G. Mather, Middletown, papers and magazines.

Middletown and Vicinity Bible Society, 31 Bibles.

The Hon. Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Conn., the chime of bells and quarter-hour attachments for the tower clock.

And to the many friends who have thoughtfully contributed papers, books and magazines to the Hospital box kindly allowed to be placed in Mr. Hastings' book store.

To the publishers of the following newspapers we owe a debt of gratitude, for having furnished copies gratuitously during the year:

The Courant, daily, Hartford.

The Post, daily, Hartford.

The Palladium, weekly, New Haven.

The Times, weekly, Hartford.

Tolland County Journal, weekly, Rockville.

Sheltering Arms, monthly, New York.

The Constitution, weekly, Middletown.

Sentinel and Witness, weekly, Middletown.

Sabbath Reading, weekly, New York.

The Enterprise, weekly, Naugatuck.

The Review, weekly, Naugatuck.

Bridgeport Standard, weekly, Bridgeport.

Religious Herald, weekly, Hartford.

Weekly Witness, weekly, New York.

The Herald, daily, Middletown.

No changes have occurred in the staff of officers since your last meeting. It gives me much pleasure to report and commend their zeal, efficiency and intelligent co-operation. Those who live with, and work for the insane, and do their work well, enjoy no beds of ease or idleness. The life is one of anxious cares and stern realities, extending alike over Sundays and holidays. Fortunately there are compensating possibilities even in such a work; and I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge the obligation under which you have placed us by your unvarying kindness and ready support.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. SHEW, M. D.,

*Superintendent.*

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 30, 1883.

# Farmer's Report.

---

To the Superintendent:

*Quantity and Value of Products.*

Hay, - - - -	134 tons, - -	\$2,278 00
Corn Fodder, - -	19 " - -	147 00
Ensilage, - - -	215 " - -	860 00
Straw, - - - -	21 " - -	273 00
Rye, - - - -	345 bushels, -	258 75
Potatoes, - - -	2,936 " - -	1,468 00
Carrots, - - -	147 " - -	51 45
Beets, - - - -	233 " - -	93 20
Spinach, - - -	127 " - -	63 50
Beet Greens, - -	132 " - -	52 80
Beets, Mangolds, -	215 " - -	64 50
Onions, - - - -	197 " - -	157 60
Turnips, - - -	375 " - -	112 50
Beans (String), -	185 " - -	166 50
Beans (in Shell), -	205 " - -	205 00
Peas, - - - -	237 " - -	331 80
Parsnips, - - -	142 " - -	63 90
Sweet Corn, - -	528 " - -	290 40
Field Corn, - -	190 " - -	85 50
Cucumbers, - -	162 " - -	121 50
Tomatoes, - - -	220 " - -	132 00
Squash, - - - -	96 " - -	72 00
Radishes, - - -	12 " - -	12 00
Currants, - - -	5 " - -	10 00

Lettuce,	-	-	-	1,500 heads,	-	\$30 00
Cabbage,	-	-	-	5,400 "	-	270 00
Celery,	-	-	-	3,250 "	-	130 00
Melons,	-	-	-	16,000 pounds,	-	320 00
Asparagus,	-	-	-	185 "	-	18 50
Beef,	-	-	-	8,067 "	-	668 77
Veal,	-	-	-	245 "	-	24 50
Pork,	-	-	-	18,733 "	-	1,685 97
Chickens,	-	-	-	376 "	-	75 20
Strawberries,	-	-	-	3,484 quarts,	-	522 60
Milk (grass fed),	-	-	-	54,741 "	-	2,737 05
Pigs (sold),	-	-	-	151	-	801 50
Calves (sold),	-	-	-	23	-	34 50
Calf Skins (sold),	-	-	-	3	-	2 70
Eggs,	-	-	-	497 dozen,	-	104 37
Total,						<hr/> \$14,796 56

The farm stock consists of fourteen horses, six working oxen, two bulls, fifty-four cows, three boars, thirty-four breeding sows, thirty-four fat hogs, ninety-one shotes, and one hundred and seventy-five hens.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. SANDERSON,

*Farmer.*

TABLE I.

## MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, -	378	464	842
Admitted in the year, - - - -	135	136	271
Total present in the year, - - -	513	600	1113
Discharged,—Recovered, - - - -	26	46	72
Improved, - - - -	17	25	42
Stationary, - - - -	35	24	59
Died, - - - -	43	37	80
Remaining at the end of the year, -	392	468	860
Average present during the year, -	385.61	468.89	854.50

TABLE II.

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, - - - - -	1619	1333	2952
Discharged,—Recovered, - - - -	343	268	611
Improved, - - - -	255	210	465
Stationary, - - - -	297	184	481
Died, - - - -	331	204	535

*Average Number Present Each Year from the Beginning.*

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868-69, - - - - -	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869-70, - - - - -	110.63	114.54	225.17
1870-71, - - - - -	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72, - - - - -	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73, - - - - -	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74, - - - - -	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75, - - - - -	198.54	227.19	425.73
1875-76, - - - - -	225.60	227.02	452.62
1876—April 1st to Nov. 30th, - -	228.39	228.57	456.97
1876-77, - - - - -	231.45	232.43	463.88
1877-78, - - - - -	236.11	238.06	474.17
1878-79, - - - - -	244.57	253.76	498.34
1879-80, - - - - -	250.68	263.95	514.63
1880-81, - - - - -	293.17	315.39	608.51
1881-82, - - - - -	357.26	432.01	789.27
1882-83, - - - - -	385.61	468.89	854.50

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	-	-	-	4	1	5
15 to 20, -	5	6	11	10	14	24
20 to 25, -	16	11	27	19	17	36
25 to 30, -	21	12	33	13	19	32
30 to 35, -	14	18	32	14	16	30
35 to 40, -	19	16	35	17	13	30
40 to 45, -	15	18	33	10	13	23
45 to 50, -	10	16	26	6	12	18
50 to 60, -	14	23	37	11	12	23
60 to 70, -	11	6	17	9	3	12
70 to 80, -	3	7	10	2	4	6
80 and over, -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown, -	-	-	-	14	9	23
Not Insane, -	6	3	9	6	3	9
Total, - -	135	136	271	135	136	271

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	7	2	9	44	14	58
15 to 20, -	69	44	113	122	87	209
20 to 25, -	185	141	326	206	186	392
25 to 30, -	223	152	375	207	206	413
30 to 35, -	200	162	362	197	169	366
35 to 40, -	208	183	391	176	181	357
40 to 45, -	162	164	326	127	129	256
45 to 50, -	136	144	280	112	112	224
50 to 60, -	201	173	374	160	127	287
60 to 70, -	127	101	228	110	46	156
70 to 80, -	53	36	89	29	26	55
80 and over, -	12	17	29	6	9	15
Unknown, -	5	7	12	92	34	126
Not Insane, -	31	7	38	31	7	38
Total, - -	1619	1333	2952	1619	1333	2952



## TABLE V.

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Connecticut, - -	71	56	127	900	608	1508
Florida, - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Georgia, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Iowa, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Louisiana, - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
Maine, - - -	—	1	1	5	3	8
Maryland, - -	1	—	1	3	1	4
Massachusetts, -	1	—	1	46	20	66
Michigan, - -	—	1	1	1	1	2
New Hampshire, -	1	1	2	2	1	3
New Jersey, - -	—	1	1	11	3	14
New York, - -	8	7	15	89	70	159
North Carolina, -	1	—	1	6	—	6
Ohio, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pennsylvania, - -	1	1	2	7	4	11
Rhode Island, - -	1	1	2	21	13	34
South Carolina, -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Tennessee, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Vermont, - - -	1	—	1	5	4	9
Virginia, - - -	—	—	—	4	8	12
Canada, Dominion of,	2	2	4	19	8	27
Bermuda, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuba, - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Austria, - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Denmark, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
England, - - -	7	6	13	57	42	99
France, - - -	—	2	2	5	3	8
Germany, - - -	11	6	17	68	60	128
Ireland, - - -	21	49	70	313	448	761
Italy, - - -	—	—	—	2	3	5
Norway, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Russia, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Scotland, - - -	—	1	1	9	14	23
Spain, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sweden, - - -	1	1	2	14	5	19
Switzerland, - -	—	—	—	6	—	6
Wales, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Unknown, - - -	2	—	2	12	5	17
Total, - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

## TABLE VI.

## RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large, -	13	—	13	106	22	128
Hartford County, -	21	31	52	354	284	638
New Haven “ -	39	42	81	399	406	805
New London “ -	13	12	25	161	145	306
Windham, “ -	3	4	7	46	47	93
Litchfield, “ -	11	10	21	87	96	183
Middlesex, “ -	7	10	17	168	119	287
Tolland, “ -	4	5	9	41	50	91
Fairfield, “ -	24	22	46	247	162	409
Elsewhere, - -	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total, - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

TABLE VII.

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - - - -	1	—	1	16	—	16
Actors, - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
Agents, - - - -	1	—	1	11	—	11
Artists, - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bakers, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Barbers, - - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Bar Tenders, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Blacksmiths, - - - -	1	—	1	19	—	19
Boiler Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Book Binders, - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3
Brewers, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brokers, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brush Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Butchers, - - - -	—	—	—	7	—	7
Cabinet Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	8	—	8
Carmen, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Carpenters, - - - -	4	—	4	45	—	45
Carriage Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	8	—	8
Chemists, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cigar Makers, - - - -	4	—	4	12	1	13
Clerks, - - - -	3	—	3	38	—	38
Clergymen, - - - -	2	—	2	4	—	4
Clock Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Coachmen, - - - -	1	—	1	7	—	7
Commercial Travelers, - - - -	—	—	—	7	—	7
Coopers, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Curriers, - - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cutlers, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Domestics, - - - -	—	27	27	—	265	265
Draw Bridge Tenders, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Druggists, - - - -	1	—	1	8	—	8
Dyers, - - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Electro-Platers, - - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Engineers, - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Factory Employes, - - - -	12	4	16	101	70	171
Farmers, - - - -	19	—	19	309	—	309
Fish Hook Makers, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Fishermen, - - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Gardeners, - - - -	—	—	—	10	—	10
Glass Cutters, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gunsmiths, - - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Harness Makers, - - - -	1	—	1	12	—	12
Hatters, - - - -	2	—	2	13	1	14
Hostlers, - - - -	—	—	—	12	—	12
Housekeepers, - - - -	—	10	10	—	105	105
Housewives, - - - -	—	63	63	—	536	536
Janitors, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jewelers, - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Laborers, - - - -	31	—	31	306	—	306

TABLE VII.—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Landlords, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lawyers, - - - - -	1	—	1	5	—	5
Lumbermen, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Machinists, - - - - -	5	—	5	53	—	53
Manufacturers, - - - - -	1	—	1	20	—	20
Masons, - - - - -	2	—	2	20	—	20
Mechanics, - - - - -	9	—	9	111	—	111
Merchants, - - - - -	2	1	3	54	1	55
Millers, - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Milliners, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Moulders, - - - - -	2	—	2	11	—	11
News Boys, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Night Watchmen, - - - - -	1	—	1	8	—	8
No Employment, - - - - -	6	20	26	113	195	308
Nurse, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Painters, - - - - -	2	—	2	29	—	29
Plumbers, - - - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Peddlers, - - - - -	1	—	1	6	1	7
Physicians, - - - - -	—	—	—	5	—	5
Pilots, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Powder Makers, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Printers, - - - - -	—	1	1	5	1	6
Pump Makers, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Quarrymen, - - - - -	—	—	—	17	—	17
Railroad Employes, - - - - -	1	—	1	11	—	11
Rubber Workers, - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sailors, - - - - -	4	—	4	24	—	24
Sail Makers, - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saloon Keepers, - - - - -	1	—	1	6	—	6
Seamstresses, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	42	42
Soldiers, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shoe Makers, - - - - -	1	—	1	19	—	19
Students, - - - - -	—	2	2	9	13	22
Speculators, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stone Cutters, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tailors, - - - - -	2	1	3	13	8	21
Teachers, - - - - -	2	1	3	12	46	58
Telegraph Operators, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tinsmiths, - - - - -	—	—	—	6	—	6
Truss Makers, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown, - - - - -	3	2	5	16	29	45
Upholsterers, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Waiters, - - - - -	2	—	2	6	—	6
Weavers, - - - - -	—	1	1	6	9	15
Wire Weavers, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wood Carvers, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total, - - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

**TABLE VIII.**  
CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, - - - -	61	46	107	800	556	1356
Married, - - - -	61	69	130	682	560	1242
Widowed, - - - -	10	19	29	102	186	288
Unknown, - - - -	3	2	5	35	31	66
Total, - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

**TABLE IX.**  
HOW COMMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, - - - -	1	2	3	125	80	205
Probate Judges, - - - -	113	134	247	1303	1221	2524
Judges of Superior Courts, -	10	—	10	91	8	99
Governor's Orders, - - - -	8	—	8	59	7	66
Justice or Police Court, - -	3	—	3	40	17	57
Order of General Assembly, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total, - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

**TABLE X.**  
HOW SUPPORTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying), -	1	2	3	127	78	205
By State and Friends(indigent)	48	59	107	454	489	943
By State and Town (pauper),	70	75	145	910	743	1653
By State alone, - - - -	16	—	16	128	23	151
Total, - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute, - - -	32	30	62	442	319	761
Chronic, - - -	33	38	71	452	500	952
Epileptic, - - -	5	7	12	85	42	127
Hysterical, - - -	—	1	1	—	3	3
Puerperal, - - -	—	5	5	—	33	33
Suicidal, - - -	—	—	—	4	5	9
Homicidal, - - -	—	—	—	4	3	7
Recurrent, - - -	1	2	3	20	21	41
Delirium, Simple, - - -	1	—	1	12	—	12
Monomania, - - -	—	—	—	15	4	19
Melancholia, Acute, - - -	21	28	49	166	174	340
Chronic, - - -	11	10	21	74	89	163
Attonita, - - -	—	1	1	6	3	9
General Paresis, - - -	13	—	13	55	2	57
Methomania, - - -	5	—	5	80	4	84
Dementia, Acute, - - -	1	2	3	14	16	30
Chronic, - - -	2	4	6	77	58	135
Senile, - - -	3	4	7	37	38	75
Imbecility, - - -	1	1	2	43	12	55
Neurasthenia, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Not Insane, - - -	6	3	9	31	7	38
Total, - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia, - - -	—	—	—	6	—	6
Apoplexy, - - -	—	—	—	6	—	6
Chorea, - - -	—	—	—	5	5	10
Epilepsy, - - -	5	7	12	85	42	127
Hemiplegia, - - -	1	—	1	6	5	11
Hysteria, - - -	—	2	2	—	4	4
Hereditary Tendency, - - -	38	22	60	385	314	699
Paraplegia, - - -	—	1	1	2	3	5
Paralysis Agitans, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Spinal Paralysis, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Without Complications, - - -	91	104	195	1121	957	2078
Total, - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

## TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, - - - - -	88	105	193	1125	998	2123
Second, - - - - -	16	14	30	171	157	328
Third, - - - - -	3	2	5	46	56	102
Fourth, - - - - -	1	4	5	24	18	42
Fifth, - - - - -	1	1	2	7	12	19
Sixth, - - - - -	—	1	1	4	6	10
Seventh, - - - - -	1	—	1	4	4	8
Eighth, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	4	5
Several, - - - - -	—	1	1	41	18	59
Unknown, - - - - -	19	5	24	165	53	218
Not Insane, - - - - -	6	3	9	31	7	38
Total, - - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

## TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, - - -	23	20	43	231	159	390
1 to 3 months, - - -	13	21	34	227	147	374
3 to 6 " - - -	13	17	30	146	131	277
6 to 9 " - - -	6	6	12	85	87	172
9 to 12 " - - -	3	4	7	68	47	115
12 to 18 " - - -	12	10	22	95	101	196
18 to 24 " - - -	4	4	8	57	56	113
2 to 3 years, - - -	8	12	20	139	122	261
3 to 5 " - - -	13	10	23	127	130	257
5 to 10 " - - -	8	11	19	128	137	265
10 to 15 " - - -	7	6	13	68	58	126
15 to 20 " - - -	2	2	4	29	40	69
20 to 25 " - - -	1	—	1	21	18	39
25 to 30 " - - -	1	2	3	15	7	22
30 and over, - - -	—	3	3	12	24	36
Unknown, - - -	15	5	20	140	62	202
Not Insane, - - -	6	3	9	31	7	38
Total, - - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952



TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM  
THE BEGINNING.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered of those Attacked from the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20, -	17	20	37	13.93	22.98	17.70
20 to 25, -	55	41	96	26.69	22.04	24.48
25 to 30, -	54	44	98	26.07	20.87	23.72
30 to 35, -	47	33	80	23.85	19.52	21.86
35 to 40, -	51	30	81	28.97	16.57	22.68
40 to 45, -	33	34	67	25.98	26.69	26.17
45 to 50, -	28	19	47	25.	16.96	20.98
50 to 60, -	34	35	69	21.25	27.55	24.04
60 to 70, -	20	8	28	18.18	17.39	17.94
70 to 80, -	3	4	7	10.34	15.38	12.72
Over 80, -	1	—	1	16.66	—	6.66
Total, -	343	268	611			

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE  
TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	132	77	209	57.14	48.42	53.58
1 to 3 months,	97	58	155	42.73	39.45	41.44
3 to 6 "	39	50	89	26.71	38.16	32.13
6 to 9 "	22	24	46	25.88	27.58	20.93
9 to 12 "	15	12	27	22.05	25.53	23.47
1 to 2 years,	19	20	39	12.50	12.73	12.62
2 to 3 "	9	9	18	6.47	7.37	6.89
3 to 5 "	7	10	17	5.51	7.69	6.61
5 to 10 "	3	7	10	2.34	5.70	3.77
Over 10 "	—	1	1	—	.46	.18
Total, -	343	268	611			

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - - -	52	16	68
1 to 2 months, - - - - -	60	31	91
2 to 3 " - - - - -	55	52	107
3 to 6 " - - - - -	82	72	154
6 to 9 " - - - - -	35	32	67
9 to 12 " - - - - -	25	17	42
12 to 18 " - - - - -	19	18	37
18 to 24 " - - - - -	1	10	11
2 to 3 years, - - - - -	6	7	13
3 to 5 " - - - - -	7	10	17
Over 5 " - - - - -	1	3	4
Total, - - - - -	343	268	611
Average duration of all, - - -	5.91 mos.	8.45 mos.	7.02 mos.

TABLE XVIII.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - - -	35	10	45
1 to 2 months, - - - - -	55	20	75
2 to 3 " - - - - -	28	17	45
3 to 6 " - - - - -	74	53	127
6 to 9 " - - - - -	38	50	88
9 to 12 " - - - - -	33	28	61
12 to 18 " - - - - -	29	23	52
18 to 24 " - - - - -	12	17	29
2 to 3 years, - - - - -	17	17	34
3 to 5 " - - - - -	15	17	32
Over 5 " - - - - -	7	16	23
Total, - - - - -	343	268	611
Average duration of all, - - -	9.94 mos.	14.39 mos.	11.86 mos.

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - -	198	118	316	44.79	36.99	41.56
Chronic, - - -	17	42	59	3.76	8.40	6.19
Epileptic, - - -	3	1	4	3.52	2.38	3.14
Hysterical, - - -	—	2	2	—	66.66	66.66
Puerperal, - - -	—	18	18	—	54.54	54.54
Recurrent, - - -	6	8	14	30.00	38.09	34.14
Suicidal, - - -	—	2	2	—	40.00	22.22
Delirium, Simple, - - -	12	—	12	100.00	—	100.00
Dementia, Acute, - - -	3	4	7	21.42	25.00	23.33
Monomania, - - -	4	1	5	26.66	25.00	26.31
Methomania, - - -	31	4	35	38.75	100.00	41.66
Melancholia, Acute, - - -	60	53	113	36.14	30.63	25.68
Chronic, - - -	8	15	23	10.38	16.66	14.02
Neurasthenia, - - -	1	—	1	50.00	—	50.00
Total, - - - -	343	268	611			

TABLE XX.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSE.	Number Recovered.			Per cent Recovered of each Class Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise, - - -	24	19	43	26.08	38.77	30.63
Connected with the affections, - - -	21	20	41	46.66	23.25	31.29
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, - - - -	9	2	11	40.90	15.36	31.42
Connected with religion, - - -	13	14	27	43.33	36.84	39.70
Domestic difficulties, - - -	1	9	10	9.09	25.00	21.27
Epilepsy, - - - -	3	1	4	3.57	2.43	3.20
Excessive Venery, - - -	4	—	4	25.00	—	25.00
Fevers, - - - -	1	1	2	12.50	11.11	11.76
Ill Health, - - - -	38	54	92	26.95	24.00	25.13
Intemperance, - - - -	93	12	105	37.95	30.76	36.97
Injuries to Nervous System, - - -	6	4	10	23.07	57.14	30.30
Masturbation, - - - -	10	3	13	10.30	20.00	11.60
Menopausis, - - - -	—	1	1	—	5.21	5.21
Nostalgia, - - - -	—	1	1	—	25.00	14.28
Over Study, - - - -	1	2	3	14.28	16.66	15.78
Puerperal, Pregnancy, &c., - - -	—	22	22	—	38.42	38.42
Tobacco, - - - -	3	—	3	42.85	—	42.85
Confinement, - - - -	3	—	3	—	37.50	37.50
Over Work, - - - -	5	10	15	11.11	27.02	18.29
Syphilis, - - - -	1	—	1	12.50	—	9.09
Opium, - - - -	—	1	1	—	25.00	25.00
Unknown, - - - -	107	92	199	16.93	16.34	16.65
Total, - - - -	343	268	611			

TABLE XXI.

## AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20, - - - -	—	1	1	4	4	8
20 to 25, - - - -	2	1	3	12	9	21
25 to 30, - - - -	—	1	1	16	15	31
30 to 35, - - - -	2	—	2	15	4	19
35 to 40, - - - -	6	6	12	43	29	72
40 to 45, - - - -	9	5	14	42	17	59
45 to 50, - - - -	7	6	13	40	25	65
50 to 60, - - - -	9	5	14	59	33	92
60 to 70, - - - -	3	3	6	58	32	90
70 to 80, - - - -	3	4	7	28	20	48
80 to 90, - - - -	2	2	4	13	11	24
Over 90, - - - -	—	3	3	1	5	6
Total, - - - -	43	37	80	331	204	535

*TABLE XXII.*  
DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess, Lung, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess, Tonsils, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Atherom- atous), - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Osseous),	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Aneuris- mal), - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Apoplexy, - - -	1	2	3	26	9	35
Bright's Disease, Acute, -	1	—	1	1	1	2
Bright's Disease, Chronic, -	2	—	2	11	5	16
Cancer, Breast, - - -	—	1	1	—	3	3
Cancer, Stomach, - - -	1	—	1	3	—	3
Cancer, Intestines, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cancer, Uterus, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer, Liver, - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cancer, Thyroid Gland,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cancer, Foot, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carbuncle, - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
Cerebral Atrophy, - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Softening, - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cystitis, Chronic, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Drowning, Accidental, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery, - - -	—	—	—	2	3	5
Epilepsy, - - -	1	1	2	14	11	25
Empyema, - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2
Enteritis, - - -	—	2	2	6	6	12
Erysipelas, - - -	—	—	—	9	1	10
Fracture, Larynx, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gangrene, Lungs, - -	—	1	1	4	2	6
General Paresis, - -	16	1	17	52	2	54
Hemorrhage, Uterine, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Heart, Hypertrophy of -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart, Paralysis of, - -	—	2	2	2	4	6
Heart, Rupture of, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Heart, Valvular Disease of, -	3	1	4	6	2	8
Heart, Fatty Degeneration of,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Injuries from fall, - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Leucocythæmia, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liver, Cirrhosis of - -	—	1	1	1	3	4
Liver, Fatty Degeneration of,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaust'n from,	3	2	5	29	14	43
Mania, Chronic, " " "	2	3	5	20	21	41
Melancholia, " " "	—	—	—	7	6	13
Marasmus, - - -	—	2	2	6	10	16
Meningitis, - - -	—	1	1	2	3	5
Osteoarthritis, Chronic, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis, Catarrhal, - -	3	8	11	34	34	68
Phthisis, tubercular, - -	—	—	—	1	3	4
Phlebitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pleuritis, - - -	—	—	—	4	1	5
Pneumonia, - - -	1	1	2	18	6	24
Peritonitis, Acute, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis, Chronic, - -	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE XXII.—Continued.

## DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pyæmia, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Senility, - - - -	2	5	7	24	25	49
Septicæmia, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shock from Injuries, -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation by Food, -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Suicide, - - - -	—	—	—	10	7	17
Syphilis, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sclerosis, Spinal, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1
Tetanus, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Typhomania, - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Undetermined, - - -	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of Gall Bladder, -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence, - - - -	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total, - - - -	43	37	80	331	204	535

TABLE XXIII.

## DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	51	27	78	9	8	17
1 to 2 months, -	27	14	41	14	6	20
2 to 3 “ -	37	6	43	11	3	14
3 to 6 “ -	48	20	68	19	11	30
6 to 9 “ -	29	15	44	18	9	27
9 to 12 “ -	21	8	29	12	9	21
12 to 18 “ -	29	22	51	30	7	37
18 to 24 “ -	7	11	18	24	12	36
2 to 3 years, -	24	26	50	34	21	55
3 to 5 “ -	22	26	48	48	27	75
5 to 10 “ -	27	21	48	40	37	77
10 to 15 “ -	8	8	16	25	20	45
15 to 20 “ -	1	—	1	16	10	26
20 to 25 “ -	—	—	—	9	6	15
25 to 30 “ -	—	—	—	4	5	9
30 to 40 “ -	—	—	—	5	6	11
40 to 50 “ -	—	—	—	2	2	4
Unknown, - -	—	—	—	11	5	16
Average of all, - {	25.05 months.	29.30 months.	24.23 months.	5.55 years.	7.51 years.	6.65 years.



## TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15,	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
15 to 20, -	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12
20 to 25, -	-	-	-	-	-	31	27	58
25 to 30, -	-	-	-	-	-	52	42	94
30 to 35, -	-	-	-	-	-	58	51	109
35 to 40, -	-	-	-	-	-	49	66	115
40 to 45, -	-	-	-	-	-	42	70	112
45 to 50, -	-	-	-	-	-	39	63	102
50 to 60, -	-	-	-	-	-	52	92	144
60 to 70, -	-	-	-	-	-	46	33	79
70 to 80, -	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	31
80 to 90, -	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Over 90, -	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—
Total, - - - - -						392	468	860

## TABLE XXV.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - -	8	8	16	—	—	—
1 to 2 months, - - -	7	10	17	4	6	10
2 to 3 " - - -	12	27	39	2	7	9
3 to 6 " - - -	19	34	53	3	19	22
6 to 9 " - - -	21	40	61	7	21	28
9 to 12 " - - -	12	32	44	8	11	19
12 to 18 " - - -	31	59	90	16	18	34
18 to 24 " - - -	34	24	58	13	27	40
2 to 3 years, - - -	64	36	100	29	37	66
3 to 5 " - - -	51	54	105	49	56	105
5 to 10 " - - -	84	85	169	85	78	163
10 to 15 " - - -	33	39	72	56	67	123
15 to 20 " - - -	16	20	36	33	39	72
20 to 25 " - - -	—	—	—	15	21	36
25 to 30 " - - -	—	—	—	9	20	29
30 to 40 " - - -	—	—	—	14	9	23
Over 40 " - - -	—	—	—	2	9	11
Unknown, - - -	—	—	—	47	23	70
Total, - - - - -	392	468	860	392	468	860

## TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—PROSPECT.

PROSPECT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable, - - - - -	33	30	63
Incurable, - - - - -	359	438	797
Total, - - - - -	392	468	860

## TABLE XXVII.

ADMISSIONS FROM CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anx'ty of mind, bus. and otherwise,	2	4	6	92	49	141
Apoplexy, - - - - -	—	1	1	15	2	17
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - -	—	1	1	—	2	2
Confinement, - - - - -	1	—	1	8	—	8
Congenital Defect, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	2	5
Connected with the affections,	4	6	10	45	86	131
Domestic difficulties, - - - -	2	9	11	11	36	47
Dissipation, - - - - -	—	—	—	4	5	9
Epilepsy, - - - - -	5	7	12	84	41	125
Excessive Venery, - - - - -	—	—	—	16	—	16
Fluctuations of fortune, - - -	1	4	5	22	13	35
Fevers, - - - - -	2	1	3	8	9	17
Hysteria, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	3	3
Ill Health, - - - - -	8	8	16	141	225	366
Injuries to Head or Spine, - -	3	3	6	26	7	33
Intemperance, - - - - -	19	4	23	245	39	284
Masturbation, - - - - -	5	4	9	97	15	112
Menopausis, - - - - -	—	7	7	—	19	19
Menstruation, Disorders of, -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Meningitis, Acute, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Nervous Shock, - - - - -	—	—	—	6	6	12
Nostalgia, - - - - -	—	—	—	3	4	7
Not Insane, - - - - -	6	3	9	31	7	38
Old Age, - - - - -	1	1	2	18	26	44
Over Study, - - - - -	—	—	—	7	12	19
Opium Habit, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	4	4
Over Work, - - - - -	7	2	9	45	37	82
Partial Insolation, - - - - -	3	—	3	14	1	15
Puerperal State, Pregnancy, &c.,	—	9	9	—	57	57
Religion, - - - - -	—	2	2	30	38	68
Syphilis, - - - - -	—	2	2	8	3	11
Tobacco, - - - - -	—	—	—	7	—	7
Tuberculosis, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uterine Disease, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	18	18
Unknown, - - - - -	66	54	120	632	563	1195
Total, - - - - -	135	136	271	1619	1333	2952

TABLE XXVIII.—Operations of the Hospital from the Beginning in Each Year.

PATIENTS.		Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.	Year ending March 31, 1875.	Year ending March 31, 1876.	Period ending Nov. 30, 1876.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1878.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1879.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1880.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1881.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1882.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1883.	Total.
Admitted—Males, - Females, -	-	165	78	49	56	43	93	122	108	59	92	101	75	73	193	177	135	1619
	-	103	56	26	36	31	160	88	58	29	61	60	88	71	159	171	136	1333
Total,	-	268	134	75	92	74	253	210	166	88	153	161	163	144	352	348	271	2952
Discharged, Recovered—Males, Females,	-	25	27	14	11	8	16	24	33	12	26	20	18	11	33	39	26	343
	-	—	16	9	6	3	21	17	12	6	15	12	27	19	20	42	46	268
Total,	-	25	43	20	17	11	37	41	45	18	41	32	45	30	53	81	72	611
Improved—Males, - Females, -	-	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	26	20	15	16	17	17	255
	-	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	20	14	13	14	4	17	25	210
Total,	-	11	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	32	44	40	33	29	20	34	42	465
Stationary—Males, - Females, -	-	6	17	8	14	11	13	14	18	12	20	21	23	26	28	31	35	297
	-	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	14	15	14	11	5	12	24	184
Total,	-	6	27	14	24	20	28	34	32	17	34	36	37	37	33	43	59	481
Died—Males, - Females, -	-	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	26	9	19	27	9	16	32	47	43	231
	-	1	3	10	6	9	17	15	7	6	12	13	10	14	12	32	37	204
Total,	-	15	21	21	15	21	35	36	33	15	31	40	19	30	44	79	80	535
Whole No. in the Year, -	-	268	343	307	329	336	524	605	616	548	619	629	644	654	880	1079	1113	860
No. at the end of the Year, -	-	209	232	237	262	271	395	450	460	466	468	481	510	528	731	842	860	

## TABLE XXIX.

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT

	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
<i>Admission from Causes :</i>		
Anxiety of mind and over study, - - -	2.21	5.42
Apoplexy, - - - - -	.36	.57
Connected with the affections, - - -	3.69	4.43
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, -	1.84	1.19
Connected with religion, - - - - -	.73	2.30
Epilepsy, - - - - -	4.42	4.23
Ill Health, - - - - -	5.90	12.39
Intemperance, - - - - -	8.48	9.62
Masturbation, - - - - -	3.32	3.79
Old Age, - - - - -	.73	1.49
Puerperal, - - - - -	3.32	1.93
Unknown, - - - - -	44.28	40.48
<i>Recovered of all cases admitted :</i>		
Under one year, - - - - -	48.41	39.60
One year and over, - - - - -	7.58	5.23
Deaths of all under care, - - - - -	7.18	18.12
Deaths of average number in Hospital, -	9.36	7.71

# Treasurer's Report.

---

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of "The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane," for the term commencing December 1st, 1882, and ending November 30th, 1883, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees:

## RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, December 1st, 1882, -	-	\$4,758 45
Revenue account from the Hospital, - - - -	-	184,534 82
		\$189,293 27

## PAYMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders, - - - -	-	\$185,029 31
Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 30th, 1883, -	-	4,263 96
		\$189,293 27

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. B. COPELAND,

*Treasurer.*

---

This may certify that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, from the first day of December, 1882, to the first day of December, 1883, compared the vouchers with the above statement, and find the same correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

THOMAS J. RAYMOND,	}	<i>Auditors of</i>
GEORGE M. GUNN,		<i>Public Accounts.</i>

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 14, 1883.

# Superintendent's Financial Report

## DEBTOR.

Dec. 1, 1882.—Cash on hand,	-	-	-	\$128 99
Balance with Treasurer,	-	-	-	4,434 18
Nov. 30, 1883—Revenue for year,	-	-	-	184,534 82
				<u>\$189,097 99</u>

## CREDIT.

Dec. 31, 1882.—By vouchers,	-	-	-	\$12,803 66
Jan. 31, 1883. “ “	-	-	-	12,860 12
Feb. 29, “ “ “	-	-	-	15,245 58
Mar. 31, “ “ “	-	-	-	14,290 96
April 30, “ “ “	-	-	-	12,114 58
May 31, “ “ “	-	-	-	12,662 50
June 30, “ “ “	-	-	-	12,969 27
July 31, “ “ “	-	-	-	14,146 36
Aug. 31, “ “ “	-	-	-	16,990 08
Sept. 30, “ “ “	-	-	-	20,026 41
Oct. 31, “ “ “	-	-	-	21,794 54
Nov. 30, “ “ “	-	-	-	18,894 21
				<u>\$184,798 27</u>
Balance with Treasurer,	-	-	-	4,212 96
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	86 76
				<u>\$189,097 99</u>
Outstanding orders on Treasurer, No. 9,632,	-	-	-	\$30 00
“ “ “ No. 9,597,	-	-	-	21 00
				<u>\$51 00</u>

This may certify that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending with November 30, 1883, compared the vouchers with the above statement, and find the same correct.

THOMAS J. RAYMOND, } *Auditors of*  
GEO. M. GUNN, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 13, 1883.



# Abstract of Vouchers for the Year Ending November 30th, 1883.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.
Dec., 1882,	\$879.14	\$3,011.21	\$170.09	\$1,354.08	1,232.38	\$99.73	\$1,052.33	\$470.81	\$578.11	\$1,145.62
Jan., 1883,	879.14	2,863.30	868.61	163.53	867.15	94.10	1,415.24	579.92	669.93	1,248.78
Feb., "	879.14	2,869.03	316.40	—	789.33	352.60	1,719.68	501.84	625.63	1,258.98
March, "	879.14	2,820.06	625.37	1,277.55	668.87	130.61	2,526.20	606.77	615.30	1,258.36
April, "	962.47	2,972.93	563.32	101.76	366.30	103.23	837.72	542.56	653.25	1,798.01
May, "	804.15	2,898.69	292.02	—	709.77	122.17	1,232.15	476.69	616.95	937.46
June, "	895.82	3,002.11	456.91	730.80	674.54	111.74	2,639.05	375.33	642.90	524.88
July, "	900.82	2,912.00	718.51	68.42	635.71	89.76	1,613.03	273.53	716.15	1,242.60
Aug., "	900.82	2,926.07	1,002.10	860.80	916.36	51.01	1,909.15	443.66	819.80	1,219.31
Sept. "	900.82	2,973.68	727.43	7,098.50	520.67	184.42	1,386.59	331.61	465.30	877.03
Oct., "	900.82	4,656.97	521.82	7,466.77	446.98	89.25	2,274.00	267.35	701.60	1,337.60
Nov., "	900.82	4,531.90	443.49	1,197.38	983.12	70.35	1,343.25	490.20	787.65	1,554.43
Total,	10,683.10	38,437.95	6,706.07	20,319.59	8,811.18	1,498.97	19,948.39	5,360.27	7,892.57	14,403.06

# Abstract of Vouchers for the Year.—Continued.

MONTH.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Dec., 1882,	\$634.73	\$866.06	\$447.55	\$89.82	\$54.75	\$113.68	\$499.63	—	\$103.94	\$12,803.66
Jan., 1883,	1,354.69	927.42	110.65	137.52	—	37.42	485.73	—	156.99	12,860.12
Feb., "	969.35	418.64	2,700.00	149.31	65.50	40.47	1,401.84	—	187.84	15,245.58
March, "	1,089.82	426.39	—	120.28	99.26	25.76	569.70	\$437.50	114.02	14,200.06
April, "	563.37	938.67	14.00	106.29	55.90	52.67	1,257.23	75.00	149.90	12,114.58
May, "	817.88	1,416.38	150.00	258.78	40.25	86.17	1,470.45	187.50	145.04	12,662.50
June, "	469.44	1,225.39	5.00	133.43	15.00	42.00	808.10	150.00	66.83	12,960.27
July, "	527.14	746.20	2,136.90	92.92	65.00	36.98	1,254.67	—	116.02	14,146.36
Aug., "	1,033.75	266.15	2,422.28	153.74	10.00	56.63	1,892.24	—	106.21	16,990.08
Sept., "	626.01	307.78	2,111.43	70.02	9.75	49.97	1,248.28	25.00	112.12	20,020.41
Oct., "	1,039.04	542.47	456.29	251.08	24.20	73.36	591.28	40.40	107.26	21,794.54
Nov., "	1,034.36	286.25	3,530.45	45.73	39.75	59.08	1,209.66	225.00	161.34	18,804.21
Total,	10,159.58	8,367.80	14,084.55	1,608.92	479.36	674.19	12,688.81	1,146.40	1,527.51	184,798.27

# APPENDIX.

---

## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door's exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is \$3.75 per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section 1, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State are admitted under Section 1, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends are admitted to the Hospital under Section 2, Chap. 103, Public Acts, 1878.

10. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, but no visitors shall be admitted to the Wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

## An Act concerning the Connecticut Hospital for Insane.

PUBLIC ACTS, 1878, CHAPTER 103, AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC ACTS,  
1879, CHAPTER 71.

SECTION 1. When any pauper in any town may be insane, a Selectman of such town shall apply to the judge of probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to said hospital; and said judge shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and report to said judge; and, if such physician shall be satisfied that said *pauper* is insane, the judge shall order such selectman forthwith to take such insane pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and *two dollars and fifty cents* of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town legally chargeable with his support, and the balance by the State; and when an *indigent* person, *not a pauper*, is insane, application may be made in his behalf to the judge of probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint a respectable physician and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said judge, who, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken, by the person making the application, to the hospital, *where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite; and half of the expense of his support shall be paid by the State, and half by the person making the application*; and when a judge shall issue an order for the admission of any pauper or indigent person to the hospital, he shall record it, and immediately transmit a duplicate to the Governor.

SEC. 2. The trustees may authorize the Superintendent to admit patients into the hospital, under special agreements, when there are vacancies.

SEC. 3. The price for keeping any pauper or indigent person shall be fixed by the trustees, and shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per week, and shall be payable quarterly.

SEC. 4. There shall be taxed monthly by the comptroller one dollar and fifty cents for each week's board at said hospital, and two dollars for each week's board at any other hospital or asylum for the insane, of all insane paupers belonging to towns in this State committed in pursuance of the first section of this act, and two dollars for each week's board at said hospital, and one-half of the expense of each week's board at any other hospital or asylum for the insane, of all insane indigent persons committed in pursuance of first section of this act, and the superintendents of each of said institutions shall make the bill therefor and present it to the Governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid from the State treasury.

SEC. 5. Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of chapter 4, title 8 of the General Statutes, and an act passed January session, A. D. 1877, entitled An act reducing the price to be paid by the State for the support of indigent and insane persons, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

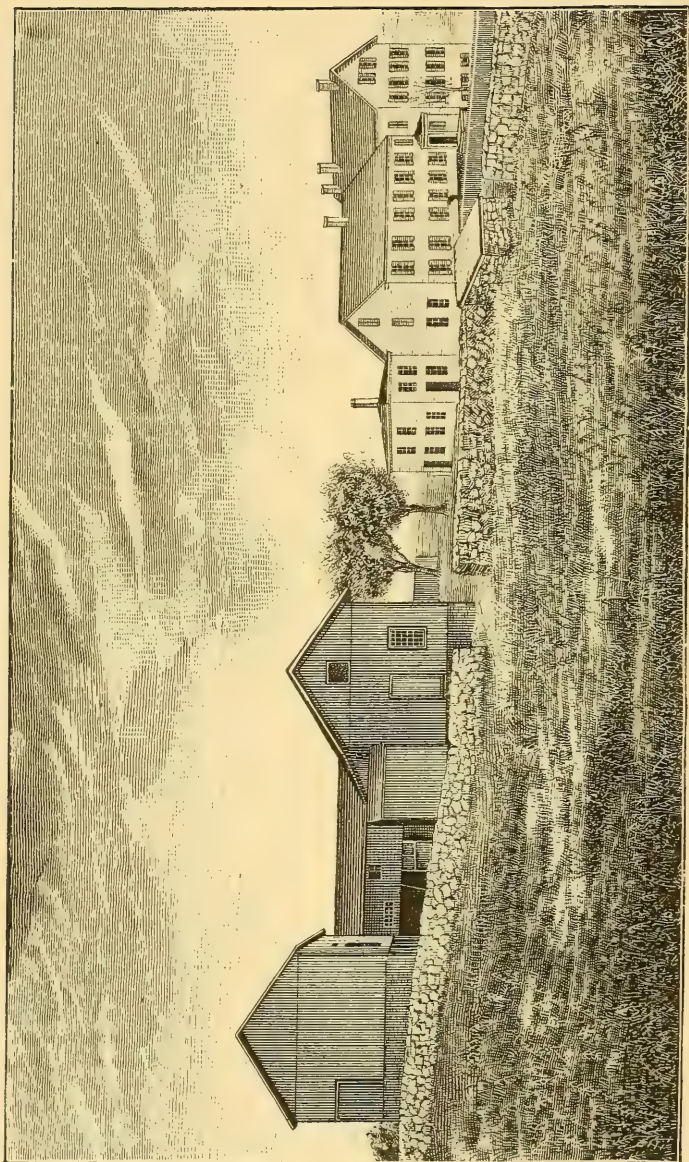
Approved March 29, 1878.

Amendment approved March 28, 1879.









STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, MANSFIELD, CONN.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL  
AT  
MANSFIELD, CONN.  
1883.

---

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:  
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.  
1884.

# THE STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,

## MANSFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

1883.

### TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
Gov. THOMAS M. WALLER,	NEW LONDON, <i>President ex-officio.</i>	
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	LITCHFIELD, <i>Vice-President.</i>	1887.
T. S. GOLD, - - -	WEST CORNWALL, <i>Secretary.</i>	1884.
J. P. BARSTOW, - -	NORWICH, <i>Treasurer.</i>	1884.
S. O. VINTON, - - -	EAGLEVILLE, <i>Auditor.</i>	1887.
PROF. S. W. JOHNSON, -	NEW HAVEN, <i>ex-officio.</i>	
J. B. OLCOTT, - - -	SOUTH MANCHESTER.	1885.
J. M. HUBBARD, - - -	MIDDLETOWN.	1885.
E. H. HYDE, - - -	STAFFORD.	

### OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

B. F. KOONS, PH.B., M.A., *Principal, and Professor of Biology, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, and Geology.*

JOHN H. WASHBURN, B.S., *Professor of Organic, Inorganic, Analytical, and Agricultural Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Farm Mechanics, Surveying, and Composition.*

———, *Professor of Theoretical and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.*

HORATIO GODDARD, *Superintendent of the Farm.*

MRS. R. H. COIT, *Matron.*

## AN ACT

### ESTABLISHING THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,  
JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 1881.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. The Storrs Agricultural School is hereby established for the education of boys, whose parents are citizens of this State, in such branches of scientific knowledge as shall tend to increase their proficiency in the business of agriculture.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the senate six trustees of said school, three of whom shall in the first instance hold office for two years, and three for four years, said terms to be determined by lot, and after the first election such trustees shall be elected for four years, or to fill an unexpired term. The Connecticut Board of Agriculture shall also, annually, elect a trustee, and the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station shall be *ex-officio* one of said trustees. The governor of the State shall be *ex-officio* president of said board of trustees.

SEC. 3. Said board of trustees when elected in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be, and hereby are, empowered to take in behalf of the State of Connecticut deeds of such lands and other property, and such money, as may be donated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining said school.

SEC. 4. To said board of trustees shall be committed the location of said school, the application of the funds for the support thereof, the appointment of managers and teachers, and the removal of the same; the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of pupils in said school, rules for its management, and the admission of pupils; and they shall annually report to the general assembly the condition of said school.

SEC. 5. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually for the support of said school, provided lands,

buildings, and other property, or money, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen thousand dollars, as appraised by said trustees, shall be donated to the State for the establishment and support thereof, and the comptroller is hereby directed to draw orders on the treasurer quarterly for such a total amount upon the presentation of a certificate signed by the board of trustees, or a majority thereof, that said school has been in operation during the quarter, and a like sum expended.

## REPORT.

---

*To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:*

The Trustees, according to the conditions of the act establishing the Storrs Agricultural School, present a report of the work of the School for 1883, with suggestions as to its present necessities and future prospects.

This report embraces a list of the Trustees and Officers of the School, a copy of Act establishing the School, a copy of Prospectus issued at the opening of the year giving plan of the School, course of study, requirements for admission, and expenses, a detailed report of the work of the School, from the Principal, Professor B. F. Koons, Ph.B., and Professor John H. Washburn, B.S., with suggestions as to its wants; a daily programme of lectures and recitations, programme of commencement exercises, report of the farm and inventory, donations for the Library and School, catalogue, calendar, and Treasurer's report.

We heartily endorse the suggestions made by Professors Koons and Washburn, as to the needs of the School in its library, in its teaching force, and of the farm for better buildings, and such improvements as shall develop more fully its productive capacity.

While much has been done in this direction, yet the limited means at our disposal have interfered with our plans for improvement. The State ought not to be satisfied with any makeshifts, any half-way work, which practices poverty alone warrants, and then only as temporary expedients. To make the farm valuable for instruction, to make it an object-lesson not only to the students but to the farmers of the State, everything should be done in the best possible manner; the build-



ings should be the most convenient and durable; the stock of its kind should be of the best, and every field and every animal, by good culture and care, should do their very best. Every one who has handled a neglected Connecticut farm can appreciate the difficulties we encounter, and will kindly extend the time for accomplishing our purpose.

We have expended during the year, in repairs and improvements on the buildings, as follows:

Steam heating apparatus, - - - - -	\$775.00
Painting, - - - - -	316.72
Repairs on buildings,—labor and material, - -	239.15

The farm improvements are noticed elsewhere.

We need the means to pay for the best scientific and practical instruction in agriculture that can be found. Nothing short of this will satisfy the intelligent farmers of the State, and we are confident that they will sustain you in making such an appropriation as will enable us to carry on successfully a work which we feel has been well begun.

With a fuller knowledge of the advantages offered by the School by the citizens of the State, instead of existing vacancies, we are confident that a demand will soon be made for more extensive accommodations.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,

MANSFIELD, CONN., Dec. 31, 1883.

*To T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Board of Trustees:*

SIR: I herewith submit the third annual report of the School and work accomplished, together with the reports of the various departments for the year 1883.

At the close of the Spring Term I issued the following Prospectus, setting forth the plans of the School, course of study, etc.:

### PROSPECTUS.

Section 1 of the Act of the General Assembly establishing the School reads as follows: "The Storrs Agricultural School is

hereby established for the education of boys whose parents are citizens of this State, in such branches of scientific knowledge as shall tend to increase their proficiency in the business of agriculture."

#### LOCATION.

The School is situated in the town of Mansfield, Tolland county, one of the most healthful regions of the State, where students may pursue their studies free from the temptations and distractions of village and city life. It is three miles from Eagleville Station on the New London Northern Railroad, and eight miles north of Willimantic, which is reached by the New York & New England, New London Northern, and Boston & New York Air Line Railroads.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

As stated above, the object of the School is to teach practical and scientific agriculture and horticulture, yet as subservient and necessary to this purpose various other branches of study will be taught, especial prominence being given to those most necessary for the successful prosecution of agriculture.

The full course of study requires two years of three terms each, each term being twelve weeks long. For the arrangement of the terms and vacations see the calendar. Students receive instruction both in the class-room and on the farm.

In the class-room they study those branches of natural science which have a directly useful bearing upon New England farming, viz.: General and Agricultural Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Farm Mechanics, Land Surveying, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Animal Physiology, Mineralogy, Theoretical Agriculture, Stock Breeding, and Composition; taking up first the general principles of these sciences, and afterward their special application to practical agriculture.

On the farm they have an opportunity to acquire dexterity in the use of the ordinary farm implements and machines, and in the performance of the operations incident to the culture and handling of the common crops, and the raising, care, and use of live stock. In addition to this, it is intended to give special attention to teaching on the farm the practical application of the principles studied in the class-room, and it is believed that by thus combining in-door and out-door instruction, a training in the science of agriculture

can be secured which shall be at the same time thoroughly scientific and thoroughly practical.

The general plan of the in-door instruction the first year is to give enough of general chemistry, farm mechanics, natural philosophy, botany, structure of animals, animal and vegetable physiology, geology, and mineralogy to make possible an intelligent understanding of "The Science of Agricultural Practice" studied during the second year.

By the science of agricultural practice is meant the principles that serve to guide to a proper selection and performance of the processes of tillage, to a profitable choice and succession of crops, to the judicious use of manure, etc., etc., — in short, the "reason why" of farm operations. This comprehensive subject will be taught on the farm from the point of view of practice, and will be illustrated and enforced in its daily work; while in the classroom it will be taught more from the standpoint of physical, chemical, and biological science, with illustrations drawn from both laboratory and field.

During the second year, in addition to the science of agricultural practice, the subjects of leveling and land surveying are taken up, and made practical, the students making complete surveys with both compass and chain, and drawing their plats; also biology is continued in the direction of the study of the principles of breeding and development of domestic animals, likewise birds, insects, and the lower orders of plants and animals, each receiving their share of attention.

During the past six months, the duties of Professor of Agriculture have been assumed by Prof. Washburn, as far as his other work would allow, but after January 1, 1884, it is proposed to have a man to take full charge of this department.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is given by laboratory exercises, and by lectures, and these are supplemented by the use of text-books, and each student is encouraged to make independent investigations and experiments for himself.

#### FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

The School possesses a farm of 170 acres, well fitted for purposes of instruction and provided with a commodious school build-

ing and the necessary barns and out-buildings, all of which were the gift of Mr. Augustus Storrs, and to this Mr. Charles Storrs added six thousand dollars, and this, together with smaller gifts from other friends of the school, have been expended in stocking the farm, making necessary changes, and purchasing the outfit necessary to start the school.

The School possesses apparatus sufficient to illustrate the most important facts of chemistry and physics, and the biological laboratory is supplied with compound and dissecting microscopes, and both mounted and unmounted skeletons of the domestic animals.

A small collection of standard books of reference, both scientific and agricultural, is at all times accessible to the students, and it is hoped that the friends of the school will see that the number is rapidly increased.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

According to the Act of Incorporation, the school is for "The education of boys whose parents are citizens of the State." Applicants must be at least fifteen years of age, and must furnish a certificate of good moral character from a clergyman or member of the Board of School Visitors of the town where they reside. They must be able to read and write ordinary English correctly and intelligently, and must be familiar with simple arithmetic, including common and decimal fractions, proportion and percentage, and have a fair knowledge of geography and American history.

No pupils will be received into the regular classes after the beginning of the school year, except those who can sustain a satisfactory examination in all the studies which have been pursued by the class they wish to join.

It is likely that there will be more applicants than our present arrangements will accommodate, and in order to make provision for as large a number as possible, so as to avoid turning any away for want of accommodations at the opening of the fall term, it is requested that those who intend to enter the School notify the Principal on or before September 1st.

After passing a satisfactory examination, applicants for admission will have preference according to the order in which the notice of their intention to be present is received.

## DEPORTMENT.

Every pupil, on becoming a member of the school, thereby pledges himself to obedience to its rules, and to a diligent performance of his duties.

Students are expected at all times to demean themselves in a quiet and gentlemanly manner. No student will be allowed to remain in the school, who, by misconduct or indolence, shows himself unworthy of its benefits.

## SPECIAL STUDIES.

Young men, suitably qualified, may be received into the school, after due examination, as special students to pursue a part of the studies of the regular course, on condition that their time shall be fully and profitably occupied.

## DIPLOMAS.

Students who have completed the full two-year course of study, and have maintained a fair standing in deportment, study, and work, will receive a diploma of graduation.

At the first graduating exercises of the school, held June 27, 1883, six young men constituted the graduating class and received diplomas.

## EXPENSES.

By the liberality of Messrs. Storrs, and the help of the State bounty, the trustees are enabled to offer first-class instruction at the low rate of \$10 per term, or \$25 per year; \$10 payable at the opening of the first and second terms each, and \$5 at the opening of the third; arrangements are made for remitting this charge in worthy cases, making tuition free.

Good board, including washing, fuel, and lights, will be furnished at cost. During the fall term of 1882 each student's bill was \$3.35 per week; during the winter term of 1883, \$3.62, and during the spring term of 1883, \$3.40 per week.

Individual records of labor, other than that performed for purposes of instruction, will be kept and reasonable compensation allowed for it.

Extra labor as far as practicable will be furnished to those who desire it, towards self-support, when it can be performed without interference with regular duties.



## HOURS OF LABOR AND STUDY.

During the first year of the school, in the fall and winter terms, three hours per day were devoted to labor, and six to study and recitations; and in the summer term five hours to labor, and five hours to study and recitations; but during the whole of last year, when the number of students was much larger, three hours a day were devoted to labor, and six or more to study and recitations; the students, under the direction of the Farm Superintendent, doing all the work upon the farm,—care of stock, milking, and all chores included.

In calling your attention to the past year it is gratifying to be able to report steady and substantial progress in the various departments of the school-work proper, also upon the farm. When I came into the charge of the school January 1, 1883, all the students, who had been present the previous term, returned; also, one new student presented himself for admission, and was admitted with reluctance, because the studies of the year were so far advanced that it was impossible for a young man, who had not given considerable attention to the study of chemistry and the other technical branches of the course, to take them up at that stage and do both himself and them justice. Two others applied still later and were not refused admission at the time, yet were advised not to enter till the opening of the fall term.

It would be well for all concerned, if those who contemplated entering the school would do so at the opening of the fall term in September, because the prescribed course of study is begun then and requires two years to complete it, and experience has shown that it requires more than an average young man to do satisfactory work with the class after entering late. Our teaching force is limited so that we cannot devote much extra time to irregular students, and usually a late entry proves disastrous to the student, and unsatisfactory to the instructors, because, finding himself so far behind the others, the student becomes discouraged, drags along for a term or two, and then, abandoning all hope of ever overtaking the others of his class and ashamed to drop back to the next, he quits study entirely.



The average scholarship of the classes, as they have entered, has improved. There were a number of faithful and earnest boys who were good students in the first class, also in the class of 1884 (the present senior class), yet each year the proportion of those who were poorly prepared to comprehend the principles of chemistry, philosophy, and the various branches taught, has decreased until the opening of the last term, when all except one among the candidates could join the entering class with ease, and that, too, with the standard of admission raised. The faithful, earnest work done by the young men is hard to surpass. It is true we cannot crowd them as we can the advanced classes in our higher scientific and academic schools, yet when we consider the previous opportunities which the pupils have had, their strong and persistent efforts to gain an education, and that, too often, under great financial difficulties, we are compelled to the conclusion that they deserve great credit for their efforts.

As a class, the young men come from the farms of Connecticut, and expect to return to them, and realizing the demands of the age for a higher skill and more knowledge in the calling of agriculturists, also a broader foundation upon which the structure of after years is to be placed, than the common schools of the State afford to farmers' sons, they apply themselves to the work of the prescribed course with a diligence rarely equalled. It is sometimes asked if the school is not rather a place where parents, who cannot manage their sons at home, can send them. We may have been treated so once or twice in the past years, but as for the present, the manly bearing and honest, faithful work of the young men would absolutely preclude any such thought.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

Some of the questions often asked by parents, and justly, with considerable solicitude, are: "What will be the surroundings of my son?" "What are the distracting elements outside of the school?" "Under what influence will he come?" "What kind of associates will he have?" etc. Some of these questions, especially the latter, have been

already answered; but as to some of the former, we assure them that they could not be more removed from all outside distractions, that there are no saloons in Mansfield, no place could be more healthful, and no school more free from the petty barbarisms so common among students. By the regulations of the school, students are expected to attend church once on a Sunday, unless excused on account of sickness. Immediately after church service the Sunday-school convenes, and there are two classes, one for the Senior class, and the other for the Junior. They are not required to join these, yet are invited to do so, and almost all are constant in their attendance.

Gentlemanly deportment is required at all times, and very little supervision of the conduct of the students is needed, as they are asked to bear in mind constantly that each one is responsible for the good name of the school, and, as far as I am aware, no one has been guilty of an act, either here or elsewhere, that would bring reproach either upon himself or the school.

In the matter of regulations for study, the students are left largely to arrange that for themselves, the only requirement being that the hours between seven and nine p. m. be devoted to the lessons of the next day, and that if they do not choose to study longer they must abstain from interrupting those who do.

#### DAILY PROGRAMME.

Our daily programme is something after the following plan: Owing to the nature of the work, those who have chores to do must be up at from five to six, to be ready for breakfast, which is at six in summer and seven in winter. After breakfast, family devotions are held in the dining-hall; then the Senior class go for several hours' work upon the farm, usually three, depending somewhat upon the nature of it and pressing necessities; and the Junior class devote their time to their lessons till recitation hour, when the remainder of the forenoon is devoted to class-room and laboratory work till twelve o'clock. At fifteen minutes after twelve, dinner;

then after this the Senior class, who have worked during a part or the whole of the forenoon, give their attention to their lessons till two o'clock, when their recitations begin and last till five or after; and the Junior class, who had recitations in the forenoon, go to the farm for several hours' work, usually three. At six, tea is served, and then the students are at liberty to have a social time as they choose, till seven, when, at the ringing of the bell, all are expected to devote themselves to study till nine o'clock, either in their own rooms or in the various school-rooms, as they choose, the only requirement being that they keep quiet and devote themselves to their lessons. This is a very busy little community from early morn till late at night, and we aim to have no drones here.

The general plan has been to give them all the liberty possible, and yet have them accomplish good, honest work, the recitations of each day testing the faithfulness of that work.

It is hardly necessary for me to give you a detailed account of the class-room work, methods of teaching, as that is contained in the last year's report. During the past year the work has been done essentially after the same plan, with such improvements as experience has suggested. The aim in all our laboratory and class-room work is to give that which will open up those avenues to knowledge which will best equip the young men for thorough, intelligent, and successful farming. We have become more and more convinced of the importance of the study of Economic Entomology and a thorough knowledge of the injurious insects, and, indeed, of insects in general; hence, have extended this work and made its researches more critical. The whole course is so short that it is absolutely impossible to devote as much time to this branch as we would like; however, we shall aim to make it such that the graduates of the school shall have such a knowledge of the more common injurious ones at least, and the available literature upon the subject, that the study may be of great service to them.

Just here I would like to state that the literature upon

insects is so scattered, some in Government reports, some in State reports, and in reports of societies, that but few get a reasonable amount of it together to make it of much general use. If this comes to the notice of any who may have books or any part of them, treating of insects, and yet they have no special use for them or are willing to part with them, they will confer a great favor if they will send them to me, as I desire to get together as much literature upon the subject as possible, that I may make our course upon insects here more complete.

In January, Prof. John H. Washburn, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and a student in agricultural chemistry in the post-graduate course, took charge of his department in the Storrs Agricultural School, and has proved an enthusiastic, faithful, and competent teacher. For a detailed account of the work done in his department I refer you to the following report made by him:

MANSFIELD, CONN., Dec. 31, 1883.

*To the Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report:

I began my duties as Professor of Chemistry and Physics on the 15th of January, 1883. I found, in the two classes of students, young men who felt that they were here to learn, who seemed to appreciate their advantages, and were ready to do all in their power to master the work given them.

The first term, the Juniors spend four hours per week reciting Chemistry. It is sufficient time to enable them to learn how to make the different elementary gases; in fact, to acquire a good understanding of the properties of the elements hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, boron, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, their uses, and tests, and of their compounds.

The laws of chemical combinations, blow-pipe analysis, and humid analysis, occupy the students, so that before the end of the second term, the reactions and properties of all the important elements which are met in agriculture, both in the field and the applied arts, have become somewhat familiar; the class is now prepared to pursue a regular course of analysis, such as is found in Appleton's *Qualitative Analysis*.

During the third term of the first year, six hours per week are spent upon qualitative analysis, taking the course in Appleton's *Qualitative Analysis*. Attention is given to the analysis of ashes and materials used as fertilizers. This is not taught that the young farmer may become a practical chemist, and test his own fertilizers, foods, paints, etc., but that he may familiarize himself with the manner in which these analyses are carried on, and that he may be able to understand and appreciate the analyses of the various Experiment Stations, which are constantly being published for the benefit of the farmer.

The work in chemistry for the first term of the Senior year is recitations three hours per week in the organic division of Roscoe's *Elements of Chemistry*. Animal Chemistry occupies the latter part of the book, and throughout the year much use is made of it, especially in cattle-feeding and many physiological questions.

#### LABORATORY.

No extra charge is made for instruction in the analytical laboratory; the chemicals are furnished to each student by the institution; the only charge made is for breakage. Each student, on entering the laboratory, takes an outfit which is deemed necessary for the term's work; this is charged to him at cost. It is taken back at the end of the term, the natural wear of the iron and wooden articles being overlooked. This breakage bill will vary from ten cents to one dollar per term, according to the care exercised by the student.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

This is commenced the first term of the senior year. For a text-book Johnson's *How Crops Grow* is taken (the first part), in which is discussed the elements entering into agricultural plants; their properties, functions, and importance, together with the compounds found in the plants, viz.: starch, sugar, acids, albuminous substances, gums, and oils. The second division of the book is studied under Professor Koons' department.

During the second term Johnson's *How Crops Feed* is used as a text-book. The relation of the soil to plants and the different kinds of soil, the amount and quality of plant food necessary, is studied. I have given lectures upon fertilizers, how to make compost heaps, how to dissolve bone, to make phosphates, superphosphates, and ammo-



niated superphosphates. The analyses of fertilizers are taken from some of our Experiment Station Reports, placed upon the black-board, while the students calculate the value, *per ton* or hundred weight, from the valuation tables.

The agricultural chemistry of the second term consists also of a study of Dr. Armsby's *Manual of Cattle-Feeding*.

During the third term the study of *Cattle-Feeding* and *How Crops Grow* is continued, together with work upon fertilizers.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Natural Philosophy or Physics is studied the whole of the Junior year. Avery's *Elements of Natural Philosophy* is used as a text-book. During the first term we have three hours' recitation per week, and the course is continued for the year.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural practice on the farm comes every day in labor appropriate to the season. The *science* of agriculture has also been taught by lectures upon its various departments. The theory and practice of underdraining, tillage, rotation of crops, the dairy, the orchard, and small-fruit culture, fertilizers of the farm, and commercial manures, have been leading topics in this department.

#### SURVEYING.

The text-book used is *Gillespie's Land Surveying*. This study occupies a prominent place in our course. Practice in the field with chain and compass has secured familiarity in the use of these instruments. The work in the class-room has been in drawing plats and calculating areas from their field-work, so that the students are fully prepared to perform the duties of an ordinary land surveyor.

#### ENGLISH.

The entrance examinations have shown a marked deficiency in this department, and a course of English Grammar and Rhetoric has been arranged, running through the two years. The writing of essays and letters is practiced, and in the sec-



ond year every student is required to write an essay every two weeks to be read before the class for correction and criticism. These essays are largely upon the subjects of study, and there is no surer method of securing accuracy of thought and expression in the student than by the practice of committing his ideas to writing. The results of this course, in the improvement manifested, have been very gratifying.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WASHBURN.

That you may better understand what our work has been, and how the time of the students has been employed, I give you our daily programmes of lectures and recitations for the three terms of the past year. These do not furnish a schedule to be followed year after year without change. We hope to make it more complete as suggested by experience.

#### SCHEDULE OF LECTURES, LABORATORY-WORK, AND RECITATIONS.

##### WINTER TERM, 1883.

###### CLASS OF '83.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Botany, .....	2-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock Breeding,.....	.....	2-3	2-3	2-3	.....
Zoology,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2-3
Lecture on Hygiene,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-4
Agriculture, .....	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	.....
Agricultural Chemistry, ...	4-5	4-5	4-5	4-5	.....
English,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-2

###### CLASS OF '84.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Chemistry, .....	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10	.....
Physics,.....	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	.....
Geology, .....	11-12	11-12	.....	.....	.....
Zoology,.....	.....	.....	11-12	.....	.....
Physiology,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-11
Botany, .....	.....	.....	.....	11-12	11-12
Blow-pipe,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-10

## SPRING TERM, 1883.

## CLASS OF '83.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Botany, .....	2-3	2-3	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Chemistry,...	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	1-2
Surveying,.....	4-5	4-5	4-5	.....	.....
Stock Breeding,.....	.....	.....	2-3	.....	.....
Zoology,.....	.....	.....	.....	2-3	2-3
Rhetoric, .....	.....	.....	.....	4-5	.....

## CLASS OF '84.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Botany, .....	9-10	9-10	.....	.....	10-11
Zoology,.....	10-11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemistry,.....	11-12	10-11	10-12	10-12	.....
Physics,.....	.....	11-12	9-10	9-10	11-12
Physiology,.....	.....	.....	8-9	8-9	.....
Geology,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9-10

## FALL TERM, 1883.

## CLASS OF '84.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Botany, .....	2-3	2-3	.....	.....	.....
Entomology, .....	.....	.....	2-3½	2-3½	2-3
Organic Chemistry,.....	3-4	3-4	3½-4	.....	.....
Agricultural Chemistry,...	4-5	4-5	.....	.....	.....
Qualitative Analysis,.....	.....	.....	4-5	3½-5	.....
Rhetoric, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-2

## CLASS OF '85.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Zoology,.....	9-10	9-10	.....	.....	.....
Physiology,.....	10-11	.....	9-10	9-10	.....
Botany, .....	.....	.....	10-11	.....	9-10
Physics, .....	11-12	10-11	.....	10-11	.....
Chemistry,.....	.....	11-12	11-12	11-12	10-11
Composition, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11-12

The text-books used in the first year of the course are Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany, Huxley's Elements of Physiology, Avery's Elements of Natural Philosophy, Avery's Elements of Chemistry, Dana's Text-Book of Geology, Farm Implements and Machinery, Appleton's Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Swinton's Language Lessons, besides various books of reference in Zoology and the study of the domestic animals.

During the senior year we use Johnson's How Crops Grow, Johnson's How Crops Feed, Gillespie's Land Surveying, Appleton's Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Miles's Stock Breeding, Hill's Rhetoric, Armsby's Cattle-Feeding, and, besides these, a large list of books of reference in Economic Entomology, and other subjects upon which no suitable text-books have been written.

The first class was graduated from the school on June 27th, they having completed the prescribed course of two years' study.

The graduating exercises were held in the Congregational church, where the following programme was presented :

#### EXERCISES OF GRADUATING CLASS.

FRED. BIRGE BROWN,	Gilead
Animal Parasites.	
CHARLES SPENCER FOSTER,	Bristol
Seed Testing.	
HENRY RICHARD HOISINGTON,	North Coventry
Surveying.	
BURKE HOUGH,	Weatogue
The Colorado Potato-Beetle.	
ARTHUR SHERWOOD HUBBARD,	Glastonbury
Fruits on the Farm.	
ANDREW KEITH THOMPSON,	West Cornwall
Fertilizers.	

ADDRESS,

On Behalf of the Trustees.

J. M. HUBBARD.

---

CONFERRING OF DIPLOMAS.

## THE LIBRARY.

Last May, as the trustees will recall, I urged upon them the necessity for a better library. As a result of a conversation with Mr. Augustus Storrs upon the same subject, he gave me \$13.25 with which to purchase books. Mr. Charles Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sent a box of fifty-six bound volumes and a dozen pamphlets, and Mr. A. F. Smith, of Norwich, Conn., twenty-nine bound volumes.

There are a number of recent books which we need very much, and the students have often lamented the fact that their range of reference books is so limited, especially in their reading upon subjects for discussion in their debating club, which they organized last January, and have carried on during the year with a good deal of enthusiasm on alternate Friday nights. We hope some liberally-disposed friend of the school will give us money to secure the much-needed books.

## READING-ROOM.

During the past year the school has been kindly remembered by the publishers of a number of papers. Since the founding of the school Mr. J. P. Barstow, of Norwich, has sent the school his copy of the Massachusetts Ploughman. Since last January the following list has been added,—their first appearance at the school being in the following order:—Willimantic Chronicle, Connecticut Farmer, Connecticut Courant, Illustrated Christian Weekly, Religious Herald, Willimantic Journal, American Agriculturist, Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, and New England Farmer.

The papers are kept on file in the reading-room for two weeks after their arrival, where the students have free access to them, and then put away upon permanent file. They furnish quite a good range of reading matter, and are appreciated and liberally patronized.

## GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL.

Three dozen silver knives and forks and one dozen silver spoons were received last February from Rogers and Brother,

of Waterbury, Conn. Also Prof. S. W. Johnson, knowing that the biological laboratory needed some repairs, which the school had not the money to make, asked me to draw upon him to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and gave me ten of it at the time. By economy the ten dollars accomplished the work, and I have never called upon him for the remainder.

#### VISITORS TO THE SCHOOL.

During the year the school has been favored at various times by a number of visitors. His Excellency Governor Waller made us a very pleasant call for a few hours, and looked over the school buildings and laboratories.

During the session of the Legislature, in February, about twenty or more of its members, accompanied by Secretary Hine of the State Board of Education and others, made us a visit. They were kindly furnished an extra train from Wilimantic to Eagleville by the officers of the New London Northern Railroad; arrived at the school about half-past twelve, and, after a lunch in the dining-hall, the time was spent in looking over the buildings and farm till after four, when they were obliged to take the train.

Numerous other visitors from this and other states have called at various times, the largest number at any one time coming upon our commencement day, June 21st, when the first class of the school was graduated. On that occasion a numerous and appreciative audience gathered to hear the essays of the graduating class and the address, and all had the feeling, as one expressed it, that "the Storrs School has vindicated itself to-day."

If we be allowed to judge from all the kind words spoken by His Excellency the Governor, members of the Legislature, those who attended our commencement, and in indeed I may say all who have called, the school has found a firm place in the estimation of the thoughtful, enterprising men of the State.

#### HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

Located, as the school is, in one of the most salubrious regions of the State, the health of the students has been



well-nigh perfect. Doubtless the active habits and vigorous outdoor work upon the farm contribute very largely to this result.

#### THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

In the boarding department, under the care of the matron, Mrs. Coit, things have gone well. At times there has been difficulty in securing competent help, but she has proved herself a kind, motherly woman, ever thoughtful for the boys' interests, unselfish in her devotion to their highest good, and very economical in her administration, so that the board, including rooms, fuel, lights, washing, and mending, has cost them, on an average for the year, \$3.49 per week.

The arrangement of charging board at cost works well, as thereby all are interested in an economical administration, and even where individuals do not feel the personal need of economy, yet for the interests of others they are willing to acquiesce.

Also the plan of asking students to pay for implements broken or property wilfully or carelessly injured, works well, not only as a saving to the institution, but in its influence in establishing careful habits.

#### THE FARM.

The following account of the products of the farm and the work done, has been furnished by Mr. Goddard, the Farm Superintendent.

Mr. Goddard has been a faithful man, and has done his work well. Few men, under the circumstances, with such a multitude of cares, could have succeeded so well.

The outside or farm work may be divided into four departments: (a) Farm, (b) Live Stock, (c) Garden, (d) Experiments. Few farmers find time for more than the first two, and when a third is attempted but indifferent success is the result. The past being only the second completed year of the school, and much labor having been necessarily devoted to improvement in clearing from stones and brush, in fencing and draining, but little experimental work has been attempted,



and this has been greatly interfered with by the two past extremely dry summers. Nor is a simple trial, or even two, sufficient at all times to warrant a conclusion or to give satisfactory results that may be published, but hereafter it is proposed to make this experiment work more prominent, first for the benefit of the students, and then publishing bulletins, giving the results of such tests to the farmers of the State generally.

We need no stronger argument for the Storrs Agricultural School and Farm than the expressed opinion of Prof. Johnson, who has done so much in the interests of the farmers of Connecticut. Prof. Johnson said to me: "I have been studying the interests of the farmers of the State for the last twenty-five years, and I am thoroughly convinced that the highest interests of the agriculture of the State demand such a school as we have started here."

Some have been impatient for results even at the end of the first year, but as intelligent men of this and other States, who have visited us, have said: "All has been done, in the short time the school has been in operation, that could reasonably be expected with the limited outfit it had to begin with."

Among the permanent improvements during the year is the main ditch in the swamp, sixty-four rods long, six feet wide at the top, three at the bottom, six feet deep at the outlet, and four at the upper end; and besides this, forty-nine rods of underdrains, a part with tile, and a part with stone. This completes the drainage of over two acres of the swamp, so that it was broken up in September, and is now ready to bring under cultivation next year.

Thirty-two and one-fourth rods of fine stone-wall have been built, and a great many rocks have been blasted and removed from the fields into the walls. An outbuilding at the farm-house, used as wood-shed, kettle-room, and granary, has been overhauled, and new sills put under it, and the school buildings, farm-house, barns, and some of the sheds, have received a new coat of paint.

That the cultivation of the swamp might be begun intelli-

gently, I sent some of the muck or soil to the Experiment Station, and the following is the result reported:

CONN. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 30, 1883.

Analysis of muck.

Sample No. 1,017. Received Sept. 17, 1883, from Prof. B. F. Koons, Storrs Agricultural School, Mansfield, Conn.

	In the fresh muck.	In the dry muck.
Water, - - -	79.49	
*Organic and Volatile, -	18.38	89.615
Ash, - - -	2.13	10.385
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.000
*Containing Nitrogen, -	4.71	2.297
The Ash contains:		
Sand and Insoluble, -	1.118	5.451
Oxide of Iron and Alumina, -	.258	1.258
Lime, - - -	.432	2.106
Magnesia, - - -	.110	.537
Other matters by difference, -	.212	1.033
	<hr/> 2.130	<hr/> 10.395

The sample contains no injurious iron salts.

S. W. JOHNSON, *Director*.

per JENKINS.

As previously stated, the last two summers have been excessively dry, so that the hay and other crops have been short of our reasonable expectations.

#### PRODUCE OF THE FARM.

Fourteen tons good hay, 4 tons swamp hay, 209½ bushels oats, 4 tons oat straw, 42 bushels rye, 1½ tons rye straw, 249½ bushels good corn, 21½ bushels small corn, 25 bushels sweet corn, 6,933 lbs. corn fodder, 25 bushels buckwheat, 7½ barrels of apples, 155 bushels mangolds, 11½ bushels blood beets, 12 bushels carrots, 195 bushels good potatoes, 57 bushels small potatoes, 54½ bushels turnips, 270 heads of cabbage, 455 lbs. squashes, 10 bushels tomatoes, 6½ bushels beans, 8 bushels summer squashes, 8 bushels cucumbers, 5 cart-loads of pump-

kins, and a large variety of other garden vegetables sufficient to supply the school during the year, also 2 swine, 788 lbs.

The dairy has produced 37,354½ lbs. milk; 1,322½ lbs. butter have been made.

The school has received from the dairy 1,099 lbs. butter, 3,376 lbs. new milk, 6,503 lbs. skim milk, 16 lbs. cream.

There have been sold from the dairy 136 lbs. butter. The butter has been made by the farmer's wife, Mrs. Goddard, or under her charge, and has all been a first-class article such as would command the highest price in the markets.

From the fowls the boarding department has received 2,309 eggs.

The strawberry bed set out last year was damaged much by the dry weather, and a second bed of six hundred plants was started during the present year, promising well.

Of the peach orchard of 45 trees planted during the spring of 1882, seven died and the remainder are progressing finely; and of the young orchard of apple trees, two have died and the remainder have grown very well. They were thoroughly examined in the spring and no insect pests were found. Again in October I went over the whole orchard carefully and found six of the round-headed apple tree borer, *Saperda candida*, Fabr. (*bivittata*, Say), three in one tree. These were removed and measures will be taken in the spring to prevent any further trouble from this source. Also in October this apple orchard was found to be infected by a few of the woolly plant louse, *Schizoneura lanigera*, Hansen, and the bark louse, *Chionaspis furfurus*, Fitch. As cold weather had already set in, it was deemed not best to use remedies upon the trees at that season, but early in spring the proper measures will be used to eradicate them.

The garden and potato field were not excessively troubled by insects during the summer, and what did appear were easily controlled. The conflicting demands of the farm and garden upon our supply of labor resulted, as is common, in the triumph of the former, and during the summer vacation the garden was neglected, yet its productiveness was very satisfactory.

The general inventory at this date shows :

Appraisal of farm and buildings, 1881,	-	\$15,000.00
Improvements, 1881 and 1882,	-	1,500.00
Improvements, 1883,	-	2,500.00
Live stock, two horses, two oxen, seven cows, five young cattle, nine pigs, and seventy-five fowls, worth	-	1,192.60
Wagons, harness, carts, and sleds,	-	425.00
Farm implements and machinery,	-	449.44
Carpenter's tools,	-	36.72
Dairy outfit,	-	86.40
Office outfit,	-	38.35
House furniture,	-	1,511.84
Kitchen outfit,	-	295.68
Biological laboratory outfit,	-	275.22
Physical laboratory outfit,	-	347.27
Chemical laboratory outfit,	-	528.97
Library,	-	250.00
Text-books and stationery,	-	38.47
		<hr/>
		\$24,475.96

The farm has produced in live stock during the last year, six calves, fourteen pigs, and sixty fowls. One cow, eight pigs, and two calves have been sold from the farm, and three beeves, two calves, eleven sheep, two pigs, and twenty-five fowls have been slaughtered for the use of the boarding department. The beeves, sheep, and ten chickens were purchased for the purpose.

Mr. Goddard and the boys of the school have done *all* the farm work, and no outside help has been employed except some experienced well-layers. The ditch was dug by contract, because the time of year when the water is out of the swamp so that the work can be done (July, August, and September), the school is not in session, and the boys are at home upon their fathers' farms.

At the beginning of each term certain chores, such as the care of a part of the stock, the horses, and of the pigs, and a

part of the milking, is assigned to certain of the students, and each becomes responsible for his part of the work, and, under the supervision of the farmer, does it at the proper time each day; and for this work, also the work in the garden and upon the farm, they are allowed eight cents an hour. All the carpentry work needed about the buildings during term time is done by the students; also one of them had charge of the hot-beds and garden during the spring term.

All work done by the boys for the school, including						
care of fires, care of laboratories, work in kitchen						
etc.	-	-	-	-	-	\$475.56
All farm work of boys,	-	-	-	-	-	834.36
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,309.92</u>

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

As Principal of the school, I hope it will not be considered beyond the bounds of propriety to make a few suggestions as to means which it seems will better enable us to carry out the plan and spirit upon which the school is founded.

The last year, with two classes pursuing the same line of studies, has developed the fact that the teaching force is inadequate to the demands of the school. We need some one to plan and carry out agricultural experiments, who is skilled in the theory as well as practice of agriculture and horticulture, who, by instruction in the class-room, may relieve the present teachers of a share of their duties, and by direction and personal effort render our field labor more efficient and profitable.

The farm buildings are poorly contrived, some of them old and ill-adapted to promote the comfort or thrift of the animals. The poultry especially have to shirk for themselves and find a roosting place too often on some of the farm tools or machinery.

Last year I advised the purchase of sheep to be kept and slaughtered for the use of the school. This experiment was not altogether successful, as our fences are mostly stone walls, and the natural consequences followed. With proper prepara-

tion for restraining them to their own enclosures, this might be the means of a considerable saving in the boarding expenses of the family. Also the purchase and feeding of young cattle for the same purpose would be profitable, as the farm furnishes abundant pasturage beyond the wants of our present stock.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. KOONS.

STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,  
Mansfield, Conn., Dec. 31, 1883.



## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

## CLASS OF '83.

Fred B. Brown,	Gilead, Tolland Co.,	Conn.
Charles S. Foster,	Bristol, Hartford Co.,	"
Henry R. Hoisington, Jr.,	North Coventry, Tolland Co.,	"
Burke Hough,	Weatogue, Hartford Co.,	"
Arthur S. Hubbard,	Glastonbury, Hartford Co.,	"
Andrew K. Thompson,	West Cornwall, Litchfield Co.,	"

## CLASS OF '84.

John L. Andrews,	Mansfield, Tolland Co.,	Conn.
Clifford S. Barnes,	Collinsville, Hartford Co.,	"
Jerry L. Fenn,	Plymouth, Litchfield Co.,	"
Frank S. Hubbard,	Glastonbury, Hartford Co.,	"
Andrew Hyde,	South Glastonbury, Hartford Co.,	"
Fred C. Leavens,	Wauregan, Windham Co.,	"
Samuel Q. Porter, Jr.,	Unionville, Hartford Co.,	"
George F. Sisson,	Newport, R. I.	"
Clarence W. Traganza,	Mansfield, Tolland Co.,	"
William H. Vaill,	South Manchester, Hartford Co.,	"

## CLASS OF '85.

Robert A. Ayer,	Saybrook, Middlesex Co.,	Conn.
Charles Cocking,	Westminster, Windham Co.,	"
Leonard B. Dennison,	Hartford, Hartford Co.,	"
Horace S. Eaton,	Chaplin, Windham Co.,	"
Archer C. Ford,	Romford, Litchfield Co.,	"
Frank E. Fenner,	Gurleyville, Windham Co.,	"
Jerome W. House,	Bristol, Hartford Co.,	"
Edward W. Lowrey,	Southington, Hartford Co.,	"
Cornelius Lucy,	Hartford, Hartford Co.,	"
John H. Merrill,	Niantic, New London Co.,	"
Royal E. Meyers,	Litchfield, Litchfield Co.,	"
Herbert D. Robinson,	Chesterfield, New London Co.,	"
Isaac B. Wakeman,	Saugatuck, Fairfield Co.,	"
Nathaniel Washburn,	Bridgewater, Mass.	"

Whole number of students, 30.

## CALENDAR.

---

Winter Term begins	-	-	January 2, 1884.
Spring Examinations,	-	-	March 19-26, 1884.
Winter Term ends	-	-	March 26, 1884.
Spring Term begins	-	-	April 2, 1884.
Annual Examinations,	-	-	June 11-19, 1884.
Commencement Exercises,	-	-	June 20, 1884.
Spring Term ends	-	-	June 20, 1884.
Examination for Admission,	-	-	September 23, 1884.
Fall Term begins	-	-	September 24, 1884.
Christmas Examinations,	-	-	Dec. 17-23, 1884.
Fall Term ends	-	-	December 24, 1884.
Winter Term begins	-	-	January 6, 1885.

Address all communications to

STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,

MANSFIELD, CONN.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. P. BARSTOW, *Treasurer,*

*In account with* STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

1883.

Dr.

Apr. 4.	Cash of Treas., John M. Hall,	-	-	-	\$408.40
	Regular appropriation,	-	-	-	5,000.00
	Special appropriation,	-	-	-	5,000.00
	Oxen for beef,	-	-	-	206.36
	Cow sold,	-	-	-	45.00
	Board and tuition,	-	-	-	354.52
	Board and tuition per Prof. Koons,	-	-	-	125.00
	Butter etc., sold,	-	-	-	44.90

\$11,184.18

Cr.

Paid bills due Dec. 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$2,825.04
Salaries,	-	-	-	2,633.34
Provisions, kitchen help, and food,	-	-	-	1,362.69
Improvements on farm and buildings,	-	-	-	1,670.97
Seeds, fertilizers, and feed for stock,	-	-	-	403.38
Furniture, laboratory instruments, etc.,	-	-	-	421.50
School and laboratory supplies,	-	-	-	187.01
Stock for farm,	-	-	-	314.75
Sundries,	-	-	-	534.81
Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	-	-	-	700.00
Cash in Merchants National Bank,	-	-	-	130.69

\$11,184.18

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 17, 1884.

The undersigned Auditors of Public Accounts certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Storrs Agricultural School, together with the vouchers therefor, and find the same correct for the year ending December 31, 1883, showing a balance on hand of eight hundred and thirty  $\frac{62}{100}$  dollars.

THOMAS I. RAYMOND, } *Auditors of*  
 GEORGE M. GUNN, } *Public Accounts.*

We have examined the foregoing and following accounts, and find them correct.

T. S. GOLD, }  
 S. O. VINTON, } *Auditors.*

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*January Session, 1884.*

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1884.



# State of Connecticut.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

---

### PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL S. ROBBINS.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY,                      WILLIAM H. BARNUM,  
G. W. RUSSELL.

### DIRECTORS.

S. S. ROBBINS,	G. W. RUSSELL,
C. B. MERRIMAN,	G. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
ALEX. H. HOLLEY,	JAMES E. ENGLISH,
GEO. B. BURRALL,	W. H. BARNUM,
H. M. WELCH,	JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD,
CALVIN DAY,	ROBBINS BATTELL,
LORENZO TUPPER,	WM. H. WALTON, JR.,
HENRY GAY,	THOMAS SMITH,
H. B. BIGELOW,	W. W. KNIGHT,
L. H. REID.	

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. ROBBINS,	W. H. WALTON,
ALEX. H. HOLLEY,	G. B. BURRALL,
LORENZO TUPPER.	

GEO. B. BURRALL, *Treasurer.*  
ROBT. P. KNIGHT, *Secretary and Superintendent.*  
LORENZO TUPPER, *Auditor.*



THIS will certify that we have examined the commitments to the Connecticut School for Imbeciles to January 1, 1884, and the appropriations therefor, and find the amount that should have been drawn from the State to be Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-Six  $\frac{53}{100}$  Dollars.

THOMAS I. RAYMOND, } *Auditors of*  
GEORGE W. GUNN, } *Public Accounts.*

## REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

---

*To the Honorable General Assembly:*

We herewith transmit to your Honorable Body, this, the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles.

The whole number of pupils connected with the school during the year is one hundred and two (102).

The number now present, ninety-two (92).

The number of beneficiaries of the State during the year is sixty (60).

The number of State beneficiaries now present is fifty-six (56).

The amount of money received from the State Treasury on warrants of the Governor for the support of State beneficiaries is —

For quarter ending March 31, 1883,	-	-	\$1,795.00
For " " June 30, "	-	-	1,852.22
For " " Sept. 30, "	-	-	1,795.83
For " " Dec. 31, "	-	-	1,827.48
Total,	-	-	\$7,270.53

We have also received in the same way, from the civil list fund, four hundred and sixteen dollars, for the board and care of a few harmless lunatics. All other income of the institution is derived wholly from tuitions.

The entire income for the year 1883 is \$16,535.53.

This report of the Directors of the School for Imbeciles, and the report of the Superintendent, give you in detail the statistics of the year past, and the present condition of the institution. We trust you will give the suggestions of the

Superintendent in regard to the general welfare of the Imbeciles in this State your careful consideration.

The institution has never been in a more flourishing condition than at present. The buildings are in good repair, the grounds well kept, pure water in abundance drawn from the lake near by, the pupils under constant watchful supervision, their wants carefully looked after and supplied by the Superintendent and his assistants. This requires no small degree of patience and tact on the part of those having this unfortunate class under their charge.

In behalf, and for the Board of Directors,

SAMUEL S. ROBBINS, *President.*

ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY,	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
WILLIAM H. WALTON,	
GEORGE B. BURRALL,	
LORENZO TUPPER,	

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Directors for Connecticut School for Imbeciles :*

GENTLEMEN, — I herewith submit for your consideration the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the school under my charge:

The whole number of pupils and patients during the year is one hundred and two (102).

Number now present, ninety-two (92).

Number from out of the State, eight (8).

Number aided by the State, fifty-six (56).

Number wholly supported by friends, thirty-four (34).

In reviewing our work we have much occasion for gratitude and thankfulness for the good health and general improvement throughout the institution.

We have to record three deaths during the year, two from epilepsy and one from consumption.

The peculiar difficulties which we have to surmount, owing to the general feebleness of this class, is not generally understood. Many of the children when first brought to us are very feeble, wanting in muscular development, often partially paralyzed, sluggish, and inactive. The circulation of the blood is very imperfect, especially in the extremities; the nervous system is often deranged; the voluntary movements generally awkward and irregular. The senses are undeveloped; the eye is perfectly formed, but slow in movement, and unseeing when apparently seeing. The same of hearing and taste. Improving the body and cultivating the special senses is the only way by which these imperfect and dormant minds can be reached. We must change this torpid, inert condition to health, vigor, and activity, by sending the

healthy red blood coursing through the veins and arteries; by overcoming the automatic movements and subjecting the nervous system to the control of the will. This we strive to accomplish by dumb-bells, dancing, and other gymnastic exercises. Then the attention is attracted, and the perceptive faculties improved or cultivated by object teaching. Form and size is taught by blocks, which the pupil is required to place in corresponding cavities in a board; color, by blocks of different hues. Reading is taught by words associated with an object, not by letters, as usually the practice in our common schools. The teacher must begin at the low point of comprehension of the child, wherever that point is found. There is no power for reasoning, and we may not attempt to teach the imbecile child something which he does not know by something else which he does not know.

The school, industrial, and gymnastic classes are larger than last year.

In the different classes there are—

In Kindergarten, 23.

Reading, 25.

Writing, 30.

Articulation and card reading, 29.

Chart reading, 27.

Arithmetic, 24.

Geography, 35.

Drawing, 10.

Dancing, 45.

Dumb-bells, 29.

Sewing and fancy work, 15.

Singing, 25.

Bed-making, 10.

Work in laundry, 4.

We hope that the interest for this class will not wane but increase. While it is true that the numbers of insane are constantly increasing in proportion to the population, it is also true concerning our children; and while the interest for the insane has increased and grown for the past few years, the

interest and welfare of imbeciles should not be allowed to lessen.

Allow me here to quote from Dr. Bateman :

“Remember that these poor stricken individuals are members of the human family. They are heirs with us of all that human beings may hope for from the hands of a common Father; they possess rudiments of all human attributes, especially the distinctive attribute of educability and progressive improvement; they possess the germ of intellectual activity and of moral responsibility, and this germ, cherished and nourished by the genial warmth of human kindness, fenced round and protected from the blasts and buffetings of the world by the cords of true philanthropy, watered by the dew of human sympathy, although possibly only permitted to bud here, is destined hereafter to expand into a perfect flower, and flourish perennially in another and a better state of being.”

There are in this State some hundreds of adult imbeciles who are not properly entitled to educational privileges because by reason of age and other causes they are not susceptible of improvement, who are scattered in families, alms-houses, and in some instances, perhaps, in jails, for whom some special provision should be made.

The worst evils are seen to follow the placing of them in alms-houses, and it is to these more especially that I would call your attention.

In most of the town poor-houses the sexes are not, and cannot well be, kept separate. This is greatly to be regretted, particularly in the case of young girls; for, however dull the mental faculties may be, means are often found to stimulate the procreative function, to the great cost of the community in more ways than one. A neighboring town can furnish several examples of paupers, the illegitimate children of imbecile paupers. The demoralizing influence of such cases must be taken into account.

We believe that the town poor-houses are not suitable homes for persons of this class, and that the State has not done its whole duty in placing a limited number of imbecile



children in a training school. We think that the State should take into its own custody at least all such as are now in the poor-houses of the various towns, and provide for them a home where the sexes should be kept apart.

I wish to thank my assistants for their help during the year, and I thank you, gentlemen, for the counsel and assistance which you have given me.

Respectfully submitted,  
ROBERT P. KNIGHT, *Superintendent*.

---

#### ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Feeble-minded children, who are so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, may be admitted by the Superintendent.

The parents, or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, are expected to make answer in writing, to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

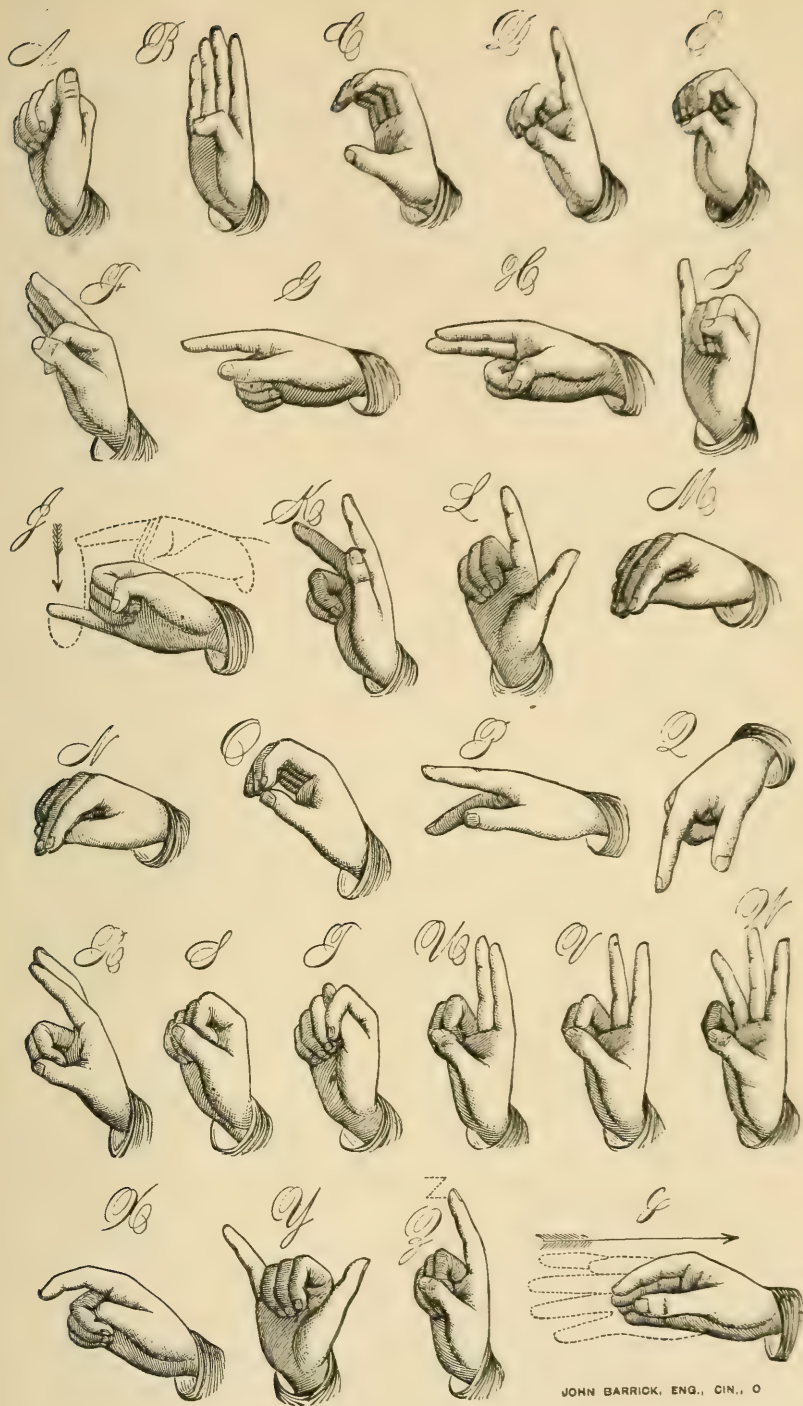
All pupils will be expected to come provided with a good supply of neat and substantial clothing, of dark color, and plainly marked with the child's full name.

There will be a vacation during the month of August, at which period all pupils must be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

In cases of indigence, applications may be addressed to his Excellency, the Governor, for aid from the State appropriation.

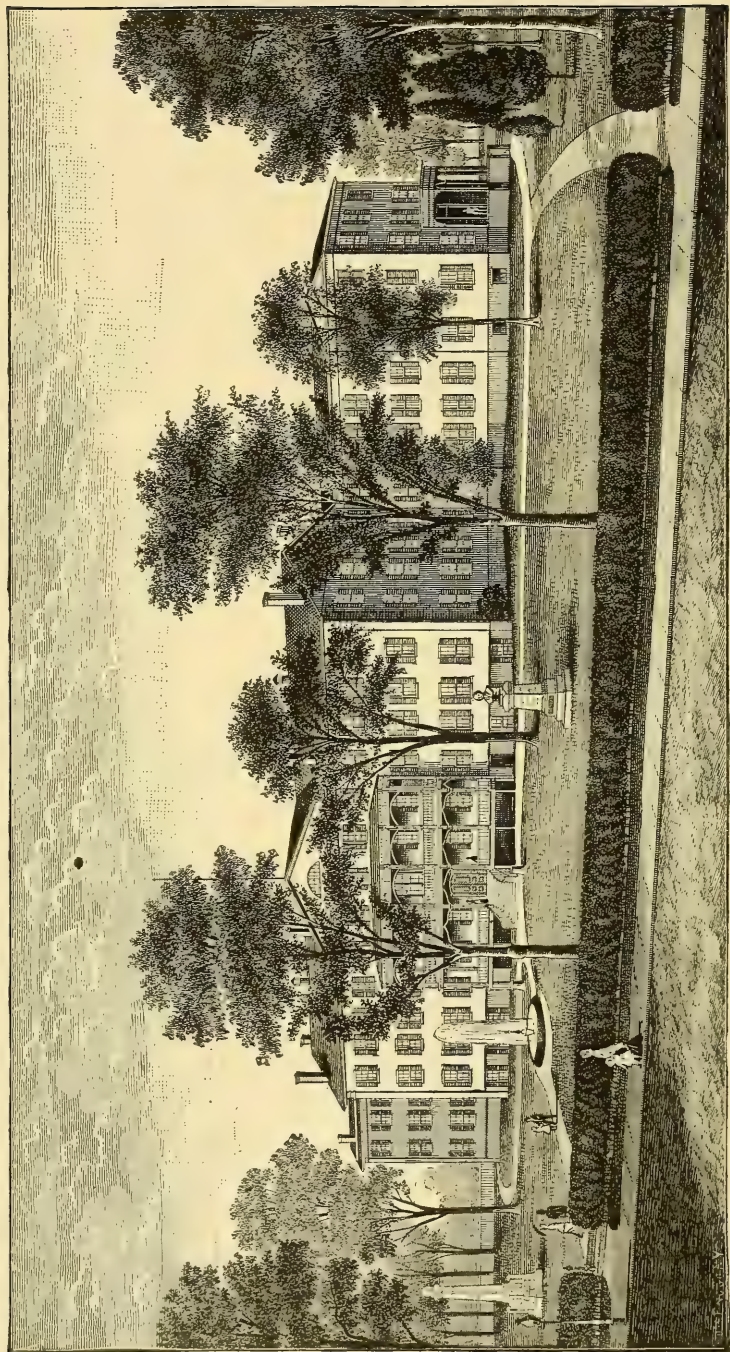
Where aid from the towns should also be afforded, application is made to the Judge of Probate of the district where the child resides. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Application for the admission of pupils, and all general correspondence, should be directed to Robt. P. Knight, M.D., Lakeville, Conn.









AMERICAN ASYLUM.

THE  
SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ASYLUM  
AT HARTFORD,  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB.

---

*Presented to the Asylum, April 26, 1884.*

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:  
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.  
1884.





# BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

---

## PRESIDENT.

HON. CALVIN DAY.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ROLAND MATHER,	PINCKNEY W. ELLSWORTH.
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,	JONATHAN B. BUNCE.
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,	ROWLAND SWIFT,
JOHN C. PARSONS,	FRANCIS B. COOLEY.

## DIRECTORS.

(By Election.)

JOHN C. DAY,	WILLIAM J. WOOD,
WILLIAM M. HUDSON,	DANIEL R. HOWE,
FRANK W. CHENEY,	LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
GEORGE M. WELCH,	ATWOOD COLLINS,
SAMUEL N. KELLOGG,	WILLIAM L. MATTSON.

## *Ex-Officio.*

HIS EXCELLENCY, FREDERICK ROBIE, Governor of Maine.  
HON. JOSEPH O. SMITH, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL W. HALE, Governor of New Hampshire.  
HON. A. B. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN L. BARSTOW, Governor of Vermont.  
HON. GEO. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, GEO. D. ROBINSON, Governor of Massachusetts.  
HON. HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, AUGUSTUS O. BOURN, Governor of Rhode Island.  
HON. JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS M. WALLER, Governor of Connecticut.  
HON. D. WARD NORTHROP, Secretary of State.

## SECRETARY.

ATWOOD COLLINS.

## TREASURER.

ROLAND MATHER.

## DIRECTING COMMITTEE.

GEORGE M. WELCH, CHAIRMAN.

FRANCIS B. COOLEY.

JOHN C. PARSONS



# OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

## PRINCIPAL.

JOB WILLIAMS, M.A.

## INSTRUCTORS.

RICHARD S. STORRS, M.A.,	MARY A. MANN,
GILBERT O. FAY, PH.D.,	CAROLINE C. SWEET,
ABEL S. CLARK, M.A.,	KATE C. CAMP,
GEORGE F. STONE,	IDA V. HAMMOND,
WILLIAM H. WEEKS,	JANE B. KELLOGG,
JOHN E. CRANE, B.A.,	LUCY S. WILLIAMS,
NELLIE W. STONE.	

## TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

ADA R. KING,  
ABBY E. READ.

## TEACHER OF DRAWING.

SOLON P. DAVIS.

## ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. AVERY, M.D.

## STEWARD.

WM. P. WILLIAMS.

## ASSISTANT STEWARD.

## BOYS' SUPERVISOR.

EDWARD P. GALE.

## MATRON.

MISS MARGARET GREENLAW.

## ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MRS. MARY A. PERRY.  
MISS ELIZA GREEN.

NOAH A. SMITH, MASTER OF THE CABINET SHOP.  
WILLIAM B. FLAGG, MASTER OF THE SHOE SHOP.  
MISS SARAH A. BEACH, MISTRESS OF THE TAILORS' SHOP.



## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

---

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM:

A review of the history of the Asylum for the past year, as shown in the accompanying detailed reports, and as evidenced by the personal observation of the Directors, affords satisfactory proof of the continued well-being and increasing usefulness of our Institution.

Reference to the Physician's report will show that the health of the pupils has been excellent. During a winter when diphtheria and scarlet fever have been prevalent in our city, our immunity is a special cause for gratification. It is also an indication that sanitary precautions have not been neglected.

Since our last Annual Report, various improvements to the buildings and grounds have been carried out. To the main building, there has been attached a wrought-iron fire-escape, which communicates with each story. With ample balconies and stairs guarded by railings, this would afford a ready and easy means of escape in such an emergency as the one contemplated.

Improvements have also been made in the laying and re-laying of asphalt walks about the Asylum.

The beautiful and well-ordered grounds which surround the buildings never fail to arrest the attention of a stranger. They are a fit introduction to the Institution itself, which aims not only to educate and instruct the class for which it is designed, but also to furnish to its inmates a happy and always gratefully-to-be-remembered home.

We are called upon to mourn the loss of our Assistant Steward, Mr. Salmon Crossett. For the last thirty-two years



he has faithfully served the Asylum. All who have gone out from thence during that time will remember him affectionately, and will bear witness to the efficiency and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his position. The controlling purpose of Mr. Crossett's life was to benefit those about him. Who shall estimate the influence which he exerted on the generations-of boys who came under his care?

Our Board of Directors has also lost a valued member. Mr. E. B. Watkinson was elected a Director of the American Asylum in 1874, and has since served in that capacity. Though burdened with many interests of a like nature, Mr. Watkinson was always ready to give his time and best judgment to the deliberations of this Board. Filling many positions of honor and trust, his loss is widely and deeply felt in our city. We would add our testimonial to the many that have appeared to his high character and valued services, and would express our sympathy with those especially bereaved by his loss.

For the Board of Directors,

ATWOOD COLLINS, *Secretary.*

HARTFORD, CONN., April 26, 1884.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

---

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

*Gentlemen:*—The number of pupils present May 1, 1883, was one hundred and eighty-eight. Since then the number of admissions has been twenty-one, and the number of re-admissions three, making the whole number during the year two hundred and twelve. During the same time thirty-seven have left the school and there has been one death, leaving the attendance at this date one hundred and seventy-four.

The year covered by this report has been one of unusual sickness throughout the State, and pre-eminently so in the city of Hartford. Diphtheria and scarlet fever have prevailed to an extent never known before in this city, more than two hundred and fifty *deaths* resulting from these two sources alone within the year. We cannot be too thankful that while these terrible diseases have raged all about us, we have not had a single case of diphtheria, and but one very light case of scarlet fever, and that was probably contracted at home, where the girl passed her nights, her parents living in an infected quarter of the city. The general health of our pupils has been remarkably good. We have had but four cases of serious illness during the year, and three of these made a full recovery. One case terminated fatally.

Julia Lincoln of East Bridgewater, Mass., died of cerebral meningitis November 20th, after an illness of only four days. She had been a pupil here but little over a year, yet had won for herself many friends. We have also to record the death of Alice Magoon, who went home just before the date of our last report, hoping to recover her impaired health, and to return to school in September. She died of consumption at Craftsbury, Vt., late in the autumn.

Christmas, usually so full of joy to our pupils, was turned into a day of sadness and mourning to all our household by the death of our assistant steward, Mr. Salmon Crossett, who for more than thirty years had served the Asylum with rare fidelity and efficiency. His disease was pneumonia, and death came to his relief on the fifth day. Deprived of hearing at the age of seven years, though always retaining his speech, he first sought employment at the Asylum, because he saw here a field for the exercise of God-given talents, which the limitations imposed by his deafness debarred him from using in the ordinary walks of life. Full of the spirit of his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, his sole object in life seemed to be to live for the good of others. Faithful, conscientious, patient, and self-forgetful, no duty was too small to receive prompt and due attention, no difficulty too great to be manfully grappled with. His consistent Christian character impressed all with whom he was brought in contact. His long service and consequent familiarity with everything about the Asylum, his thorough understanding of deaf-mutes and their idiosyncracies, and his genuine sympathy for them, made his services very valuable and his loss great. Such men are rare, and it is likely to be long before one can be found who will *fill* his place.

The position left vacant by the death of Mr. Crossett is taken temporarily by Mr. H. M. Fairman, a graduate of our high class in the year 1863. Of a willing spirit, faithful, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, his services have been very acceptable.

At the close of the school-year in June last, Mr. A. A. Small, after seven years of faithful service as supervisor of the boys, resigned that position. His successor, Mr. E. P. Gale of Jamestown, N. Y., has rendered efficient service.

In our methods of instruction no marked changes have been made during the year. As heretofore, articulation and lip-reading are carefully taught as special branches of instruction to all such as afforded a hope of even moderate success in the acquisition of them. To all such we thoroughly believe in teaching these branches; but to attempt to force

these acquisitions upon those who, after a fair trial, give no promise of even partial success, we consider a wicked waste of the pupil's time and a cruel imposition. To insist that such pupils shall be taught these branches and shall have only such education as they can acquire through them, is to leave them at the end of their school course but little better fitted for the duties of life than when they entered school. In such cases there is almost no articulation, or lip-reading, very little command of written language, little mental development, and the child's education is greatly retarded, even the opportunity for it almost entirely wasted, by forbidding him to use the only means of communication adapted to his case. By all means we would teach articulation and lip-reading as long as there is hope of success, but we decline to continue the experiment in any case after it has been fairly proved a failure.

Within a few weeks, it has been charged upon the schools employing the combined method, as an intended reproach to them, that they receive for instruction all deaf-mutes who apply for admission, not even rejecting those whose mental condition is but a few degrees above imbecility. We receive the charge as a high compliment to the philanthropy and the Christian spirit of the managers of those schools. They exist for the elevation of the deaf and dumb as a class, not solely for the specially gifted among them. Such we gladly receive, and we claim to do as good work in and for them as is done anywhere. But if a child's mental condition does not give promise of brilliant success in his education, we labor with and for it just as faithfully, as earnestly as we do with those possessing a higher order of mind, and oftentimes with results which, though less in amount, are equally marked. A dull class requires from its instructor as much skill, as much tact, as much versatility, more patience, more perseverance, more cheerful courage, than a bright one, and the teacher who can make even moderate progress with such a class, certainly deserves no less praise than the instructor who makes long strides in progress with a class possessing superior mental endowments. The actual improvement in

the mental and moral condition of the child is often greater in the former case than in the latter. That this class of pupils do not call forth the applause of the unthinking part of the public we are aware, but to gain that is not the chief aim of our schools. It is the glory of the schools employing the combined method of instruction that they are able to reach all grades of mental ability, and to give to each child as much instruction as his mental capacity will enable him to hold. We do not profess to furnish brain-power, but the sign-language enables us to gauge unerringly the mental capacity of a child, and to cultivate and use all the mind that it has, be it much or little.

Let me cite a few facts. Some years ago, a bright boy, who lost his hearing at four months of age, was found in the streets by an enthusiastic advocate of the oral system, who took him in charge and endeavored to teach him articulation and lip-reading. After a protracted effort in that direction, with no apparent success, it was decided that the cause of the failure must be mental weakness, and the boy was accordingly sent to a school for feeble-minded children. After two years of experiment there, it was discovered that the boy was not an idiot, but was simply deaf, and accordingly he was sent to this school for instruction. He had learned to write a few words, and found his mental level in a class of three or four weeks' standing. He proved to be a boy of more than average ability, a fair language scholar, and in arithmetic one of the quickest and most accurate in his class. In all his studies he did well, and, after six years of instruction, left school that he might go to work. For ten years he has had steady employment; from his earnings has provided a neat and comfortable home for his wife and little ones, and, as the fruit of his industry and economy, has quite a sum of money credited to his account in the savings bank. He is able to make his way anywhere, and to do business with any intelligent person. He is an honest, industrious, thrifty, and respected citizen.

Let me state another fact. A son of a Massachusetts farmer lost his hearing at the age of five and a half years. Being



a semi-mute, his parents, as was natural and right, desired to have him keep up his articulation. They went a step further, and determined that all his instruction should be received through articulation. Accordingly the boy was placed in an oral school, from which signs were rigidly excluded. He did not prove a promising subject for instruction in that way. His failure was attributed to mental incapacity, and his father was urged to place him in the school for feeble-minded children at South Boston. Not satisfied as to the correctness of the teacher's conclusion, his father took him to this school to see what could be done for him by the combined method of instruction. He proved to be a bright boy, remained nine years, and graduated with credit from the first class. He is an intelligent man, honest and industrious, with steady work and good wages.

As an example of a different class of cases, let me instance the following: A bright boy lost his hearing through sickness at the age of five and a half years. He was sent to school and taught by the oral method for seven years. His progress in articulation and lip-reading was excellent. His parents decided to send him to the American Asylum, where it was found that his mental progress had been such only as to qualify him to enter a class of four years' standing, and in no respect was he in advance of the average of the class. He continued with the class three years, till their graduation, and then entered the Deaf-Mute College at Washington.

A bright girl, deaf in infancy, at the age of 18 entered this school after having received instruction for eleven years by the oral method. Her lip-reading was remarkably good and her articulation such that she could generally be understood by strangers, after they had become a little accustomed to her voice. Her mental attainments were only such as to qualify her for admission to a class of six years' standing, and her scholarship was not above the average of the class.

Though both of the last two pupils mentioned were considered by their oral teachers very successful in acquiring articulation and lip-reading, yet it cannot be claimed for either of them, as is sometimes done in such instances, that the pro-



gress, even in these branches, through the oral method was so much greater than it would have been through the combined method as to compensate for the loss of time in mental development, for in neither case was the articulation, or lip-reading, much superior to that of pupils of equal native ability who had been instructed under the combined method in those special branches much less time than *they* had been under instruction by the oral method.

Let us apply another test to these two systems: Several years ago a boy, who became deaf at the age of two and a half years, and who had been under instruction by the oral method for ten years, entered the American Asylum at the age of 18. He had been accustomed to describe pictures and to write imaginative stories suggested by them. To test his ability to express his ideas in the English language a picture was placed before him and he was told to write the thoughts which were suggested to his mind by it. Next, the same picture was placed before a toto-congenital mute, who had been two years under instruction by the manual method, and the same directions were given to him as to the first boy. Then the same picture and the same directions were given to a toto-congenital mute, who had been under instruction by the manual method only four years. No suggestions whatever, except such as the child received from the picture itself, were given to any one of the pupils. All three of them were bright, and, as far as we could judge, of about equal native ability.

The three following compositions were the result of the experiment. They are given *verbatim et literatim* and in the order of their mention.

The picture, entitled "Temptation," may be found in the Junior Chatterbox for 1879.

[By a pupil who had been under instruction ten years by the oral method.]

A woman is poor, and a man gave Barrel apple to her, and She have no money. She was think and Will sell the apples. She sat in the Street, and some people want eat apples & we gave money to her about it. Two Boys asked her How much cost a apple. She said 5 cents. He don't pay it, and we walked all round in the street and Woman stay

is too long time because She is very tired and two Boy saw her and he walked no noise thief and ran off. He are very Bad boy because we thief apples to poor woman. Two boy are not pretty. He are Bad & thief—A apple on the table in side walk. Why we was thief apples. I think because we was *very very* hungry. Will he are very bad boy made hungry. I think A woman is cold day.—Basket on the Mabel or ground. Cloth & Box & umbrella on the Basket. I saw picture about Two Boy and woman & apples & Basket—Brick Look like is Bad Boy.

[By a toto congenital mute who had been taught two years by the manual method.]

Last summer a woman sold many apples near a house. She sat on a chair. Soon she slept. Two bad boys walked. They say the woman sleep. One of them walked quietly. He took one apple out of a box. Many apples rolled and fell on the ground. The noise awoke the woman. The woman stood up. She saw two bad boys. She took an umbrella out of a basket. She struck the boys with the umbrella. The umbrella broke. The boys were frightened and ran. The woman put the apples into the box. She kept the apples in the box. She did not sell the apples. She went home.

[By a toto-congenital mute taught four years by the manual method.]

An old lady had many apples. She looked poor and she wished to earn. She thought she would like to sell many apples. She carried some apples in a large basket. Then she put the apples on the table. There was the basket, an old umbrella and a bushel under the table—One day, while she was sleeping near the tables, two boys saw the apples on the table. They saw the old lady sleeping near the table. One of the boys stole one of the apples. When the boys ran away, the old lady awoke and saw the boy eating the apple. She screamed and called them. The boys refused to come to her. The old lady told them that she would call the policeman if they would not come to her, but they refused to go. The old lady saw the policeman walking in the street. She called him and then the policeman came to her and said to her, "What is the matter." Then the old lady told him that while she was sleeping, the boy stole one of her apples and ran away. The policeman was very angry with the boys. He looked for the boy who stole the apple from the lady. At last he found the boys near the tree. He caught them and led them to the lady. One of the boys, who did not steal the apple, told the policeman that the other boy stole the apple. The policeman caught the boy who stole the apple and put him in prison in a few days. In a few days the boy was very sorry. He told the policeman that he promised not to steal anything again. He led the boy to the lady. Then the boy told her about the things and asked

her to forgive him. She was very kind and forgave him. The boy went to his home. He never stole anything again. He was happy.

I have tried to state the above cases fairly, and I believe that I have succeeded in doing so. Yet I am aware that there is some ground for the criticism that it is impossible to tell what varying conditions there may be in minds of apparently equal strength and force. Where the variation is all in one direction, however, the presumption is very strong that it arises from the same cause. In these cases we should attribute it, without fear of successful contradiction, to the method of instruction.

But, to avoid even the slightest suspicion of injustice, let us take the same pupil under the two systems, and see what results we find.

A boy, much above the average in strength and sharpness of mind, was placed in an oral school, where he remained for one and a half years. At the end of that time he was transferred to this school by his parents. When he came to us what articulation he had acquired was well nigh unintelligible. He had learned quite a vocabulary. What practical use he could make of it, the following letter, which is an exact copy of one written by him a few days after his arrival here, will show :

HARTFORD, October 12, 1882.

DEAR MOTHER AND A. :

I am going the go. The wants are apples on box of school. Louis boy good all the time read. Mother her good in the a little to come for Mother dollars \$2.00 wants to come Louis a call Fred and Jennie to be love sorry. The come little for the boots wants on come Miss W. on school the teacher that see you very Louis. He playing all the time good school likes. Mr. P. W. the keeps. Sleep night eight morn on the hats, wants home box some school reads all the time very White Good eats many fats, Louis very good. Boys house playing rain on the Wet Louis boots wants come on the cold snow. Louis help Mr. S., the boys calls all the time Louis talks teachers Miss R. Boys cries all the time reproves Miss W.—

The following is the unaided production of the same boy, after he had been under instruction by the combined method just six months.

[A few days before it was written two traveling showmen, with a bear, visited the Asylum yard and performed for the entertainment of the pupils.]

HARTFORD, April 2, 1883.

MY DEAR MOTHER:

I send the letter to mother. Tuesday We see a bear. Two men and bear come. Mr. W.— leads two men and yellow bear. The boy walks and runs. The man throws a stick at the bear. The bear takes a stick. He climbs a tree. We stand near the bear. The bear is funny. We laugh at the bear. The bear is not cross. He is kind. The man shakes the bear. The bear kisses the man. Some boys stroke yellow bear. The bear scratches almost one boy, many girls looks at a bear. An other man holds a hat in the hand. M. W—, and Mr. W—, give some money into the hat. The man thanks them. Two men and bear go. We wave our hats. Many boys run to school. The boys fall on the floor. Mr. W— laughs. I am well. What does mother do? I think of my mother. I do not expect to letter from mother. Are you well? What does James do? I love mother. I write the long letter. What does Harry make in the shop? I am proud. I study my lessons all the time. I try to become a good boy. I make round tables all the time. I am not tired. We play ball. I am happy. I said mother shows the letter to A——. I said Harry writes the letter. He sends the letter to me. I do not expect Harry's letter. How many horses has Harry? I see Harry's horses. What does Mr. P—— do? C—— is sick. He stays at home. He is better. C—— comes. I see C——. Miss K's mother is very sick, she does not come to school. Mr. F—— teaches Miss K's class.

Take another similar illustration. The two letters following were written by the same pupil,—one who had been under instruction by the oral method, for more than five years, before entering the American Asylum. The first was written a few days after her admission to this school, and the second after she had been under instruction here by the combined method for eight months. Both are unaided productions, and are copied *verbatim et literatim*.

HARTFORD, Nov. 3, 1879.

MY DEAR MOTHER:

I like sews somethings cloths. I have went to store. I like see the store. Hughs gives to me and reads paper. I will to thank you and the reads paper. I am glad to letter. A— L— gives to me and nuts. I like to A— L—. My teachers names is Miss W—. Please give to me write letter the Marys. I like to school. You have to very well. Last

Sunday I reads the books. I am very tired. Place give to me and stamps sister Marys. Do you like to school. You have the works. You sews the somethings cloths. You are well. I read the books. I like to school. I see the store. I have to beautiful. I walked see the tree.

HARTFORD, June 1, 1880.

MY DEAR MOTHER:

I hope you are well and happy. I like to wash the dishes and work. I am well. Last Saturday I did not go to the city. I went in the yard. They sat on the seat and were quiet. In three weeks all the pupils shall go home and will be happy. Last Friday Miss W— gave the dates and lemonade to the pupils in her class. The pupils ate date and drank lemonade and liked them. The pupils thanked Miss W—. She was kind. Sometime I shall go in Boston.

Your loving daughter.

Other cases, where the improvement has been as marked as in those just quoted, have come under my observation, but these are sufficient to illustrate my point. For the sake of brevity I have condensed into the following table facts which might easily be expanded into many pages. Not a case is given of which I have not personal knowledge, and, so far as I know, the table embraces every pupil, who has entered the Asylum after having been previously instructed by the oral method, excepting two—the one of whom died soon after entering school, and the other of whom had so much hearing and had attended the public school so much as to make it difficult to tell just where the credit of his attainment belonged.



[Because of the difficulty of characterizing the mental development in any concise way, I have adopted the plan, in column *four* of the following table, of gauging that development by the standing of the class which the pupil's attainments qualified him to enter, *e. g.* the mark 2 in that column indicates that the pupil against whose name it stands was able to go into a class of two years standing and work fairly with the class. The mark 6 in the same column indicates that the pupil was qualified only to enter the youngest class in school.]

Age when deafness occurred.	Time under instruction by the oral method.	Age when admitted to the American Asylum.	Mental development when admitted to the American Asylum.	Attainments in articulation at admission.	Attainments in lip-reading at admission.	Mental capacity as indicated by progress under the combined method.	Progress in articulation under the combined method.	Progress in lip-reading under the combined method.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	2 yrs. at school for idiots.	13 years	0	poor	0	good	0	0
2 $\frac{5}{8}$ years	6 weeks	9 years	0	0	0	good	0	0
3 $\frac{5}{8}$ years	7 years	15 years	4 years	good	good	very good	good	good
4 4 years	9 years	15 years	5 years	poor	good	very good	fair	good
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	4 years	15 years	2 years	very poor	poor	fair	poor	poor
6 congen.	4 years	13 years	0	0	0	fair	0	0
7 $\frac{3}{8}$ years	6 years	12 years	1 year	poor	poor	poor	very poor	very poor
8 2 years	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	15 years	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	0	0	good	0	0
9 2 years	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	15 years	1 year	very poor	poor	fair	0	good
10 $\frac{2}{3}$ years	10 years	17 years	4 years	fair	fair	good	good	good
11 congen.	2 years	10 years	0	0	0	fair	0	0
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	11 years	18 years	7 years	fair	very good	very good	good	good
13 congen.	3 years	10 years	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	0	0	very good	0	0
14 congen.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	11 years	0	0	0	poor	0	0
15 5/6 year	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	10 years	0	0	0	poor	0	0
16 congen.		8 years	0	0	0	poor	0	0
17 congen.	1 year	9 years	0	0	0	poor	0	0
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	5 years	12 years	1 year	0	0	fair	0	0
19 congen.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	15 years	1 year	poor	poor	very good	good	good
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ years		8 years	0	0	0	fair	0	0
21 2 years	5 years	18 years	2 years	poor	fair	good	good	good
22 $\frac{2}{3}$ years	7 years	13 years	1 year	0	0	fair	0	0
23 3 years	4 years	13 years	0	poor	0	good	good	—
24 6 years	5 years	16 years	1 year	good	good	very good	good	good
25 congen.	1 year	10 years	0	poor	fair	very good	good	good
26 $\frac{6}{8}$ years	4 years	15 years	4 years	good	good	very good	good	good
27 congen.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	3 years	10 years	1 year	0	0	fair	0	0
29 4 $\frac{5}{6}$ yrs	1 year	8 years	0	0	0	very poor	0	0
30 3 years	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	11 years	1 year	0	0	good	0	0
31 congen.	1 year	8 years	0	0	0	very good	0	0
32 3 years	2 years	9 years	0	poor	poor	very good	fair	fair

It will be seen by a glance at the foregoing table that eight of those on the list are marked *very good* in mental capacity as shown by their progress here. Of these eight, three entered the Deaf-Mute College at Washington after graduating at the Asylum; two graduated with credit; two were obliged to leave school to go to work; one is still in school, maintaining a very high standing in scholarship.

Of the eight marked as *fair* in capacity, I do not think there is one who will not be able to earn a comfortable sup-



port and to communicate with comparative ease with those about him.

That even those marked *poor* in capacity are far from being idiots, the following specimens of their unaided productions will show.

[The following translation from signs was written by the pupil marked No. 17 in the foregoing table, after nine years of instruction under the combined system.]

One day a boy was playing near a barn-yard. A calf was standing on the ground near a fence. He saw it. He pulled some grass and then gave it them to eat. The boy wanted to ride on the calf's back. He coaxed it to the fence. He jumped over the fence and jumped on the calf's back. The calf was frightened. Many stones lay on the ground. The calf threw the boy away. The large stone struck his head. The blood ran over his face. He began to cry and scream. The lady heard him. She came to the fence. His mother heard the boy. She came to the fence. The lady and his mother carried him into the house. The boy was very weak and sick. They lay him on his bed. His mother washed his face. She was very kind to him. She gave him nice milk to drink. The boy was sorry that he ever had been to ride on the calf's back.

[The following is a translation from signs written by the pupil marked No. 29 in the foregoing table, after eight years of instruction under the combined system.]

Some years ago A merchant lived in England. he owned a dog A gentleman called him. the dog opened his mouth. The gentleman gave one penny. he ran to Baker. The merchant gave cake to him. he ran to the gentleman. he put his hand into his pocket. he took it out of his pocket. he ran to the Bakery. the merchant looked at the bad penny. his head shook, he ran to the gentleman's house. he scratched the door. the gentleman heard the dog a noise. he called the servant. he opened the door. he showed the bad penny to him. the dog put the penny on the doorsteps. he ran away, he ran to the Bakery, the gentleman found it. he went to the Bakery. he put it into the drawer. he saw the dog. the merchant and the gentleman laughed at him. he went to the Bakery. he bought two candy. he thought that he ate two candy.

We do not claim success in all cases equal to that shown in the foregoing quotations and letters. It would be folly for us to do so, since the secret of supplying mental capacity, where nature has left a deficiency, has not yet been revealed to us.

We *do* claim, however, that these cases, together with the facts given in the table following them, show very plainly three things, viz.: First—That the mental development even of pupils who succeed in acquiring fair articulation and lip-reading, is much more rapid in many, yes, nearly all, cases under the combined method than under the oral method. Secondly—That many, who utterly fail of progress under the oral method, may reach a fair degree of mental development through the manual method. Thirdly—It is very conclusively shown by the above-quoted productions of pupils who have been tried under both systems of instruction, that the sign language is not responsible for the inaccuracies in the language of deaf-mutes and the peculiarities of language commonly styled deaf-mutisms. They are to be attributed only to a want of familiarity with the proper forms of written language.

Moreover, we assert (would there was some process by which we could give samples of articulation on paper!) that the pupils who have come from the oral schools to us, even the cases of marked success in articulation and lip-reading, show no better results in those branches than articulating pupils who have received all their instruction by the combined method *for the same length of time*. Not for a moment would we argue that there should be no schools of pure oralism. That is an excellent method for some of the semi-deaf and of the semi-mute. The success in *some* such cases is sufficient to more than compensate for any loss there may be in general mental development. In some such cases I have urged parents to send their children to a school using the pure oral method. But we believe that many pupils who plod along in the oral schools with very indifferent success to the end of the course, dwarfed in mind and disheartened, by a different method might have their mental powers stimulated and strengthened, and might, as a consequence, gain better results than they now do, even in the special branches of articulation and lip-reading. We believe that a majority of the pupils taught by the pure oral method would be better fitted to go forth to the duties of life, would come much nearer than they

now do to being "restored to society," had they been taught by the combined method. Surely the difficulties in the path of every deaf-mute are very great, and any degree of success, even when every possible advantage is afforded him, deserves praise; but to take away his most natural, most efficient aid, and then attribute to the stupidity of the child the failure, which fairly may be laid at the door of the method employed in his instruction, is certainly very unjust, and seems to those who understand his mental difficulties and peculiarities, heartless, if not inhuman. Idiots there are among the deaf as well as among hearing people, but we have yet to learn that the proportion is any greater in the one case than in the other.

A primary book of language lessons, to be printed and illustrated by the incomes of the Ellen Lyman and the Davis funds, is nearly ready for the press, and is expected to be ready for use at the opening of the school year in September.

We have continued to receive gratuitously daily and weekly newspapers from this city, from various parts of Connecticut, and from the other New England States. These have been a source of both pleasure and profit to our pupils, and we desire to express to the publishers of the same our sincere thanks. A list of the newspapers so received will be found in the appendix.

We would return thanks, also, for the gift to our pupils of one hundred and twenty-five copies of the Christian Almanac, presented by the American Tract Society, through the Rev. Chas. H. Bullard.

To the N. H., H. & S. R. R., B. & A. R. R., the N. Y. & N. E. R. R., the Conn. Valley R. R., Conn. W. R. R., and to the Conn. River R. R., we are under renewed obligations for the reduction of fares to our pupils at the end of the school year, and for favors and courtesies extended at other times. To each of them we tender our thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

JOB WILLIAMS, *Principal*.

April 26, 1884.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

### TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the health of this institution. The average of health and vigor of the pupils has been very satisfactory, although there have been individual cases of severe illness. Below please find a statement of the cases which have come under my care.

There have been many minor troubles which have been properly cared for by the excellent matron, who is quick in her perceptions of the condition of the pupils, and judicious in their management.

CASES.	RESULTS.
2 Anemia or Chlorosis, -	- Recovered.
4 Chills, - - -	- Recovered.
1 Abscess in Ear, -	- Recovered.
1 Congestion of Lungs, -	- Recovered.
1 Consumption, - -	- Returned home.
1 Eczema Capitis, -	- Recovered.
1 Pneumonia, - -	- Recovered.
1 Pleuro-pneumonia, -	- Recovered.
1 Cerebral Meningitis, -	- Died.
1 Scrofula, - - -	- Improved.
3 Conjunctivitis, - -	- Recovered.

The only fatal case was marked by the greatest severity from its inception, and terminated on the fourth day.

All unvaccinated have been properly and successfully vaccinated, and the results properly noted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. AVERY, M.D.

## ABSTRACT OF

DR.

AMERICAN ASYLUM *in account with* W. P. WILLIAMS,

---

To	Flour, . . . . .	\$1,182.05
	Meal, . . . . .	20.25
	Crackers and Brown Bread, . . . . .	144.55
	Yeast, . . . . .	96.96
	Hay and Straw, . . . . .	40.65
	Provender and Oats, . . . . .	350.92
	Live Stock, . . . . .	108.00
	Blacksmithing, . . . . .	126.98
	Butter, . . . . .	1,530.87
	Eggs, . . . . .	100.15
	Charcoal, . . . . .	346.94
	Hard Coal, . . . . .	2,138.85
	Wood, . . . . .	11.00
	Furniture, . . . . .	335.78
	Groceries, . . . . .	1,796.47
	Light, . . . . .	802.93
	Meat, Fish, and Fowl, . . . . .	4,106.03
	Medicine, . . . . .	62.27
	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1,446.26
	Pupils, . . . . .	1,114.97
	Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .	3,749.61
	Postage, . . . . .	97.75
	Cabinet Shop, . . . . .	622.48
	Shoe " . . . . .	790.77
	Tailor's " . . . . .	242.93
	Vegetables, . . . . .	734.70
	Wages, . . . . .	4,492.43
	Washing and Soap, . . . . .	794.79
	Water, . . . . .	405.41
	Balance to New Year, . . . . .	635.26
		<hr/>
		\$28,429.01
		<hr/>

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

*Steward, for the year ending April 1, 1884.*

CR.

By Cash received as follows :

Balance on hand April 1, 1883, . . . . .	899.55
From Treasurer, . . . . .	24,000.00
“ State of Maine, . . . . .	97.34
“ “ New Hampshire, . . . . .	124.02
“ “ Vermont, . . . . .	40.74
“ “ Massachusetts, . . . . .	403.96
“ “ Rhode Island, . . . . .	2.64
“ “ Connecticut, . . . . .	81.86
“ Pupils, . . . . .	1,022.31
“ Cabinet Shop, . . . . .	823.55
“ Shoe “ . . . . .	289.90
“ Sale of Live Stock, . . . . .	403.29
“ Miscellaneous sources, including sale of surplus stores, pasturage, items of rent, etc., . . . . .	1,042.82

---



---

828,429.01



# STATEMENT

OF

## ASSETS BELONGING TO THE AMERICAN ASYLUM.

---

Invested in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, . . . . .	\$67,800.00
Invested in Railroad Bonds, . . . . .	88,228.75
Invested in National Bank Stocks in Conn., . . . . .	90,761.75
Invested in N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Stock, . . . . .	15,812.50
Invested in Real Estate in Chicago, . . . . .	13,500.00
Invested in Real Estate in Hartford, . . . . .	98,000.00
Furniture in the Institution, . . . . .	5,390.00
Cash on hand, . . . . .	3,758.73
	<hr/>
	\$383,251.73
Including "Blodget Fund," . . . . .	\$2,233.00
The Ellen Lyman Memorial Publication Fund, . . . . .	2,000.00
The Joseph Davis Fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
The Eliza Morrison Legacy, . . . . .	2,000.00
HARTFORD, April 7, 1884.	

Dr.

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM, IN ACCOUNT WITH ROLAND MATHER, *Treasurer.*

Cr.

1883. Nov. 19.	To paid W. P. Williams, Steward, for amount of Clothing bills collected of the States, the year,.....	\$747.59	1883. April 8.	By Balance of Account, this date,.....	\$1,292.07
1884. April 7.	To paid orders of Directing Committee in favor of the Steward, the year,.....	24,000.00	1884. April 7.	“ Rent of Dwellings, the year,.....	686.94
	“ Paid Taxes, the year,.....	141.57		“ Pay Pupils, the year,.....	481.25
	“ “ Sundry expenses, the year,.....	564.05		“ Receipts from the six New England States for support of Beneficiaries, the year,.....	35,719.60
	“ “ Insurance,.....	615.00		“ Income from the Fund, the year,.....	18,544.
	“ “ Salaries, the year,.....	23,600.00		“ Clothing bills collected of the States..	747.59
	“ “ Sundry Investments, “Fund Ac- count,” Mortgages of Real Estate,.....	29,300.00		“ Gain on Real Estate sold in Chicago,...	2,755.32
	“ Balance to Credit of New Account,...	3,758.73		“ Real Estate sold in Chicago,.....	5,500.00
		\$82,726.94		“ Amount of Bonds paid in, the year, Fund Account,.....	17,000.00
					\$82,726.94

We have this day examined the vouchers for the disbursements charged in the foregoing accounts; and also the vouchers for the securities owned by the American Asylum, as per inventory of the Treasurer, and find them to agree with the same.

[Signed,] JOHN C. DAY, *Auditors.*  
WM. M. HUDSON, *Auditors.*

HARTFORD, April 23, 1884.

# APPENDIX.

## I. PAPERS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE PUPILS GRATUITOUSLY THE PAST YEAR.

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Advance,	Inst. for D. & D., Jacksonville, Ill.
Anamosa Eureka,	Anamosa, Iowa.
Auralist,	Inst. for D. & D., Omaha, Neb.
Baby Hawkeye,	Inst. for D. & D., Council Bluffs, Ia.
Boston Transcript,	Boston, Mass.
Canaan Reporter,	East Canaan, N. H.
Christian Secretary,	Hartford, Conn.
Columbian Register,	New Haven, Conn.
Connecticut Herald and Journal,	New Haven, Conn.
Daily Paper for Our Little Ones,	Inst. for D. & D., Rochester, N. Y.
Deaf-Mute Hawk-Eye,	Inst. for D. & D., Council Bluffs, Ia.
Deaf-Mute Journal,	New York City.
Deaf-Mute Index,	In. for D. & D., Colorado Springs, Col.
Deaf-Mute Mirror,	Inst. for D. & D., Flint, Mich.
Deaf-Mute Optic,	Inst. for D. & D., Little Rock, Ark.
Deaf-Mute Record,	Inst. for D. & D., Fulton, Mo.
Deaf-Mute Voice,	Inst. for D. & D., Jackson, Miss.
Gazette,	Lewiston, Me.
Goodson Gazette,	Inst. for D. & D., Stanton, Va.
Hartford Courant,	Hartford, Conn.
Hartford Post,	" "
Hartford Times,	" "
Hawk-Eye, Jr.,	Inst. for D. & D., Council Bluffs, Ia.
Kansas Star,	Inst. for D. & D., Olathe, Kansas.
Kennebec Journal,	Augusta, Me.
Kentucky Deaf-Mute,	Inst. for D. & D., Danville, Ky.
Leader,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maryland Deaf-Mute Bulletin,	Maryland School for the D. & D.
Mute's Companion,	Inst. for D. & D., Farbault, Minn.
Mute Journal of Nebraska,	Inst. for D. & D., Omaha, Neb.
Nashua Telegraph,	Nashua, N. H.
New Haven Palladium,	New Haven, Conn.
Our Dumb Animals,	Boston, Mass.
Portland Transcript,	Portland, Me.
Religious Herald,	Hartford, Conn.
Republican Standard,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Rhode Island County Journal,	Providence, R. I.
Rhode Island Press,	" "
Salem Register,	Salem, Mass.
Silent Observer,	Inst. for D. & D., Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas Mute Ranger,	Inst. for D. & D., Austin, Texas.
Travelers Record,	Hartford, Conn.
Vermont Christian Messenger,	Montpelier, Vt.
Vermont Watchman and State Journal,	" "
Villager,	Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass.
Vis-a-Vis,	Inst. for D. & D., Columbus, Ohio.
West Virginia Tablet,	Inst. for D. & D., Romney, W. Va.
Wisconsin Deaf-Mute Times,	Inst. for D. & D., Delavan, Wis.
Zion's Herald,	Boston, Mass.

## II.

### LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE SCHOOL WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 1st OF MAY, 1884.

#### MALES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Acheson, Eugene A.,	Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1878
Axt, George J.,	New Haven, Conn.,	Sept., 1876
Bayless, Thomas B.,	Bridgeport, Conn.,	Sept., 1876
Beaucage, John,	Baltic, Conn.,	Oct., 1877
Bellows, Herbert G.,	Walpole, N. H.,	Jan., 1883
Bibbau, Jerry,	Manchester, N. H.,	Jan., 1882
Bishop, George R.,	South Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1880
*Brazell, Patrick J.,	Lynn, Mass.,	Sept., 1876
Brigham, Charles,	Whitinsville, Mass.,	Sept., 1881
Bronson, Charles,	Plainville, Conn.,	Sept., 1882
Brown, Isaac A.,	Rockland, Me.,	Sept., 1878
Brush, Charles S.,	Boston, Mass.,	Sept., 1877
*Bulkley, Robert R.,	Wethersfield, Conn.,	Sept., 1875
Byrne, Michael,	Fall River, Mass.,	Sept., 1879
Cantlon, Daniel,	Winchester, N. H.,	Sept., 1881
Carter, Howard S.,	Hartford, Conn.,	Sept., 1881
Casey, Henry,	Taunton, Mass.,	Sept., 1881
*Changnon, George F.,	Chicopee Falls, Mass.,	Sept., 1876
Changnon, Moses,	Chicopee Falls, Mass.,	Sept., 1882
*Clifford, John,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	Oct., 1877
*Clough, Charles T.,	Ashland, N. H.,	Sept., 1878
Clouthier, George E.,	Concord, N. H.,	Sept., 1883
Conant, Frank A.,	Chelsea, Mass.,	Sept., '80 & '83
Connolly, Timothy,	West Boylston, Mass.,	Sept., 1881
Cozzens, Ralph L.,	Holliston, Mass.,	Sept., 1881
Creamer, Pelham S.,	So. Waldoboro, Maine,	Sept., 1880
Culver, John,	East Dorset, Vt.,	Sept., 1883
Culver, Heman F.,	East Dorset, Vt.,	Sept., 1881

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Delcourt, James,.....	Willimantic, Conn.,....	Sept., 1883
Dolan, Owen,.....	Attleboro Falls, Mass.,...	Sept., 1882
Doying, Charles E.,.....	Rockville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1876
Eaton, Archie B.,.....	East Weare, N. H.,....	Sept., 1879
Edberg, Gustav,.....	No. Easton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1879
Eddy, George W.,.....	New Britain, Conn.,....	Sept., 1876
*Ely, Willie,.....	Haddam, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1874
Fenaghtie, Patrick,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1876
Flynn, John F.,.....	Bangor, Maine,.....	Oct., 1877
Furrow, Arthur,.....	Agawam, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1879
Gilheeney, Frank,.....	Providence, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1883
*Goulding, William,.....	Lynn, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1876
Greenough, Frederick,....	Springfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1876
Griffin, James,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1880
*Guildbeault, Alex. B.,...	East Cambridge, Mass.,..	Sept., 1881
Gunnison, Fred. A.,.....	Topsfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1878
Guyott, Edward W.,.....	Holyoke, Mass., .....	Sept., 1880
Habert, John,.....	Northfield, Mass.,.....	Jan., 1882
Hackman, Harry,.....	Providence, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1883
*Hagerty, Joseph D.,....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Sept., '71 & '79
Hansen, Louis S.,.....	Camden, Maine,.....	Sept., 1882
Harney, John,.....	Middletown, Conn.,....	Sept., 1876
Harvey, Irus W.,.....	Greeneville, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1883
Hawes, George B.,.....	Embden, Maine,.....	Sept., 1880
*Henderson, Thomas E.,..	Littleton, Maine,.....	Sept., '76 & '82
*Hill, Elmer E.,.....	Starksborough, Vt.,....	Sept., 1876
Hine, Edward H.,.....	Waterbury, Conn.,....	Sept., 1881
*Holland, Fred. H.,.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1874
Hopkins, Willie,.....	No. Whitefield, Maine,.	Sept., 1882
Horgan, Timothy,.....	East Cambridge, Mass.,.	Sept., 1879
Jones, Charles E.,.....	Hancock, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1882
Kearns, Jeremiah,.....	Manchester, N. H.,....	Sept., 1877
Kimball, Edwin,.....	Burke, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1881
*Lamothe, Nazaire, .....	Southbridge, Mass.,....	Oct., 1877
*Lamothe, Pierre,.....	Southbridge, Mass.,....	Oct., 1877

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Lane, William H.,.....	Fall River, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1877
Laverdière, Louis P.,....	Southbridge, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1880
Lewis, Harry S.,.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1883
Little, Albert,.....	Colebrook, N. H.,.....	Nov., 1881
Long, Thomas,.....	Whitinsville, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1876
*Maher, Frederick J.,....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1880
*Malone, Charles,.....	Fall River, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1876
Marshall, Gilbert F.,....	Bridgeport, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1879
Marshall, Leslie G.,.....	Bridgeport, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1882
McAtee, James,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1882
McCrate, Daniel,.....	Whitinsville, Mass.,....	Sept., 1878
McCue, Patrick F.,.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Oct., 1878
McFarland, James,.....	Boston, Mass.,....	Sept., 1883
McInerney, Thomas,.....	Winsted, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1881
McIntyre, Ernest,.....	Warren, Maine,.....	Sept., 1880
McKeon, Andrew,.....	New London, Conn.,....	Sept., 1883
McTernen, John,.....	Stamford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1881
Mitchell, Thomas,.....	Fall River, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1883
Mooers, Willie O.,.....	Milo, Maine,.....	Sept., 1877
O'Brien, James O.,.....	Fall River, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1879
O'Connor, Thomas,.....	So. Newmarket, N. H.,..	Sept., 1877
Page, Edmund,.....	Burlington, Maine,....	Sept., 1880
Paro, Clefos,.....	Lebanon, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1880
Pearce, Frederick W.,....	Niantic, Conn.,....	Sept., 1881
Perry, Edgar W., .....	Pittsburgh, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1880
Porter, Amai,.....	Spencer Depot, Mass....	Sept., 1876
Porter, Alfred,.....	Spencer, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1883
Provonsha, Willie,.....	Holland, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1882
Quigley, Charles A.,.....	South Boston, Mass.,....	Nov., 1882
Rathbun, Ira S.,.....	New Bedford, Mass.,....	Jan., 1876
Richards, Hermon L.,....	Westport, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1879
*Richmond, George,....	Voluntown, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1876
Riggs, Charles A.,.....	North Leeds, Maine,....	Sept., 1878
*Roberts, Frederick,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1880
Robinson, George H.,....	Concord, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1878
Robinson, Frederick R.,..	Concord, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1881
Royden, Chauncey L.,....	Milford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1883



NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
*Rutter, Elwyn S.,.....	Washington, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1876
Ryan, Jeremiah,.....	Concord, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1881
Saleski, Anton,.....	Meriden, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1878
Sanborn, Warren,.....	East Jackson, Maine,...	Sept., '80 & '83
Sears, Walter H.,.....	Dalton, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1881
Shea, Daniel, .....	Rockland, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1877
Shea, John,.....	Rockland, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1878
Sheehan, Thomas,.....	Saundersville, Mass.,....	Sept., 1881
Shiatte, Frederick,.....	Manchester, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1878
Simonds, Adelbert J.,....	South Strafford, Vt.,...	Sept., 1880
Skillin, Fred. G.,.....	Roxbury, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1878
Snyder, Lawrence M.,....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1878
Spear, Charles F.,.....	Belfast, Maine,.....	Sept., '78 & '80
*St. John, Arthur,.....	New Bedford, Mass.,....	Sept., 1880
Sullivan, James C.,.....	Weston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1880
Taylor, Dana B.,.....	Wells, Maine,.....	Sept., 1878
Thayer, Henry E.,.....	H'rtl'd Four Corners, Vt.,	Sept., 1879
Varney, Fred. S.,.....	Farmington, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1883
Walker, Chas. R.,.....	Westfield, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1879
Walsh, Michael F.,.....	Wolcott, Conn.,...	Sept., 1879
Ward, Willie,.....	Holyoke, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1878
*White, William H.,....	Pittsfield, Mass.,.....	Jan., 1877
White, Walter W.,.....	Bellows Falls, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1882
White, Thomas,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1883
*Williams, George C.,...	West Haven, Conn., ...	Sept., 1880
Wise, James H.,.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.,..	Sept., 1877
Worcester, Ira E.,.....	Amherst, N. H.,.....	Sept., 1879

## FEMALES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Acheson, Pauline M.,....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1878
Allen, Mabel H.,.....	Willimantic, Conn.,....	Sept., 1881
Baldwin, Harriet,.....	New Haven, Conn.,....	Sept., 1875
Beatty, Margaret,.....	Chelsea, Mass.,.....	Jan., 1882
Brennan, Mary E.,.....	New Haven, Conn.,....	Sept., 1883
Bronson, Isabelle E.,....	Plainville, Conn.,....	Sept., 1880
Brown, Emma,.....	Danbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1881
Brown, E. Belle,.....	South Boston, Mass.,...	Sept., 1881
Buck, Lucy E.,.....	Stonington, Conn.,....	Sept., 1879
*Burniston, Margaret B.,.	Greeneville, Conn.,...	Sept., 1875
Butterfield, Fannie N.,...	Waterville, Maine,....	Sept., 1881
Cantlon, Kate,.....	Winchester, N. H.,....	Sept., 1882
Changnon, Mary,.....	Chicopee Falls, Mass.,...	Sept., '78 & '81
*Charlesworth, Mary A.,.	Holyoke, Mass.,.....	Oct., 1876
*Cottle, Henrietta V.,....	West Athens, Maine,...	Oct., 1879
Culver, Annie J.,.....	East Dorset, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1878
Downey, Mary T.,.....	South Boston, Mass.,...	Oct., 1876
Dufault, Allizia,.....	East Brookfield, Mass.,	Sept., 1882
Eaton, Gracie,.....	Waitsfield, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1881
*Emiley, Alice C.,.....	Marlborough, Mass.,...	Sept., 1876
*Emery, Emma R.,.....	Medford Center, Maine,	Sept., 1877
Frueh, Lousia J.,.....	Hamden, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1880
Garten, Nellie,.....	Stafford Springs, Conn.,	Sept., 1881
*Gilson, Julia E.,.....	Hartland, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1875
Goodrow, Anna,.....	Claremont, N. H.,....	Sept., 1883
Gray, Clara M.,.....	Hodgdon, Maine,.....	Sept., 1876
Griffin, Mary E.,.....	Fall River, Mass.,....	Sept., 1878
Hanscum, Marinda,.....	Hartford, Conn.,.....	Feb., 1883
Hopkins, Anna E.,.....	Augusta, Maine,.....	Jan., 1878
Jencks, Carrie L.,.....	East Hartford, Conn.,...	Sept., 1877
Keating, Mary A.,.....	Ludlow, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1883
Kendall, Florence M.,....	Strafford, Vt.,.....	Sept., 1877

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
*Kinmartin, Sarah J.,	Charlestown, Mass.,	Sept., 1879
Knox, Fannie B.,	Hartford, Conn.,	Oct., 1881
Larkin, Winnie,	Fitchburgh, Mass.,	Sept., 1876
*Lawson, Alice L.,	Lowell, Mass.,	Sept., 1874
Leonard, Alice,	West Bridgewater, Mass.,	Dec., 1877
†Lincoln, Julia E.,	East Bridgewater, Mass.,	Sept., 1882
Lockhart, Dora M.,	Holliston, Mass.,	Sept., 1878
Love, Mary H.,	Methuen, Mass.,	Sept., 1881
Lynch, Mary E.,	Greenville, R. I.,	Sept., 1880
†Magoon, Alice A.,	Craftsbury, Vt.,	Sept., 1878
Markham, Lola E.,	E. Longmeadow, Mass.,	Sept., 1882
Marnock, Anna M.,	South Albany, Vt.,	Sept., 1879
Marshall, Edith H.,	Bridgeport, Conn.,	Sept., 1879
McKay, Ellen E.,	Bristol, R. I.,	Nov., 1878
Merrill, Emma M.,	Exter, N. H.,	Sept., 1880
McDonald, Nellie,	New Haven, Conn.,	Sept., 1882
*Murphy, Agnes,	Hinsdale, Mass.,	Sept., 1882
Nadeau, Geneva,	Houlton, Me.,	Sept., 1881
Nelligan, Annie,	North Cambridge, Mass.,	Sept., 1879
Newton, Alice E.,	Hartford, Vt.,	Sept., 1874
Niebuhr, Lizzie,	Meriden, Conn.,	Sept., 1882
Nolan, Margaret,	Concord, N. H.,	Sept., 1877
Noyes, Flora L.,	Franklin Falls, N. H.,	Sept., 1876
Noyes, Nora C.,	Franklin Falls, N. H.,	Sept., 1876
O'Connell, Katie,	Holliston, Mass.,	Sept., 1880
O'Neil, Ellen,	Stafford, Conn.,	Sept., 1877
Packard, Adella M.,	Wales, Mass.,	Sept., 1878
Perry, Minnie B.,	Pittsburgh, N. H.,	Sept., 1879
Pierce, Alice E.,	Waterbury, Conn.,	Sept., 1881
*Piper, Oriana A.,	Thomaston, Me.,	Sept., '72 & '81
Ratchford, Mary,	Worcester, Mass.,	Sept., 1880
Rock, Cordelia,	Staffordville, Conn.,	Sept., 1879
Russell, Kate E.,	Lovell Center, Maine,	Sept., '75 & '80
Sawhill, Elizabeth I.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Dec., 1883
Schmahl, Emilie,	New Haven, Conn.,	Sept., 1877
*Shirley, Bertha S.,	Norwich, Conn.,	Oct., 1879
*Sillick, Anna E.,	Norwalk, Conn.,	Oct., 1880

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ADMISSION.
Simmons, Cynthia M.,....	Scituate, R. I.,.....	Sept., 1879
Smart, Carrie,.....	St. Albans, Maine,.....	Sept., 1880
Smith, H. Emma,.....	Waterbury, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1883
Sparks, Maybel B.,.....	Norwich, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1881
Stetson, Maybelle H.,.....	Stamford, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1881
Sullivan, Honora,.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.,..	Sept., 1879
Sullivan, Bessie,.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.,..	Sept., 1883
*Taylor, Florence A.,....	East Orleans, Mass.,....	Sept., 1877
Tuller, Fannie A.,.....	West Suffield, Conn.,....	Sept., 1876
Upton, Abbie D.,.....	Bethel, Maine,.....	Sept., 1875
Van Houten, Jennie L.,..	Paterson, N. J.,.....	Oct., 1881
Weller, Mary E.,.....	Bridgeport, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1882
Weis, Elisé,.....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	Sept., 1880
Wells, Mary B.,.....	Boston, Mass.,.....	Sept., 1883
Whitehouse, Daisy,.....	Liberty, Maine,.....	Sept., 1880
Wright, Emma E. P.,.....	Milford, Mass.,.....	Nov., 1880

## SUMMARY.

SUPPORTED BY	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Maine,.....	14	11	25
New Hampshire,.....	17	7	24
Vermont,.....	9	8	17
Massachusetts,.....	54	27	81
Rhode Island,.....	2	3	5
Connecticut,.....*	31	26	57
Friends,.....		2	2
Total,	127	84	211

Whole number in attendance within the year,.....211

Greatest number at any one time,.....187

Average attendance during the year,.....180

\* Not present May 1, 1880.

† Dead.

### III.

## COMPOSITIONS.

---

[It is a rule of the school that the syntax of specimens of composition published in our annual reports, and also the letters sent at stated times to the friends of our pupils, shall receive *no correction*. The following are prepared in accordance with this rule; and in judging of them, it is important to consider the age of the writers, their time of instruction, and whether they were born deaf or lost their hearing after they had probably acquired some available knowledge of spoken and written language. Of the subjoined compositions, those marked (a) are original; those marked (b) are translations from signs; and those marked (c) are *original* compositions, suggested by pictures.]

(a)

A lady has a little baby. She takes the cradle. She puts it in the cradle. She kisses it. It sits on the floor. She holds the baby. She is very fond of it. It sleeps in the cradle. She carries it to a tree. She sits under the tree. The baby smiles. The lady comes again in the house.

H. E. S.

(Deaf at 4 years. In school 8 months. 13 years old.)

---

(a)

A man has a pretty horse in a barn. He feeds the food with a horse. He opens the door. The horse runs out of the barn. It walks to a pond. It is very thirsty. It drinks the water. It goes to the woods and sits on the ground. A large boy sees the horse. He sends the dog and it runs fast. The dog barks. The horse is afraid. It runs off. The boy tells the man about the horse. The man goes through the woods. He sees the horse on the grass. He leads it to the barn. He is careless. He drops a rope. The horse runs on the ground and it jumps over a fence. He chases the horse. He is tired. He calls a boy. The boy catches it. He leads it in the barn. The man thanks him.

J. L. C.

(Congenital. In school 8 months. 11 years old.)

---

HARTFORD, May 1, 1884.

MY DEAR PARENTS:

I write a letter. I want a letter. I do not get a letter. I have a little black ball. Father goes to the city. Father buys some candy. He gives it to me. I like an apple. Miss Stone teaches me. The grass are very

green. I have four ribbons. Mother gives a new knife to me. I carry it home. I go home. I kiss mother and Father. I want my little dog. I play with the dog. It is very pretty. I am fond of it. Miss Stone gives a penny to me. Mr. Job Williams goes to the city. Mr. Williams buys a top and gives it to me. I love Mother and Father.

Good bye.

from H. S. L.

(Congenital. In school 8 months. 8 years old.)

HARTFORD, May 1, 1884.

MY DEAR FATHER:

I am well. I love father. I read a letter from my father. I play out doors. I run in a house. I sit and sew a coat. I do not wear a cap. I lie on a bed and sleep. I wake up. I catch a ball. I play near a house. I want a letter. I am very happy. I write on my slate. Mr. Job Williams gives some collars to me. I go with another boy to the city. I buy a red top. I put my sister in a wagon. I drew a wagon. I have a slate. I see a white rabbit. I wear a coat. I read my book. I kick three foot-ball. I like my lesson. Many boys play on the ground. I go through the woods. I sit and talk. I kiss father. I run out of a house. I add. Miss Stone teaches me. The grass is green. I go to school. I thank father. I run fast. Mr. Flagg gives some boots to me.

Good bye.

from G. E. C.

(Deaf at 2½ months. In school 8 months. 11 years old.)

(c)

One boy stayed in a house sometimes. Evening a man and another boy ate food. The sick boy drank some tea and ate two white cakes. The other boy gave some grass and water to his white horse. The horse ate the grass and drank the water. One night they slept in their beds. The horse lay on the hay. It slept in a warm barn. One morning the man and boy awoke. Soon the sick boy awoke. He was better. Soon he took his crutches. The man and boy was kind to the sick boy. They put him on the horse's back. The sick boy rode on him to the city.

L. E. M.

(Congenital. In school 2 years. 11 years old.)

(c)

Many years ago some children played in the yard. They were very funny. One boy's name was Frank. Frank put a little child in a wheel-barrow. The child drove Frank with a rope. It was very glad. Frank's father was kind. He had the wheel-barrow. A house stood near a large tree. A girl talked with another girl near a fence. One little boy carried his father's spade. The boy looked at Frank and laughed at him. Frank drew the wheel-barrow. The child was in it. It liked to drive Frank. The house was very nice and white. Frank had a straw hat.

M. C.

(Congenital. In school 2 years. 13 years old.)



## (c)

There is a little girl. Her name is Ella. She is eight years old. She has a cheerful face. She often picks some flowers and she likes them very much. She intends to ask her mother to allow her to go into the field and pick some flowers. She says that her mother allows her to pick some flowers. Her mother says "Yes." Ella takes a cap and puts it on her head. She goes into the field through the gate. She comes to many flowers. There are some trees in the field. Ella kneels on the grass and picks some flowers and puts them in her apron. She holds the corner of the apron in her hands. She picks other flowers again and puts them in her apron. Many butterflies fly on the flowers and soon some butterflies fly from the flowers. Ella comes home and goes out of the field. She shows the flowers to her mother. She says "They are pretty." She takes two vases and puts some flowers in them. Soon she comes to a pail of water. She pours some water in two vases. She puts them on the shelf. There are other flowers in her apron. She takes two tumblers and puts some water in them again. She puts the flowers in the tumblers and puts them on the shelf. The flowers look very pretty. Ella calls her mother to come. They see the flowers in the tumblers on the shelf. They like them very much.

N. G.

(Deaf at 9 months. In school 3 years. 12 years old.)

## (c)

## A STORY ABOUT A SHEPHERD BOY AND COWS.

There is a big boy who lives in the country. The country is very pretty. The big boy is a shepherd boy. His father goes away for his business, and his son always goes to the sheep to feed the sheep with salt. When he goes in the field the sheep run quickly to him for they are in a hurry to eat the salt. When the big boy throws some salt on the ground the sheep eat it very fast. He looks very tired and he wants to rest. He goes to the good trees and it is very shady under the trees. He sits down and soon he falls asleep. He puts his hat on his face. After eating the salt the sheep run to the same tree and sit under two large trees. Some of them are eating the grass and the big boy's dog sits near the big boy, he sees the cows coming to the brook. It is at noon and the cows go there to drink some water. After supper he drives the cows to the barn every day, but the sheep stay there all night. He milks the cows every evening. Every morning he milks them. After milking them he sells some milk every day. The big boy is willing to help his father.

D. B. W.

(Deaf at 3 months. In school 4 years. 14 years old.)

## (a)

## A TRUE STORY ABOUT THE EGGS.

Many years ago a little boy whose name was Pelham, lived in So. Wal-doboro, Maine. I was a very naughty boy. I often disobeyed my mother

and troubled her very much. My mother punished me for stealing any things. She told me to go to bed but I refused to go. On Saturday night I went to a store. Three bad boys and I talked about the eggs. We intended to steal them. One of them was very sly who stole two eggs and put them in his pocket. I sat down on a counter near a box of eggs. A store keeper did not see me. I wanted to steal the eggs. I stole three of them out of the box and I put them in my pockets. I went out of the store. The boys and I went to a nice church and we intended to throw the eggs on two doors. We took them out of our pockets and threw them on the doors. They were very dirty. We went to our houses. I did not tell my mother about the eggs because my mother scolded me. On Sunday noon the people went to the church and they saw the dirty doors. They laughed at them very hard. They did not know who threw the eggs on the doors. Next June I shall confess to my mother about the eggs. I shall be ashamed. I will never steal any things again. P. S. C.  
(Congenital. In school 4 years. 16 years old.)

---

(a)

My father's family had liv in Strafford, Vermont, a year and a half. We had some cattle. My brothers often fed them. I fed them many more times than they did because they were busy ploughing. I did not work but I only played and went to hunt and fish. One Sunday my father and mother went to church. I did not go there because I am deaf and dumb. In the morning a young gentleman came to my house and asked my father if he might go and pick blackberries in a field. Finally my father allowed him to go and pick blackberries. The young gentleman was very glad. He thought that he would fill his large pail with blackberries. So he led his horse into the stable. He took his large pail and a tin quart. He went into the field. I saw him going to fill his large pail with blackberries. I was jealous a little. I sent my two spans of oxen out of the barnyard. One of them was very angry. I drove them a little away from the young gentleman. I went to the top of a hill. I watched them. I did not go home until at five o'clock in the evening. The young gentleman picked ten quarts of blackberries and emptied them into his pail. He kept them very carefully and put the pail under a small bush, because he did not want the sun to heat it. So he was going to pick more one quart. But the ox was eating the grass near the bush. He saw the pail. He thought that it contained corn-meal. Then he came to it and ate all of them and licked the pail. After eating, he went under some trees to lay down and to rest. He thought that he would be punished very hard, but none punished him. He laid on the grass in the shadow. He was getting sick from eating much blackberries. The young gentleman soon came to the same bush near where he put his pail. He was much surprised to see it. He went to my house and told my father of it. All the family laughed very hard. It was not polite for me to laugh at him, but we ought to be sorry for him. C. P.

(Deaf at 6 years. In school 4 years. 18 years old.)

## (b)

There was once a little boy whose name was Tommy. One Sunday morning Tommy went to church. It was a hot day. While a minister was preaching Tommy was tired and was very sleepy. He soon fell asleep. After church all the people went out of church and went to their homes. Tommy was alone in the church and kept sleeping. A sexton locked all the windows, then went out of doors and locked the door. In a moment Tommy awoke and saw that he was alone in the church. He tried to open the window but he could not and then he tried to open the door but he could not. Then he went to a belfry and took hold of the rope of the bell, but he could not ring the bell because he was a small boy. He did not cry. He was brave. Then he went down cellar and went to a window. He could not get out of it because there were the ironbars across the window. He was a little discouraged. Pretty soon a cat went to the window and went through the window. Tommy suddenly knew what to do. He took a paper and a leadpencil out of his pocket, wrote on the paper which said "I am in church. I cannot get out of church. The door is locked. I want to get out of church," folded the paper and tied a string around the cat's neck. The paper was tied to the string. Then Tommy took the cat and pushed it out of the iron-bars. The cat ran home and its mistress saw the paper. She untied the string, opened the paper and read it. She understood and called her husband to read it. He understood. He got a key and went to church and unlocked the door. He found Tommy in church. Tommy was very glad and was very thankful to the man. He ran home.

K. O'C.

(Deaf at 2 years. In school 4 years—16 years old.)

## (c)

[This composition and the one immediately following it were suggested by the same picture, and it will be interesting to notice the difference in the imagination of the two pupils.]

Three girls lived on a farm. One day they all went to the field to get some flowers. The names of the girls were Katie, Minnie, and Gracie Eagles. Katie was older than they. Minnie was picking some flowers and put them into a basket. Katie and Gracie pulled some moss. By and by they heard a great noise. Katie and Gracie looked up and saw a monkey named Archiety climbing up a tree. Two girls were very surprised, for they had never seen the monkey before. Minnie was busy and did not take notice of the monkey. When the sun was setting down they all went home. Their mother was much delighted with the flowers which the girls gave to her.

H. T.

(Deaf at 6 months. In school 5 years. 14 years old.)

(c)

There lived three girls in the country, named Connie, Mattie, and Rosella. Rosella was the oldest child in the family. They had many toys and they never quarreled about them. One summer day their aunt and their little cousin came to spend a few weeks at their farm-house. The girls tried to please their cousin Ernest but he was tired of them, but they would not give up. They asked Ernest what he wanted. He said that he wanted a little wheelbarrow and they promised to save money for one if he was a very good boy. He was very good for several weeks and the girls gave him a pretty red wheelbarrow and a paper-bag of candy. Ernest was happy to get them. One day mamma, aunt, and Rosella were busy and Rosella told the little children to go out and play. Connie said that she wanted to go in another field to pick some flowers and Rosella said that she might go if she wanted. She called Mattie and Ernest and asked them if they wanted to go out to pick flowers, and they said "Yes." So they put on their hats and took a basket and started. While they were busy picking flowers, they heard some one singing. Connie and Ernest looked up and saw some birds singing in the trees. They felt very happy to listen to them but Mattie was busy picking up flowers until the basket was full. Then she saw a bird on a bush and thought that the bird admired her. Presently the birds flew away and the little children went home. They told Rosella all about the little birds in the woods and Rosella wanted to go too.

M. E. G.

(Deaf at 5 years. In school 5 years. 16 years old.)

(a)

## A FABLE ABOUT AN OLD WOMAN.

An old woman often saw many birds flying in the air. She was very jealous of the birds because they could fly. She wanted to fly but she was sorry that she could not fly. She did not give up the idea of flying and at last she understood how to fly in the air. She thought that if she would get a pair of false wings and put them on each shoulder, a storm could carry her up in the air. At last she decided that she would do so. Before she got a pair of false wings, she called many people to come together and to hear that she would speak. She told them that she would fly in the air but the people told her that they did not believe her because they knew that nobody could fly. When the pair of false wings had been fastened to her shoulders, suddenly a great storm came and carried her up in the air. So she flew. The people were frightened and they looked up at her. They were afraid that the old woman would punish them because they had told her that they could not believe her. But they were astonished to see her flying. But by and by one of the wings was broken. She fell down and struggled. Her body struck the ground and it made a shake a little. Immediately the people came to her and they knew that she must die. While the old woman was lying, she said "I am very sorry for what I have done very foolishly. Then, I bid you all good bye." Soon she died. She was buried in a grave-yard.

D. S.

(Congenital. In school 7 years. 17 years old.)

## (a)

Last Summer, on the 9th of August, in the afternoon, while I was going toward my friend Albert's house, about one mile distant from my house, my dog Carlo followed me and sometimes sprang at me. Carlo ran about the ground to look for some game. I arrived at Albert's house and met Albert. Soon I, Carlo, and Albert went into Albert's house and stayed there for a few minutes. I said to Albert that I would go to the woods to look for some game. Albert asked me to let him go with me to the woods. I let him go with me. Albert was very glad. He put on his shoes. He, I, and Carlo went out of the house. We started to the woods. Carlo again sprang at me a few times. The day was very warm. I and Albert sat on the grass under a large tree and they talked with each other. I found that Carlo was not with me. I knew that Carlo was running about the woods to look for some game. Suddenly Albert told me "I hear Carlo barking some distance from me and you." Albert and I rose up and ran through the woods. They climbed over the wall-fences. Finally they reached a swamp and saw Carlo pawing the ground out of a hole under a large rock. Albert put his head down to see through the hole. Immediately he told me that he saw a large woodchuck in the hole. I also put my head down and saw the woodchuck in the hole. Albert and I could not move the rock because the rock was very much heavy. Albert cut a small branch of a tree with his knife. He put the branch into the hole and poked it against the woodchuck's head. The woodchuck bit the branch very much. I asked Albert to lend his knife to me. Then Albert lent his knife to me. I went through the bushes to look for a large branch. Finally I found the large branch and cut it for a few minutes because the branch was about four inches round. I finally cut it off. I carried it to the rock. I also cut the twigs of the branch off. The branch was about seven feet long. I put it into the hole and poked it against the woodchuck. I tried to push the woodchuck out of another hole, but I could not push it out. I thought of a plan for a few minutes. Finally I determined to catch the woodchuck. I took the small branch from Albert and I put it into the hole. I poked it against the woodchuck's nose. While the woodchuck was biting the small branch very much, I put the large branch into the hole quietly. The woodchuck did not see the large branch, because it was busy biting the small branch. I pushed the woodchuck out of the hole with the large branch. Carlo saw it and caught it. It shook it very much, but the woodchuck bit Carlo's nose. Carlo dropped it. The woodchuck ran into the hole again. I again put the small branch into the hole and poked it against the woodchuck's nose. I also put the large branch into the hole toward the woodchuck's body. The woodchuck did not see it again, because it was very busy to bite the small branch. I pushed the woodchuck out of the hole again with the large branch. Carlo caught it and shook it in the bushes. I tried to seize the woodchuck's tail. While I was pushing the bushes away, suddenly the woodchuck bit my finger. Immediately I seized the woodchuck's



tail. I was very glad to see that the woodchuck was alive. The woodchuck tried to bite my hand which held its tail, but it could not bite my hand. I saw my finger bleeding. I was very angry at the woodchuck, because it had bitten my finger. I looked for a stick. At last I found the stick and struck the woodchuck's nose with it five times. Finally the woodchuck died. I carried it to Albert's house with Albert. Carlo followed me. They arrived at the house. I showed the woodchuck to Albert's family. The family was surprised to see the woodchuck. Albert poured some water into a basin and put the basin on the ground. Carlo licked some water up. I said to Albert that I must go home, because the sun almost set. I went home with the woodchuck. I showed it to my family. My family was very surprised to see it. They told me that it was so big. My friend Filo skinned the woodchuck. I took the flesh and put it into a pan. I also placed the skin upon a tree's trunk, which was some distance from my house. The next day my mother cooked the woodchuck's flesh for about two hours. My family ate it. My mother did not like to eat it. I liked to eat it very much. Before I came here, I cut a piece of the skin because I wanted to remember it. I have it in my trunk now.

I. S. R.

(Congenital. In school 8 years. 18 years old.)

---

(a)

There once lived in a village in Mass. a sweet faced girl named Merrie. She was usually called Merrie because she was always merry. She was a brunette. She was fifteen years old. She was very kind to the poor and often thought about them. Her papa was very rich and had a grand residence, admirably situated on a hill. He loved his little Merrie very dearly. Poor Merrie was motherless. While she was a baby, her mama died. Her aunt Janet was housekeeping for her mother and was very good to Merrie.

One day after tea, Merrie's papa asked her what she wanted most, on her birthday. Merrie was silent for one moment but her papa was the first to break the silence, asking her what she was thinking about. Merry told him that she wanted to have a room to let poor children in and she would teach them about God. Her papa was rather surprised and told her that it was a very nice idea. He was thinking which room she could have, and finally decided the library, a very large, nice, room, would belong to Merry. On her sixteenth birthday, she invited about thirty poor children to come and spend the day with her. They had a very nice time. Before Merrie went to bed, her papa gave her a very lovely ring with three pearls, as a birthday present and also as a reward because she was very thoughtful of the poor. Merrie was very happy and was in sweet dreams. The poor children visited Merrie often and loved her very much. They called her Aunt Merry. But one of them was a very cross girl. Her name was Lucy, and she was twelve years old. She would not speak to anybody. Merrie tried to cheer her up as hard as she could



but in vain. Lucy was fatherless and motherless and so Merrie thought she would better have her work in the kitchen, with the girl named Priscilla, but Lucy was very ungrateful and would not try to please Aunt Merrie at all. Aunt Merrie was very sorry for Lucy. One day as the orphan children were playing with Aunt Merrie in the yard, Lucy who was then very unhappy, climbed a tree for exercise, but she carelessly fell down. Aunt Merry ran to her to see what was the matter. Lucy was screaming very loudly for pain. Aunt Merrie carried her into the house, and sent for a doctor who at once came and said that Lucy's leg was broken. Lucy had to remain in bed for a while. Aunt Merrie took good care of her. She taught her about God as she did often, which interested the patient very much. Lucy was very sorry about bad conduct, and asked God to forgive her. She also asked her best and most faithful friend to forgive her for her bad behavior towards her, and Aunt Merrie happily forgave her. When Lucy got well, she tried to do the best she could and she and Aunt Merry became intimate friends, and when they became women, they both sailed over to Asia to teach the heathen about God.

F. L. N.

(Congenital. In school 8 years. 16 years old.)

---

(b)

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the year 1789 at the commencement of the French Revolution, there were two Americans in Paris. Their names were Clayton, and Elkanah Sprole. Clayton was a young man, and also a captain. He was a very indiscreet young man, being accustomed to speak of his own opinion, regardless of the consequences to himself. Elkanah Sprole was older, wiser, and more discreet than his friend. One day Clayton began to speak of a nobleman, in Paris, who oppressed the common people. The nobleman to whom these bold adjectives were addressed, became angry, and sent soldiers to seize the young man, and confine him in the "Bastile," an old castle in which the kings and nobles of France had been accustomed to confine such of the people as offended them. Capt. Clayton was thrown into a cell in the "Bastile" and he was left there. Elkanah did not know what had become of his friend. He thought it probable that he had been cast into the "Bastile." So he went to the American minister in Paris and told him of the sudden disappearance of his friend Capt. Clayton, and of the fears he entertained in respect to his being cast into the "Bastile." The American minister made inquiries into the matter, but could find no clue to the young man. When the Government was asked if he had not been cast into the "Bastile," they said that an American of that name had never been cast into the "Bastile." Elkanah thought that the Government were deceiving him in respect to Clayton. One day as he was walking along the streets thinking, he saw a mob of men, women, and children armed with guns, pistols, swords, clubs, etc. They were wending their way toward the "Bastile." Elkanah joined them and learnt that they were going to tear down the "Bastile." When they came

near the "Bastile," they all began to shout "Down with the 'Bastile,' Down with the 'Bastile.'" The soldiers in the castle ordered them to disperse. The now furious people refused to go. Then the soldiers fired their cannon into the multitude. Many were killed and wounded. The latter were hastily conveyed to the "Hotel De Villé to be cared for." Then the mob turned their attention to the object of their fury. They were led by Elkanah. They beat against the doors till they gave way. Then the mob ran into the court-yard for the purpose of liberating the prisoners. Elkanah seized hold of a jailer and cried "Where is the American." The man did not understand him. So Elkanah shouted the single word "American." The man seemed to understand him for he motioned for him to follow, and he would show the way. Elkanah followed still keeping a stout grip upon the man's arm. Pretty soon they came to a cell. The jailer opened the door and Elkanah looked in. He saw a man sitting down. He was very thin and looked quite pale and feeble. Elkanah asked him if his name was Clayton. The prisoner said that it was. Then Elkanah said that he had come to rescue him. Clayton could hardly speak for joy. He buried his face in his hands and remained in that attitude for several minutes. Elkanah led him to the hotel, and furnished him with a new suit of clothes. He fed him, and in a short time young Clayton was perfectly restored to health. A few days after the destruction of the "Bastile," the nobleman, who ordered Clayton to be confined in the "Bastile," was attacked by the mob and hung to the branch of a tree near his own house.

G. C. W.

(Partially deaf at 7 years. In school 3 years. 14 years old.)

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

---

I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil board, lodging, and washing, the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners, and morals, fuel, lights, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school-room, for which, including TUITION, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

II. In case of sickness the necessary extra charge will be made.

III. No deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacation or absence—except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance, for the punctual fulfillment of which a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission must be between the ages of EIGHT and TWENTY-FIVE years; must be of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, free from any immoralities of conduct and from any contagious disease.

---

Application for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in the States of Maine and New Hampshire should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively—in Massachusetts to the Secretary of the Board of Education—in each case stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parents or guardian. Applications as above in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, respectively, should be made to his Excellency, the Governor of the State. In all cases a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils* may address their letters to the Principal of the Asylum, and on all the letters from him respecting the pupils postage will be charged.

The time for admitting pupils is the *second Wednesday of September*, and at no other time in the year. Punctuality in this respect is very important, as it cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.



It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb to have them taught to write a fair and legible hand before they come to

the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement embracing specifically the following particulars:

1. The name in full.
2. Post-office address and correspondent.
3. Day, month, and year of birth.
4. Cause of deafness.
5. Name of the parents.
6. Names of the children in the order of their age.
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, how?
8. Has the pupil deaf-mute relatives? If so, what?

The pupil should be *well clothed*—that is, he should have both summer and winter clothing enough to last one year, and should be furnished with a list of various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money—not less than five dollars—should also be deposited with the Steward of the Asylum for the personal expense of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Packages of clothing or boxes sent by express will reach the pupils safely.  *The express charges should in all cases be prepaid.* 

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.

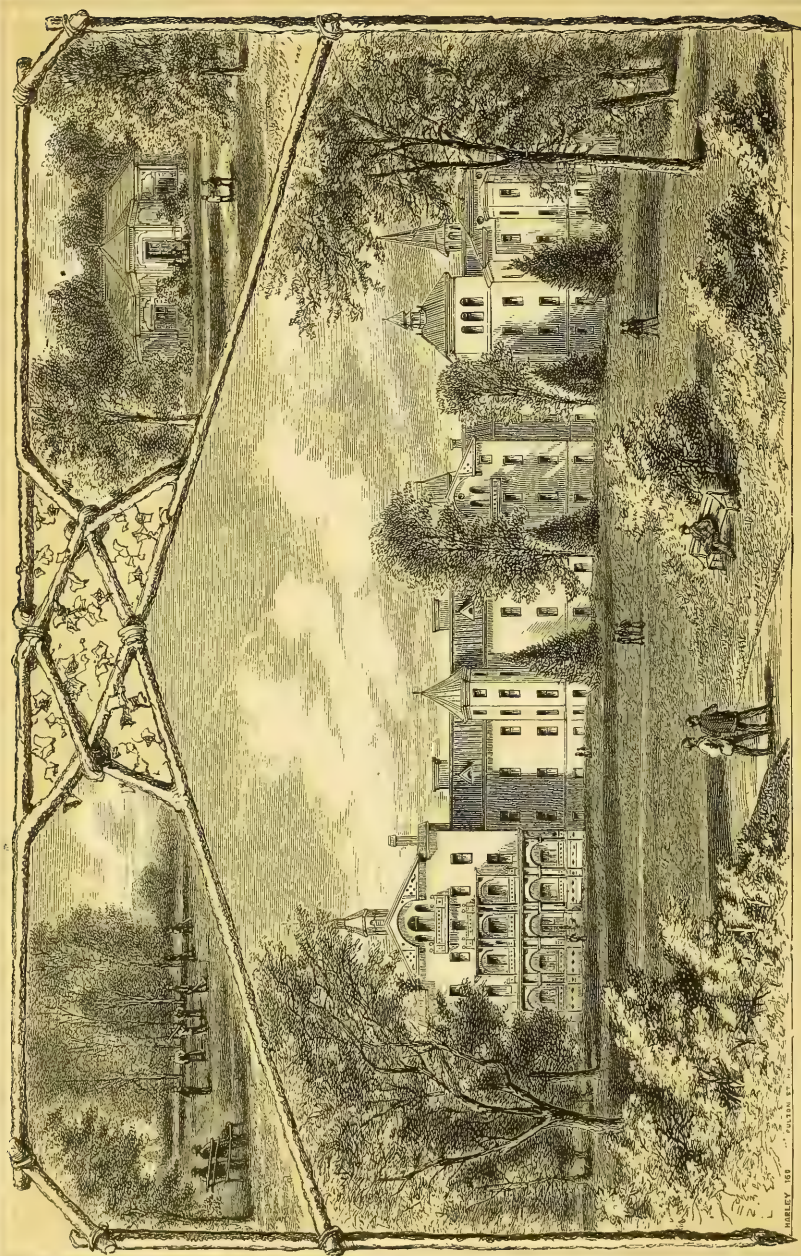
There is but one vacation in the year. It begins on the last Wednesday of June, and closes on the second Wednesday of September. It is expected that the pupils will spend the vacation at home. This arrangement is as desirable for the benefit of the pupils, who need the recreation and change of scene, as for the convenience of the Institution, thus affording opportunity for the necessary painting, cleansing, etc. The present facilities for travel enable most of the pupils to reach home on the evening of the day they leave Hartford. Every pupil is expected to return punctually at the opening of the school on the second Wednesday of September.

On the day of the commencement of the *vacation* an officer of the Asylum will accompany such pupils as are to travel on the railroads between Hartford and Boston, taking care of them and their baggage, on condition that their friends will make timely provision for the expenses on the way, and engage to meet them immediately on the arrival of the *early* train at various points on the route previously agreed on, and at the station of the Boston & Albany Railroad in Boston. A similar arrangement is made on the Connecticut River Railroad as far as White River Junction. No person will be sent from the Asylum to accompany the pupils on their return; but if their fare is paid and their trunks are checked to Hartford, it will be safe to send them in charge of the conductor.

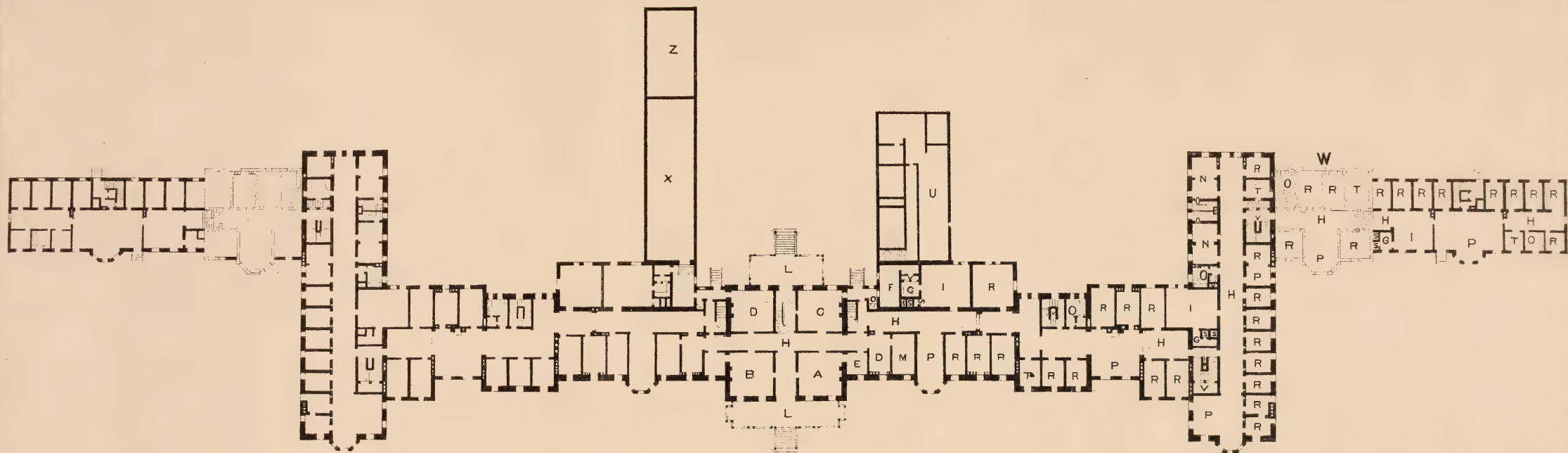








CENTER AND NORTH WING OF THE RETREAT.



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

A Superintendents Office.  
 B Public Parlor.  
 C Stewards Office.  
 D Reception Rooms.  
 E Dispensary.  
 F Store Room.

G Pantry.  
 H Corridor.  
 I Dining Rooms.  
 K Dust Flues.  
 L Porticos.  
 M Directors Room.

N Suites of Rooms (Parlor, Bed Room, Bath Room & Water Closet.)

O Bath Rooms & Water Closets.  
 P Parlors.  
 R Bed Rooms.  
 S Lifts.  
 T Clothes Rooms.  
 U Bakery and Store Rooms.

V Ventilating Shafts.  
 W Intended Addition.  
 X Amusement Hall.  
 Z Boiler House.



THE  
SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
OFFICERS  
OF THE  
RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,  
AT  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
*APRIL, 1884.*

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:  
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.  
1884.



OFFICERS  
OF THE  
RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,  
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

---

WILLIAM R. CONE, *President*.  
CALVIN DAY, *Vice-President*.  
THOMAS SISSON, *Treasurer*.  
WM. F. TUTTLE, *Auditor*.  
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Secretary*.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

CALVIN DAY,  
GURDON W. RUSSELL,  
E. K. HUNT,  
JAMES L. HOWARD,  
GEORGE P. BISSELL,  
MARK HOWARD,  
J. B. BUNCE,  
G. M. BARTHOLOMEW,  
F. B. COOLEY,  
CHARLES M. BEACH,

GEORGE W. MOORE,  
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,  
THOMAS SISSON,  
JOS. R. HAWLEY,  
WM. F. TUTTLE,  
RODNEY DENNIS,  
THOMAS O. ENDERS,  
GEO. M. WELCH,  
FRANCIS GOODWIN,  
JOHN C. DAY.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM R. CONE, *Ætna Bank*.  
CALVIN DAY, *73 Asylum Street*.  
GURDON W. RUSSELL, *490 Main Street*.

---

HENRY P. STEARNS, M.D., *Physician and Superintendent*.  
CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D., *Assistant Physician*.  
J. E. ROOT, M.D., *Junior Assistant Physician*.  
REV. WM. THOMPSON, D.D., *Chaplain*.  
REV. GEO. E. SANBORNE, *Steward*.  
MRS. GEO. E. SANBORNE, *Matron*.  
MISS HARRIET E. BACON, *Supervisor*.  
H. J. THOMPSON, *Clerk*.



## VISITING COMMITTEE.

---

### DIRECTORS.

1884.

June, Messrs. SHIPMAN, BUNCE, HAWLEY, BEACH.  
July, " WELCH, SISSON, J. L. HOWARD, J. C. DAY.  
Aug., " GOODWIN, BISSELL, M. HOWARD, MOORE.  
Sept., " COOLEY, ENDERS, BARTHOLOMEW, DENNIS.  
Oct., " SHIPMAN, BUNCE, HAWLEY, BEACH.  
Nov., " WELCH, SISSON, J. L. HOWARD, TUTTLE.  
Dec., " GOODWIN, BISSELL, M. HOWARD, MOORE.

1885.

Jan., " J. C. DAY, ENDERS, BARTHOLOMEW, DENNIS.  
Feb., " SHIPMAN, BUNCE, HAWLEY, BEACH.  
Mar., " WELCH, SISSON, J. L. HOWARD, COOLEY.  
April, " GOODWIN, BISSELL, M. HOWARD, MOORE, TUTTLE.  
May, " J. C. DAY, ENDERS, BARTHOLOMEW, DENNIS.

### MEDICAL VISITORS.

E. K. HUNT, M.D.,	E. C. KINNEY, M.D.,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.,	FRANCIS BACON, M.D.,
P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.,	GEORGE L. PORTER, M.D.

### VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

MRS. WM. R. CONE,	MRS. G. W. RUSSELL,
MRS. E. G. HOWE,	MRS. THOMAS SISSON,
MRS. F. B. COOLEY,	MRS. J. H. SPRAGUE.

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS  
TO THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.  
*APRIL, 1884.*

---

The returns of the year now closed, in the recovery and restoration of patients under its care, furnishes gratifying evidence of its value as a health-restoring and mental alleviating resort, and is a gratifying witness of the fidelity of its medical management, and the care and watchfulness of its inmates, given by the supervisors of the patients under their charge; and too great approbation cannot be awarded by your Board to those in charge of this department, for the successful results of this year. The details of this year's labor are given in the reports of the Superintendent and the Medical Visitors, whose duties have been performed with regularity, and whose visitations, at frequent intervals and at unexpected times, and free intercourse with all the patients, enables them, as medical men, to know and certify, as they do, to the fidelity of the administration, and give to the friends of the patients and the public the highest assurance that the management of the Retreat is entitled to all confidence. The Retreat is at all times open to the public and to visitors, and this Board of Managers cannot too urgently invite the public and especially all citizens of Hartford to visit the Retreat and its patients frequently. If they knew how such visits are enjoyed by many of the inmates, and the pleasant remembrances they leave, we cannot doubt that such visits would be much more frequent than they have been of late; and particularly would this Board

impress upon every Director to make it their duty, with their families and friends, to make frequent visits here, affording to the patients pleasure, and satisfaction to themselves to know and to see what a home is here provided for this class of invalids.

The result of the farm, as shown in the steward's statement, is quite satisfactory, the products furnished from the land on Retreat avenue amounting to \$4,062.31, and from Walnut Hill to \$904.50.

The expenses connected with the Retreat, in improving and beautifying the different halls, and in such additions and changes as are calculated to add to the comfort and diversion of the patients, and improve their pleasant surroundings, have been very considerable, and are referred to somewhat in detail in the Superintendent's report.

The question is often raised by persons outside of its management why this Board finds so large an outlay necessary for carpets and furniture, in the ornamentation of the rooms and halls, in the construction of alcoves and verandas, in the keeping up of conservatories, and the great number of changes which go to beautify and make attractive the place, and give to it its quiet and home-like aspect. To this we answer,

*First.* Everything that is done is most especially done for the recovery and restoration of the patients under the medical care of this institution. This is the first and great purpose of everything that is done, and in our judgment no reasonable expense is great which tends to this result.

*Second.* Our patrons, to a great extent, as a class, have at their homes been accustomed to like comforts and pleasant surroundings, and although no insane patient is excluded from the Retreat simply from inability to pay the cost of our care and support, yet our patients, as a class, and their friends require that we keep fully up to the requirements of the age in the improvements, in the surroundings, and in our table appointments and supplies, which well-to-do people find and enjoy in their own homes. Visitors, who are not familiar with the Retreat and its surroundings, will, we are sure, be surprised to notice how such home comforts and surroundings are appreciated by many of its inmates, and how they are enjoyed; and as they pass through the various halls, made attractive and beautiful by engravings and pictures upon the walls, they cannot but see with satisfaction how rarely one is

injured by the patients; a fact which furnishes the most decisive evidence how much these home influences and surroundings contribute to the contentment and enjoyment of a large portion of our boarders.

These considerations have led us to expenses which, unless constantly met, would soon leave our halls with ragged and soiled carpets, dilapidated furniture, defaced walls and curtains, and our table furniture and appointments far from attractive if not repulsive to many of our patients.

Our purpose has been and is, to expend whatever is needed to keep the Retreat in all its appointments, inside and out, up to the highest standard of excellence which can in any way contribute to the comfort and restoration of this helpless class of patients.

The Retreat always has been and will continue to be kept up to this standard of excellence.

The fountain so generously provided for in the will of the late Benjamin DeForest, has been erected upon the lawn, east of the center building. It presents a beautiful object from the windows and verandas of the Retreat, and is seen from the driveways and almost every part of the extensive park. This fountain is of Westerly and Scotch granite. — feet in height, with three circular basins, ranged the one above the other; the lower, into which the water is received as it flows from the other two, is 16 feet in diameter. Above all, upon rock-work, is seated a fisher-boy, holding in his hand a fish, just liberated from the hook taken from the water below. Upon one of the basins, in conspicuously raised letters, there is this inscription,

“THE GIFT OF BENJAMIN DEFORREST,”

that it may hereafter be known so long as this enduring monument shall last as the DEFORREST Fountain, and stand a perpetual witness of his liberality to and regard for the Retreat, and his high appreciation of its beneficent work. It was designed by Charles Conrads of this city, and as a work of art commands admiration.

By order of the Board,

WM. R. CONE, *Chairman.*

## MEDICAL VISITORS' REPORT.

---

*To the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane :*

The Medical Visitors, in reporting the results of their monthly inspections of the Retreat, during the past year, would state that these visits have been unusually gratifying to them, individually and collectively.

The house has uniformly exhibited marked neatness and good order.

The decorations of the halls and rooms, in progress and completed, commend themselves as characterized by excellent taste; the additions and improvements made, as very useful and necessary. These cannot fail of adding greatly to the comfort and happiness of the inmates of the institution. To one who remembers the bare walls and absence of ornament of former days, a visit at the present time could not fail of being a surprise.

The Visitors regard the outlay incurred as not only useful, but as absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the present day.

In their familiar and unrestrained intercourse with the patients, they have happily found no great cause of complaint of neglect or ill-treatment on the part of officers or attendants.

The absence of restraint, the manifest kindness and care exhibited by those in charge, have impressed them most favorably. They have good reason for believing that the medical treatment of the patients has been judicious and intelligent, and in no respect behind that of the best institutions of our country.

E. K. HUNT, M.D.

GURDON W. RUSSEL, M.D.

FRANCIS BACON, M.D.

GEORGE L. PORTER, M.D.

E. C. KINNE, M.D.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

HARTFORD, April 3, 1884.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

---

*To the Board of Directors of the Retreat for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the custom which has existed during sixty years, I have the honor herewith to submit the usual annual report of the Retreat.

On the 31st of March, 1883, the whole number in the Retreat was, of males, fifty-eight; of females, sixty-eight; <sup>Number of patients.</sup> total, one hundred and twenty-six.

The admissions during the year have been, of males, <sup>Admissions.</sup> sixty; of females, thirty-seven; total, ninety-seven.

The discharges have been, of males, fifty; of females, <sup>Discharges.</sup> thirty-nine; total, eighty-nine.

The deaths during the same period have been, of males, <sup>Deaths.</sup> twelve; of females, six; total, eighteen.

The whole number under treatment during the year has <sup>Whole number</sup> been, of males, one hundred and eighteen; of females, one hundred and five; total, two hundred and twenty-three.

The number in the Retreat on the 31st of March, 1883, <sup>Present number.</sup> is, of males, sixty-eight; of females, sixty six; total, one hundred and thirty-four.

The character of the admissions during the year now <sup>Character of admissions.</sup> past has not differed materially from that of former years. The number last year was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year, and the number this year is nineteen in excess of that of last year. The total number present during the year has been twenty-three more than



last year. We have received many applications for admissions which we were obliged to decline for lack of accommodations. The re-admissions have been twenty-one; that is, there have been so many persons who have been treated previously either here or in some other institution.

In sixty-five cases, according to the statements made by friends, there had been no previous attack of insanity; in sixteen there had been one; in four, two; in one, five, and in nine, several. In eighteen cases the insanity was said to have existed less than one month; in seventeen, less than three months; in twenty-six, less than twelve months, and in thirty cases, from one to twenty years. In one case the disease had existed thirty years. In twenty-one cases there existed either general paresis, chronic or senile dementia. The fact that in nearly one-third of all admissions the disease had existed longer than one year, and the character of the disease as just stated, renders the per cent. of recoveries much smaller than it otherwise would be.

Of acute mania and melancholia there were thirty nine cases, and of methomania six. In nineteen, or one-fifth of the admissions, the persons were past sixty years of age; three were below twenty, and thirty five were past fifty.

Thirty-eight were married; forty-nine were widowed; one-tenth of the whole number were divorced.

One person was admitted twice during the year, making the admissions one more than the persons admitted. This occurred in the case of a patient affected with general paresis and who had passed into the second stage of the disease. He appeared to be so comfortable and reasonable that his friends could not be made to believe he had not entirely recovered, and insisted upon removing him against the urgent protest of the physician. A very short period passed outside, amid such experiences as are necessarily incident to the ordinary modes of life, produced mental

excitement, attended with epileptiform convulsions, and the patient was returned in much worse condition than when he left.

I herewith subjoin the usual table, exhibiting the form of disease so far as I have been able to ascertain from the history and symptoms presented in each individual case admitted during the year :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puerperal Insanity.....	..	1	1
Climacteric ".....	6	4	10
Epileptic ".....	5	..	5
Senile ".....	13	..	13
Traumatic ".....	2	..	2
Idiopathic ".....	6	10	16
Insanity of Alcoholism.....	8	..	8
" of Adolescence.....	2	..	2
Unknown.....	15	22	37
Insanity of General Paralysis.....	4	..	4
Not Insane.....	1	..	1
Total.....	60	37	97

There have been thirty seven recoveries during the year Recoveries.  
—a percentage of 38+ on the admissions; which is somewhat above the average since 1876. Of persons who have made recoveries nine had made previous recoveries either here or elsewhere. One had made four; five had made two each, and three had made one each. Of those discharged as much improved, one had made two previous recoveries, and one had made one.

There have been eighteen deaths during the year. Deaths.  
amounting to a percentage of .08+ on the number under treatment. One-half of these were past sixty years of age, and twelve had organic changes of brain tissue.

A few words in reference to the general statistics of the institution may here be in place.

Since 1844 the admissions have been 5,171; of males Statistics.  
2,349, and of females, 2,822. Of this number, 1,221 were said to have been insane less than one month at the date of admission, and 3,482 had been insane less than

twelve months. Of this number, 26 were under 15 years of age, and 293 were under 20. Twenty were over 80 years, and 1,236 were over 50. In 29 cases the age was unknown.

In 3,098 cases, or more than 50 per cent., the persons were said to be affected for the first time; in 780, with the second attack; in 270, with the third; in 133, with the fourth; while in 584 cases, the number of attacks was unknown, but there had been several in most of them. Since 1843 there have been admitted 508 cases, or nearly one-sixth of the whole number, in which the persons had been divorced.

Since 1869, the date of the reorganization of the institution, there have been admitted 1,471 cases; and of these nearly one-half, or more accurately, 395, were afflicted with acute mania, and 263 with acute melancholia, and six who were found not to be insane. There have been 37 cases of general paresis, of which 4 were in females and 33 in males. There have been 33 cases of senile insanity. During this period there have been two hundred and thirty-five deaths; two only were of persons under 20 years of age, and 41 of persons who were over seventy years.

During the sixty years since the Retreat was opened for the reception of patients there have been admitted 6,488 cases. Of this number, 2,890 have recovered, 1,661 have been improved, 1,020 have been discharged in a condition not improved, and 793 have died. That is, there has been reported a per cent. of *recoveries* on admission amounting to 44+. Of these, *improved* 25+, and of those remaining *stationary*, 15+, and of those *dying*, 12+.

These statistics are of importance, as covering a long series of years. The statistics of recoveries or deaths, or of the improved or unimproved in an institution, while of

importance and interest as indicating what has been done in a general way, are yet of little scientific value. The recoveries in any one year will depend upon a considerable number of factors, among which will be the nature of the disease upon which the insanity depended, whether organic or functional; the length of time which has elapsed before the patient is brought to the asylum for treatment; the age at which the patient has arrived; the nature of the ætiology; the mode of advent; the number in which heredity may exist as a potent influence; the conditions and experiences of life through which individuals have passed; any or all of these influences vary largely the ratio of recoveries in any one year, and yet are conditions beyond any modification by the institution. Moreover, they are conditions which will pretty surely vary largely in patients who are admitted from year to year, or even in any two or three years as compared with the next two or three years.

The same is true in reference to the numbers who remain in a stationary or unimproved condition. In any institution like the Retreat, of those who are admitted, the number who have been insane for a longer period than one or two years will largely vary from year to year, and where large, will necessarily increase the ratio of this class to the whole number admitted, for the reason that few such cases recover.

Again, the number of deaths will largely depend upon the number of those admitted, or comprising the total number who are affected with disease of an organic character, such as general paresis, and the number who are affected with a very acute form of disease, or who have arrived at old age. As is well understood, persons never recover from senile insanity or from general paresis, but on the contrary, within a short period, contribute to swell

the ratio of deaths. But in an institution like the Retreat, we may select longer periods of time, say ten or twenty years, and compare these long periods with one another, or we may group its history into one period of sixty years, and by this means deduce from its history of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, statistics of greater scientific value. But even with such a history, the deductions to be drawn from the statistics are of less value, because during its history there have been so great changes, both in society at large and in the relations which the institution sustains to the State. But by grouping and comparing certain periods with one another, liabilities to error may be largely avoided.

This may be illustrated by comparing the percentage of recoveries during any one year of the last five or ten, with that of any other. In only two successive years do they approximate an agreement, and they differ to the extent of nearly 16 per cent. Yet if we group the whole five or ten years together, we shall find that the average per cent. of recoveries on admissions differs but little from that of the next preceding five or ten years. The same is true in reference to the ratio of deaths to the whole number present in any one year. As already explained, this will depend on circumstances in connection with patients which are changing from year to year, and yet in a series of years, taken together, will very nearly correspond with those of any other similar series. It is thought a comparison of the statistics of the Retreat with those of any other institution of the kind in the country will not be largely to its discredit in any respect.

The public, however, have the largest interest, not in the accumulation of statistics, or in the comparison of statistical tables, but rather in the fact that more than 6,000 cases of insanity have been cared for and treated



in this institution. Not only have these individuals themselves been placed under conditions and surroundings favorable to recovery, their sufferings mitigated, and nearly one half recovered and returned to lives of more or less usefulness, but their homes have been relieved in many cases of imminent danger, inexpressible anxiety, and constant watchfulness; so that friends were thus enabled to pursue such avocations as were necessary for the support of families.

Improvements have been continued during the year past. *Improvements.* and have pertained to different portions of the Retreat. The wainscoting which was commenced last year on the fourth hall north, has been finished on that hall, and has also been placed on the fifth hall north, and on both the fourth and fifth halls south. New floors of seasoned maple have been laid on all these four halls, and new ceilings on two of them. There has been a large bow-window, extending to both stories, some 14 feet by 10, erected, one on each of these buildings, and connected with the entrance portion of the halls, which greatly enlarge and light these portions of them. From these projections, which are constructed with stone foundations and brick walls, there have been built on both buildings piazzas eight feet in width, and extending the whole length of the walls. These have been built in a very substantial manner, are surrounded with a railing, and the upper ones with a wire screen to guard against accident. Stationary settees will be placed on them, so that patients may be able to pass a considerable portion of every pleasant day there and also take exercise when the weather is unfavorable for being outside on the grounds. The walls of all these halls have received four coats of paint, and the ceilings have been tastefully frescoed, so that these portions of the Retreat present as attractive an appearance as others. The piazzas have



been painted, and the brick walls of these buildings have also been recovered with two or three coats of paint. The second hall north has also been thoroughly renovated and painted, and many of the rooms connected with it.

It is now nearly fourteen years since the buildings have been heated with steam, and considerable of the piping in use for returning the "drip" to the boilers has become useless, and has been replaced with new pipe during the past year, and it is probable that during the year to come nearly all the remainder will require to be replaced.

Two new rooms have been finished in the laundry building, one of which is needed by persons employed there, and the other by those employed elsewhere.

The house on the Walnut Hill farm has been renovated to a considerable extent, by laying new floors, replacing some of the timbers, repainting and papering the halls and rooms, and painting the external portion of the house

I should recommend that this house be still further improved, and furnished, and that it be used as a summer resort for some of our patients after the coming year. Nothing will conduce more in hastening convalescence in some patients than such a change during the summer months. Besides, there are others who are asylum inhabitants for life, and yet are able to highly appreciate such a change as a removal for a few weeks would be from the halls and rooms of the Retreat, to such a home as that can readily be made, and where there could be a larger degree of personal liberty more easily enjoyed.

The fountain for which Mr. Benj DeForest left \$5,000, as stated in the Report of 1882, has been completed and placed in position, in front of the center portion of the Retreat buildings, where it stands, a beautiful object, easily observed from all portions of the grounds.

This is my tenth annual Report as Superintendent of

the Retreat, and it may be of interest to refer to some of the changes which we think have proved most favorable for the interests of the institution during this period. First—There have been added thirty new rooms for patients, or more than one-fifth of the whole number existing ten years ago. Second—A cottage, the gift of the Honorable J. L. Spencer, containing six rooms, a kitchen, bath-rooms, closets, etc. Third—A chapel used exclusively for religious services, and a green-house, the gifts of Dr. G. W. Russell. Fourth—A group of buildings on Washington street, comprising a laundry, a carpenter's shop, a lumber store-room, a vegetable house and cellar, a plumber's shop, and an ice-house. Fifth—The erection of a granite fountain in front of the center portion of the building, the gift of the late Benjamin DeForest. Sixth—A sewing-room and six rooms for the accommodation of help employed outside the institution. Seventh—A large stable and carriage-house. Eighth—A coal-vault with capacity for 1,000 tons of coal. Ninth—A new chimney for the boiler-house. Tenth—An arrangement of the grounds and passageways on the west side of the institution in accordance with the location of these several buildings. Eleventh—A concrete walk, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width, extending more than a mile on different portions of the grounds, for the use and convenience of the patients. Twelfth—The removal of the old farm-house across the street to a new location. Thirteenth—The erection of a large and commodious barn, with sheds attached, and a piggery at the farm. Fourteenth—The purchase of another farm, comprising about forty acres, with house and barn, etc. These, in connection with the renewing and changes of plans in the buildings comprising the fourth and fifth halls, both north and south, comprised some of the work done, in connection with our improve-

ments, during the last ten years. For the details of these improvements, and many others of less size, though hardly less in importance, I must refer to the yearly reports.

Acknowledg-  
ments.

We have been especially indebted to the following persons and parties for entertainments during the past season:

Mr. Bliss, who has given us two lectures, one on Constantinople, and one on Michael Angelo; both illustrated with the stereopticon, operated by Mr. Hill.

The Hartford Amateur Dramatic Association.

Professor Blazius and his pupils.

The young people of Christ Church.

Woodford's Ideal Minstrel Company.

Exhibition of the phonograph by Mr. Hannon.

Readings by Prof. Huxley, and by Prof. Lyon.

A lecture on Corals and the Coral Islands by Rev. J.W. Beach.

Reading matter donated: *The Connecticut Courant*, *The Connecticut Register*, *The Columbian Register*, *The Philadelphia Telegraph*.

Changes.

Dr. Thompson, our second assistant physician, has left, and entered the general practice of medicine in the city. Dr. J. E. Root, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, has taken his place, and is still with us. There have been no other changes except such as are usual among the attendants and employees.

I desire to express my appreciation of the services rendered in the work of the past year, by Drs. Page and Root, Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, Miss Bacon, and last, but not least, to those attendants who have labored so faithfully in seconding all efforts for the recovery of those who have required so much attention.

We enter upon our second decade—the seventh in the history of the Retreat—with great hope of its continued prosperity and usefulness. The institution was erected

largely by the contributions of the philanthropic and Christian people of Connecticut for the relief of those suffering from a loss for which there can be no adequate compensation, and our aims and purposes are that these benevolent designs should be carried out to the largest extent possible.

H. P. STEARNS.

HARTFORD, March 31, 1884.

## REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE RETREAT.

---

*To the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for the continuance of my services at the Retreat another year, the thirteenth since you invited me to act as your Chaplain. During this period many changes have occurred in the *personnel* and external appliances of the institution. New officers, assistants, and patients have taken the place of those whom I met from day to day in 1871. In regard to all that seriously concerns the welfare of the Retreat, I am confident that the year just closed will compare favorably with preceding years. Within my own special sphere nothing is remembered in the history of the last twelve months that calls for special notice. The daily devotional exercise, frequent interviews with patients, and worship on the Sabbath have continued with only the usual interruptions, as heretofore.

With undiminished interest in your noble charity, long since placed on commanding ground, and destined with God's blessing to afford relief and comfort to many a child of sorrow,

I am, respectfully and gratefully, yours,

WM. THOMPSON.

HOSMER HALL, April 9, 1884.

# APPENDIX.

TABLE I.  
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, -	58	68	126
Admitted in the year, - - - -	48	28	76
Re-admitted in the year, - - - -	12	9	21
Total admitted in the year, - - - -	60	37	97
Total present in the year, - - - -	118	105	223
Daily average for the year, - - - -	66	68	134
Discharged—Recovered, - - - -	20	17	37
Much improved, - - - -	3	1	4
Improved, - - - -	1	5	6
Stationary, - - - -	14	10	24
Died, - - - -	12	6	18
Total discharged in the year, - - - -	50	39	89
Remaining at the end of the year, -	68	66	134

TABLE II.  
NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1845.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First, - - -	40	25	65	1,420	1,678	3,098
Second, - - -	10	6	16	319	461	780
Third, - - -	3	1	4	119	151	270
Fourth, - - -	1	1	2	46	87	133
Fifth, - - -	..	..	..	24	54	78
Sixth, - - -	..	1	1	21	30	51
Seventh, - - -	..	..	..	11	20	31
Eighth, - - -	..	..	..	6	11	17
Ninth, - - -	..	..	..	1	6	8
Tenth, - - -	..	..	..	1	2	4
Eleventh, - - -	..	..	..	1	1	2
Twelfth, - - -	..	..	..	1	2	3
More than twelve, - - -	..	..	..	..	7	7
Several, - - -	6	3	9	196	150	346
Unknown, - - -	..	..	..	123	115	238
Total, - - -	60	37	97	2,291	2,775	5,066



TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1844.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years, -	..	..	..	15	11	26
15 to 20 " -	2	1	3	148	155	293
20 to 25 " -	5	5	10	302	349	651
25 to 30 " -	5	3	8	273	382	655
30 to 35 " -	8	3	11	295	366	661
35 to 40 " -	2	7	9	257	355	612
40 to 45 " -	5	2	7	245	315	560
45 to 50 " -	6	8	14	193	255	348
50 to 60 " -	9	7	16	324	380	704
60 to 70 " -	11	..	11	184	190	374
70 to 80 " -	6	1	7	90	48	138
Over 80 " -	1	..	1	11	9	20
Unknown, -	..	..	..	12	17	29
Total, - -	60	37	97	2,349	2,822	5,171

TABLE IV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1844.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month, -	10	8	18	530	691	1,221
1 to 3 months, -	9	8	17	456	596	1,052
3 to 6 " -	7	2	9	309	371	680
6 to 9 " -	9	3	12	163	186	349
9 to 12 " -	4	1	5	96	90	186
12 to 18 " -	3	3	6	130	156	286
18 to 24 " -	4	2	6	86	62	148
2 to 3 years, -	4	3	7	143	158	301
3 to 5 " -	3	2	5	120	143	263
5 to 10 " -	3	1	4	129	140	269
10 to 15 " -	2	1	3	44	56	100
15 to 20 " -	1	3	4	40	48	88
20 to 25 " -	..	..	..	17	28	45
25 to 30 " -	..	..	..	2	4	6
Over 30, " -	1	..	1	5	6	11
Unknown, -	..	..	..	77	85	162
Not Insane, -	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total, - -	60	37	97	2,349	2,822	5,171

TABLE V.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single, - - -	23	15	38	1,206	1,200	2,406
Married, - - -	30	19	49	1,137	1,342	2,479
Widowed, - - -	7	3	10	131	371	508
Divorced, - - -	..	..	..	7	11	18
Unknown, - - -	..	..	..	3	7	10
Total, - - -	60	37	97	2,490	2,931	5,421

TABLE VI.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania Acute, -	10	7	17	204	191	395
“ Chronic, -	4	6	10	108	165	273
“ Epileptic, -	1	..	1	17	7	24
“ Puerperal, ..	..	1	1	...	44	44
“ Suicidal, -	..	..	..	...	2	2
“ Homicidal, ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
“ Periodical, 2	2	2	4	25	36	61
Melancholia Acute, 12	10	22	131	132	263	
“ Chronic, 7	4	11	59	72	131	
“ Attonita, ..	..	..	...	4	4	
General Paresis, -	5	..	5	33	4	37
Dementia Acute, -	2	1	3	10	8	18
“ Chronic, 3	5	8	26	22	48	
“ Senile, -	8	..	8	25	8	33
Imbecility, -	..	..	..	6	..	6
Moral Insanity, -	..	..	..	6	3	9
Methomania, -	6	..	6	88	20	108
Folie Circulaire, -	..	..	..	2	1	3
Not Insane, -	..	1	1	3	3	6
Unknown, -	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total, - -	60	37	97	747	724	1,471

TABLE VII.  
DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accident, - -	..	..	..	1	9	1
Apoplexy, - -	..	..	..	5	1	14
Abscess, - -	..	..	..	..	8	1
Brain Disease, Organic, - -	..	2	2	16	1	24
Bright's Disease, - -	..	..	..	2	1	3
Cancer, - -	..	..	..	..	3	1
General Paresis, - -	3	..	3	20	1	32
Heart Disease, - -	..	..	..	2	18	3
Acute Mania Exhaustion, - -	2	..	2	17	17	35
Chronic Mania Exhaustion, - -	..	1	1	14	2	31
Inanition, - -	..	..	..	2	3	4
Melancholia and Exhaustion, - -	..	..	..	3	1	6
Meningitis, - -	..	..	..	2	6	3
Paralysis, - -	..	..	..	3	6	9
Phthisis, - -	..	..	..	2	1	8
Pneumonia, - -	..	1	1	..	6	1
Puerperal Mania, - -	..	..	..	..	..	6
Prostatitis, - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rheumatism, - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
Septicæmia, - -	1	..	1	1	..	1
Senile Decay, - -	5	2	7	23	10	33
Suicide, - -	1	..	1	6	3	9
Typhoid Fever, - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typho-Malarial Fever, - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typhomania, - -	..	..	..	1	2	3
Uræmia, - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
Undetermined, - -	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total, - -	12	6	18	134	101	235

TABLE VIII.  
AGES AT DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			SINCE APRIL 1, 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years, -	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years, -	..	..	..	1	1	2
20 to 25 " -	..	..	..	3	3	6
25 to 30 " -	..	1	1	8	8	16
30 to 35 " -	..	1	1	9	8	17
35 to 40 " -	..	1	1	12	11	23
40 to 45 " -	..	..	..	15	8	23
45 to 50 " -	4	..	4	14	13	27
50 to 60 " -	2	..	2	26	21	47
60 to 70 " -	1	1	2	19	14	33
70 to 80 " -	4	2	6	23	12	35
Over 80 " -	1	..	1	4	2	6
Unknown, -	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, - - -	12	6	18	134	101	235

TABLE IX.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM THE BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.												Daily Average Number.	
				Recovered.			Improved.			Stationary.			Died.				
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.		Total.
1824-5			44			10										1	
1825-6			33			16										1	
1826-7			37			24										0	
1827-8			40			27										4	
1828-9			42			26										2	
1829-30			51			28										0	
1830-1			53			32										1	
1831-2			80			46										6	
1832-3			68			37										4	
1833-4			72			43										3	
1834-5			72			36										6	
1835-6			73			42										6	
1836-7			91			55										6	
1837-8			67			42										10	
1838-9			94			49										8	
1839-40			84			50										2	
1840-1			67			38										9	
Total.									231			92					
1841-2	45	51	96	27	29	56	6	10	16	6	3	9	6	2	8		
1842-3	50	33	83	26	19	45	11	13	24				4	3	7		
1843-4	51	29	80	26	18	44	26	17	33				5	4	9		84
1844-5	56	49	105	23	22	45	13	7	20	7	2	9	7	4	11		97
1845-6	56	72	128	24	36	55	17	15	32	9	3	12	5	11	16		121
1846-7	50	61	111	16	40	56	22	13	35	1	6	7	8	3	11		127
1847-8	39	54	93	12	28	40	13	11	24	7	6	13	4	8	12		127
1848-9	49	84	133	20	50	70	8	15	23	12	5	17	7	5	12		141
1849-50	60	75	135	17	47	64	11	13	24	3	4	7	17	13	30		143
1850-1	56	72	128	25	34	59	15	11	26	8	6	14	9	6	15		151
1851-2	68	90	158	26	42	68	10	12	22	7	15	22	9	13	22		168
1852-3	66	74	140	32	32	64	18	22	40	13	13	26	10	11	21		179
1853-4	74	103	177	22	42	64	16	26	42	14	19	33	13	9	22		180
1854-5	69	100	169	26	47	73	20	18	38	18	16	34	9	8	17		185
1855-6	70	87	157	18	41	59	17	28	45	10	13	23	12	14	26		187
1856-7	73	88	161	34	37	71	19	26	45	14	8	22	5	9	14		204
1857-8	67	77	144	16	32	48	22	15	37	20	22	42	6	9	15		199
1858-9	63	78	141	25	36	61	11	23	34	17	12	29	7	3	10		216
1859-60	80	88	168	34	36	70	22	15	37	11	18	29	9	11	20		219
1860-1	66	98	164	28	47	75	17	37	54	16	11	27	5	4	9		225
1861-2	79	92	171	29	42	71	32	28	60	15	13	28	7	10	17		222
1862-3	79	91	170	32	40	72	20	25	45	6	9	15	14	14	28		222
1863-4	60	83	143	26	46	72	15	22	37	3	10	13	11	10	21		228
1864-5	74	81	155	27	30	57	21	24	45	11	8	19	13	14	27		255
1865-6	69	96	165	20	42	62	17	31	48	14	8	22	12	14	26		233
1866-7	67	115	182	29	61	90	21	26	47	10	11	21	15	14	29		238
1867-8	72	101	173	30	42	72	23	41	64	7	7	14	6	11	17		241
1868-9	69	90	129	15	45	60	25	43	68	46	49	95	7	10	17		188
1869-70	62	61	123	18	23	41	21	26	47	9	2	11	14	11	25		137
1870-1	63	80	143	16	30	46	22	17	39	9	5	14	9	12	21		151
1871-2	58	57	115	30	26	56	24	20	44	5	5	10	9	15	24		147
1872-3	61	53	114	24	21	45	11	19	30	10	9	19	8	2	10		143
1873-4	54	29	83	18	13	31	22	19	41	14	13	27	6	5	11		132
1874-5	31	47	78	22	9	31	8	4	12	9	5	14	8	4	12		124
1875-6	42	61	103	19	23	42	4	15	19	4	19	23	0	9	9		133
1876-7	45	47	92	16	17	33	12	11	23	10	17	27	9	2	11		137
1877-8	41	48	89	17	17	34	5	15	20	14	12	26	9	6	15		131
1878-9	33	45	78	9	16	25	6	7	13	7	13	20	12	6	18		130
1879-80	66	34	100	23	10	33	9	7	16	12	13	25	13	4	17		133
1880-1	60	54	114	18	18	36	6	11	17	22	17	39	16	7	23		144
1881-2	37	27	64	15	15	30	9	8	17	16	9	25	5	7	12		126
1882-3	35	43	78	18	8	26	7	10	17	6	16	22	4	5	9		124
1883-4	60	37	97	20	17	37	4	6	10	14	10	24	12	6	18		133

# ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

## INTO THE

### RETREAT FOR THE INSANE AT HARTFORD.

---

No patient admitted for a shorter time than three months; and payment for *that term only* is to be made in *advance to the Steward or Treasurer*.

Subsequent expenses are to be paid quarterly to the *Steward*.

If the patient is removed *uncured* before the expiration of thirteen weeks, and contrary to the advice and consent of the Superintending Physician, board is always required for that period; but if the patient recovers before the expiration of the period paid for, or leaves with the full approbation of the physician, the excess is refunded.

Letters relating to the quarterly bills and clothing should be addressed to Rev. G. E. SANBORNE, the Steward. Clothing and packages sent for the use of the inmates should be sent to the care of the Steward.

All letters in relation to the situation and health of the patients, etc., will, of course, be addressed to Dr. HENRY P. STEARNS, the Superintendent.

Application for admission should be made to Dr. Stearns, Superintendent, *previous to the patient's being brought to the Retreat*, in all cases. A brief statement of the case should accompany the application.

---

[*Extracts from the Law passed at the last (1869) Session of the Legislature.*]

“SECTION 1. Any lunatic or distracted person may be placed in a hospital, asylum, or retreat for the insane, or other suitable place of detention, either public or private, by his or her legal guardian, or relative, or friends in case of no guardian; but in no case without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof, which certificate shall be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or other officer authorized to administer oaths or to take the acknowledgment of deeds in the State where given, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signer.”



*Form of Certificate and Request, which the friends and patients are requested to present with the application for admission.*

### REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

(To be signed by a guardian, near relative, or a friend.)

I request that M———, of ————, may be admitted as a patient into the Retreat for the Insane.

———, 188 .

### CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

I hereby certify that I have, within one week of this date, made personal examination of M———, of ————, and believe h— to be insane.

———188 .

Subscribed, sworn to, and duly acknowledged by the said ———— before the subscribing authority ————, of ————, and I do hereby certify that the subscriber to the above certificate is a respectable physician, and his signature above is genuine.

———, 188 .

### FORM OF BOND.

Upon the admission of ————, of ————, into the RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for ———— use, and to pay to the Treasurer of the said Institution ———— dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance, and also to pay the expense of a separate attendant, if the Superintendent shall deem one necessary; to make compensation for all damage done by ———— to the property of the Retreat; to pay reasonable expenses for pursuing in case of elopement; cause the said patient to be removed when discharged; and, in event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

———, *Principal.*

For the value received, I hereby engage to be responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

———, *Surety.*

HARTFORD, Conn., ———, 188 .

Approved by ———

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, in the city of Hartford, the sum of ———— dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real and personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Institution, for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said Institution.

---

## VISITORS.

The managers of the Institution, aware of the interests generally felt in its prosperity, which is naturally connected with a desire to visit its inmates and inspect its internal arrangements, are convinced that the welfare of the patients and the duties of its officers require that such visitations be subject to the following regulations:

I. The Institution will be open for visitors (Sundays excepted) from two to four o'clock in the afternoon.

II. All visitors, except persons having business at the Retreat, will be required to provide themselves with tickets for admission from the Managers or the Treasurer, either of whom will grant the same, unless their knowledge of circumstances make it, in their judgment, necessary to refuse.

## MANAGERS.

WM. R. CONE, Ætna Bank.  
 CALVIN DAY, 55 Spring street.  
 G. W. RUSSELL, 490 Main street.

## TREASURER.

THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main street.



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

OF

YALE COLLEGE,

1883-84.

---

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

---

NEW HAVEN:

TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

1884.

# STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

CONSTITUTING, WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL, THE BOARD FOR  
THE APPOINTMENT OF STATE STUDENTS

---

## Governor

HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS M. WALLER, New London

## Lieutenant-Governor

HIS HONOR GEORGE G. SUMNER, Hartford

## State Senators

HON. JOHN P. HILLS, Hartford

HON. O. B. KING, Watertown

HON. CHARLES D. YALE, Wallingford

## Secretary of State Board of Education

CHARLES D. HINE

## Secretary and Treasurer of the School

GEORGE J. BRUSH

# REPORT

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

---

*To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:*

The State Board of Visitors, in presenting the Annual Report of the Sheffield Scientific School, take pleasure in commending its interesting details of the growth and prosperity of the institution to the special attention of your honorable body.

This department of Yale College has been opened a comparatively short time, but it has already two hundred and thirteen students representing twenty-three States and two Territories, and if it continues to receive the financial aid it deserves, it will be able, it is believed, within a few years to impart its advantages to more than double that number. It is a gratifying fact that State scholarships in this institution are eagerly sought, and that the records of those enjoying these favors are creditable to themselves and the State. The decrease of the amount of interest paid by Connecticut on money it holds, the income of which is devoted to the support of this



school, reduces the number of scholarships to which the State is entitled. It is to be hoped that the deficiency will be met by a special appropriation so that at least thirty of our young men will continue to have the privilege of becoming, without cost of tuition, educated farmers, chemists, engineers or mechanics.

THOMAS M. WALLER,

*Chairman.*

# ANNUAL STATEMENT

## OF THE

### GOVERNING BOARD.

---

For the first time in the history of the Sheffield Scientific School, the Governing Board are under the necessity of recording the death of one of their number while in active service. At the very beginning of the present Academic year, William A. Norton, the head of the department of Civil Engineering, and the Senior Professor in the School, died after an illness of four days' duration. At the request of the Governing Board, the following sketch of his life and work has been prepared by Professor DuBois, who has held to him in turn the relation of pupil and of colleague, and during the past few years has been on terms of specially intimate friendship.

#### SKETCH OF PROFESSOR NORTON'S LIFE.

By the death of Professor Wm. A. Norton, the Sheffield Scientific School loses its oldest and one of its most widely known and beloved instructors. A teacher of more than fifty years' experience; an earnest and careful investigator; the School has had almost from its very inception—covering a period of more than thirty years—the benefit of his skill and zeal. With its growth and development he is identified, and to his faithful and devoted labors its success and reputation are largely due.

William Augustus Norton was born in East Bloomfield, New York, Oct. 25, 1810, and died Sept. 21, 1883, after an illness of but a few days, within a month of the completion of his 73d year. In 1827 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he

graduated with high honors, and in 1831 was promoted Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, and assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Military Academy. He filled this position until 1832, with the exception of a few months, when he served with his regiment in the "Black Hawk War." In 1833 he resigned his position in the army, and was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of the City of New York. This position he filled until 1839. He was afterwards Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware. This post he held for ten years, when he was elected President of the College, and served in this capacity during the year 1850. He then went to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he had charge of the Departments of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Civil Engineering in Yale College, and in the autumn of that year he entered upon his duties with a class of twenty-six students who had followed their instructor from Brown University.

Since then, to the day of his death, he has ever been found at his post of duty, and many of his old pupils now filling responsible positions throughout the length and breadth of our country will testify to the practical value of his instructions, to his great capacity as a teacher, and to his character as a man. A teacher's best testimonial is the esteem and respect of his pupils, his best reward their love and confidence, and in this respect Prof. Norton stood very high. No teacher ever had more loyal students. It has been the privilege of the writer to be once his pupil, afterwards his colleague and always his friend, and during that period of seventeen years, he has never met or known any student to entertain or suffer any doubt of Prof. Norton's entire impartiality, his skill and fidelity as a teacher, or his friendly interest as a man. With a manner peculiarly genial and endearing in the class-room, frank and manly always and sometimes almost jovial—he made every student feel that his instructor was also his personal friend. No student of his ever acted upon this impression and found it to fail. Ever ready with suggestion, advice, aid and encouragement, always young at heart himself and believing thoroughly in the young men he taught, he was much more to them than the subjects he taught, and his personal influence was better than books. Many of his old pupils will learn of his death with keenest sorrow and will feel his loss as that of a friend.

It is noteworthy that the same year which brought Prof. Norton to us from Brown University, gave us also his colleague in that institution—Prof. John A. Porter—whose early and lamented death at the age of forty-four deprived this department of one of its chiefest and most disinterested and self-sacrificing promoters.

Prof. Norton was not a man whose work began and ended in his class-room, and his scientific and educational contributions were numerous and important. Among these the chief published works are a "Treatise on Astronomy, Spherical and Physical," 1839, and a "First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," published in 1858. His scientific memoirs were contributed mostly to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Philosophical Magazine* (London), or read at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or of the National Academy of Sciences. Of these, the following are some of the more important:

Terrestrial Magnetism.—*American Journal of Science*, second series, vol. iv.

Periodical Variations of the Declination and Directive Force of the Magnetic Needle.—*American Journal of Science*, 1855.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.—*American Journal of Science*, 1853.

Donati's Comet, two memoirs.—*American Journal of Science*, 1859 and 1861.

Molecular Physics, two memoirs.—*American Journal of Science*, 1864 and 1872.

Principles of Molecular and Cosmical Physics.—*American Journal of Science*, 1870.

The Corona seen in Total Eclipses of the Sun.—*American Journal of Science*, 1870.

Physical Constitution of the Sun.—*American Journal of Science*, 1871.

Dynamical Theories of Heat.—*American Journal of Science*, 1873.

Laws of the Deflection of Beams Exposed to a Transverse Strain, Tested by Experiment.—*Proceedings of American Association*, 1879.

Physical Theory of the Principle of the Lever.—*Proceedings of American Association*, 1870.

Results of Experiments on the Set of Bars of Wood, Iron and Steel, after a Transverse Stress.—Two papers read before the National Academy of Sciences (April, 1874, and April, 1875). A succinct statement of the general conclusions of the two papers published in the *American Journal of Science*, April, 1876.

Results of Experiments on Contact Resistance.—Read before National Academy of Sciences, April, 1876: published in *American Journal of Science*, June, 1876.

The above list sufficiently indicates the scope and character of Prof. Norton's scientific labors. Those of them which pertain to engineering subjects are most valuable contributions to the science of which he was for so long a teacher. His investigation of Ericsson's Caloric Engine was thorough and masterly. Made

at a time when the most extravagant expectations were widely entertained with regard to the new motor, his conclusions, expressed in the paper of 1853, are referred to and quoted to-day as one of the best expositions of the true nature, character and future of the hot air engine.

His experiments upon the Set and Transverse Strength and Deflection of Bars of Wood, Iron and Steel constitute a most important and valuable addition to engineering science. The experiments were conducted with great care and rare skill, and the value of the results has since been repeatedly acknowledged, and the results themselves incorporated into the standard textbooks upon the subject. These papers are clear, precise and definite both in statement and description, qualities characteristic of all of Prof. Norton's work, whether in or out of the class-room.

Of his numerous contributions to the *American Journal of Science*, comprising some of the most earnest work of his life, that Journal speaks as follows (Nov., 1883):

"His earliest memoir was in the 46th volume of the first series, and was on the mode of formation of tails of comets. The manner of action of a solar repulsion in producing the comet's tails was developed at length. Some of the ideas, though original with Prof. Norton, had been anticipated by Olbers and Bessel. A series of papers followed upon the relations between the distribution of heat on the earth and the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.

"From these he was led on to further discussion of magnetic action over the earth, and of like action, as he argued, in the body of the sun, and in the formation of the comas and tails of comets. These papers included especially an elaborate discussion of the famous comet of 1858.

"After this followed a series of papers on molecular physics, in which, starting from a few elementary assumptions, he arranged in one system the various phenomena of physics, explaining the gaseous, liquid and solid forms of matter, the various phenomena of electricity and magnetism, of light, heat, attraction, crystallization and chemical action; also explaining terrestrial, cometary and solar physics, the whole worked out in detail. Many of his conceptions and arguments are in direct opposition to widely accepted theories. But if some, or even if all of them shall, in the end, fail to be accepted as truths of nature, yet these memoirs will continue to testify to his love of truth, his painstaking labor and his complete grasp of the problems to be solved."



In addition to the special purely scientific works above mentioned, Professor Norton was in 1859 appointed engineer on the part of the State of Connecticut to determine the boundary line in controversy between this State and that of New York.

Of late years Prof. Norton's contributions have been few, owing to his almost complete absorption in the preparation of a work which should present in systematic shape the views and conclusions above alluded to. Upon this work he based his claim to scientific reputation. He spoke of it always with enthusiasm, regarding his views as having passed out of the region of mere theory and as being capable of conclusive demonstration, and he ardently hoped that he might live long enough to complete the work. This we believe he did, but his sudden death has prevented his superintending its publication. It is to be hoped that it will yet see the light and constitute, as he always hoped it would, his best claim to scientific reputation.

Prof. Norton needs, however, no such work as his best claim to remembrance. That claim is best founded on his daily work as a beloved teacher and on his personal character as a true and high-minded man.

As a teacher the writer can speak from personal experience of his rare capacity, and any enthusiasm he might well be betrayed into while on this topic would be heartily endorsed by every one of his former pupils living to-day. And, as with the best teachers, the advantages unconsciously imbibed by his pupils from personal contact; the unconscious influence of high ideals; of love of truth and honor; of personal integrity; of scrupulous exactness—these were lessons daily enforced and more valuable than any of those he so well knew how to extract from the textbook or illustrate on the black-board. His patience and courtesy were unailing. No student, however trying or dull, ever heard from him an impatient or sarcastic word. With perfect gentleness, a thoroughness which spared no pains, and a clearness of exposition which, in the writer's experience, is very rare, he took every student with him in the prescribed course, and sent him away at graduation, not only a wiser but a better man, and a personal and enthusiastic friend.

Prof. Norton was married in 1839 to Miss Elizabeth Emery Stevens, of Exeter, N. H., with whom for more than forty years he enjoyed that household happiness and content for which his kind, gentle, loving nature so eminently fitted him. Those who



have been admitted to the intimacy of that little household of two know how pleasant it was and how good it was to be there. There, dropping the Professor, his students found always a hearty welcome, and a sympathizing friend, young at heart as themselves—a hearty, cordial and genial comrade.

The record of this long, useful, happy life; the lofty aims and high personal character which lay back of it; the simple faith and sincere convictions which ever guided it; the genial, manly qualities of heart and mind which adorned it; combine to make it one which claims and holds a foremost place in the long list of honored names—faithful teachers, sincere investigators and high-minded men—of which Yale College has a right to be and is most justly proud. The influence of such lives are the best heritage of universities, and their memories are a tower of strength to the institution which claims them, as well as an inspiration and example to the students and colleagues who cherish them.

#### GIFTS.

Mr. Francis A. Livingston, of New York, father of Dr. Beverley Livingston (deceased), who graduated at the S. S. S. in 1874, has sent to the School in accordance with his son's request:

1. A copy of Harvey's *Nereis Boreali-Americana*.
2. A copy of Harvey's Wood's History of the Fresh-water Algæ of North America.
3. Sets of several medical journals for 1880–1883, including the London Lancet, Obstetrical Journal, Progrès Medicale, and many miscellaneous pamphlets on medical subjects; these have been transferred to the College Library.
4. A collection of many hundred microscopic slides, mostly illustrating human histology and pathology. The sections are very carefully prepared, stained and permanently mounted, and form a most valuable collection for the study of healthy and diseased tissues.
5. A collection of Algæ, Musci and other cryptogamous plants, made by Dr. Livingston, while a student here, and soon after graduation. The specimens are all well mounted and properly classified and include many duplicates.

The Library of the School has received for the second time a collection of valuable scientific works from Professor Wolcott Gibbs of Harvard University. The list, embracing over a hundred volumes, will be published in the next annual report.

In connection with these gifts it is proper to refer to the loss which the Scientific School, as well as the whole community, has sustained in the death of Henry Farnam, one of the most generous and public-spirited citizens the city of New Haven has ever possessed. To this institution he was a liberal benefactor. In 1868 he made a gift of one thousand dollars. In the Annual Report for 1872, another gift of five thousand dollars is recorded as having been made by a friend of the School who preferred that his name should not be mentioned. The death of Mr. Farnam removes the injunction of secrecy, and it only needs to be said here that he was the person to whom reference was made.

#### NEED OF INCREASED ENDOWMENTS.

In the number of students the Scientific School continues to show a steady and gratifying advance, and it is not unimportant to add that in excellence of preparation on the part of those desiring to enter, there also continues to be a marked improvement. But it is incumbent on the Governing Board to make known to the graduates and friends of the institution, that additional funds must be provided for its endowment if it is expected to maintain the position it has so long held. It is important to make this announcement because an impression widely prevails that its financial situation is far more favorable than is actually the case. The reduction of the rate of interest by the State of Connecticut from six to five per cent. on the money derived from the sale of the public lands, has reduced the annual income of the School from this source by the amount of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. On the other hand, the munificent bequest of the generous founder of the School will not be available to its full extent for several years to come. In the meantime its annual income is about five thousand dollars less than during his life. While this diminution may be only temporary in its character, the fact is not to be disguised that unless provision of some kind is made to tide over the interval, it will be necessary, in order to meet current expenses, to encroach to some extent upon the principal of the funds held by the Trustees of the School. There is no need of saying that such action will be taken only as the last resource, but it is action that must inevitably be taken unless the friends of the institution can devise measures to enable the Governing Board to meet the deficit which is now threatened.

## STATES REPRESENTED IN THE SCHOOL.

The following table shows the States from which come the students whose names appear on the catalogue during the current year, and of the proportion of numbers that belong to each.

	Graduates.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Freshmen.	Special.	Total.
1. California .....	--	--	1	4	--	5
2. Colorado .....	--	2	--	2	--	4
3. Connecticut .....	6	18	25	28	1	78
4. District of Columbia .....	--	2	--	2	--	4
5. Georgia .....	--	1	--	2	--	3
6. Illinois .....	--	2	3	6	--	11
7. Indiana .....	--	1	1	--	--	2
8. Iowa .....	--	1	--	--	--	1
9. Kentucky .....	--	--	2	1	--	3
10. Maine .....	--	1	2	1	--	4
11. Michigan .....	--	--	1	3	--	4
12. Minnesota .....	--	--	1	3	--	4
13. Missouri .....	--	1	4	2	--	7
14. Nebraska .....	--	--	1	2	--	3
15. New Jersey .....	--	1	2	1	--	4
16. New York .....	3	9	18	14	1	45
17. Ohio .....	--	2	3	3	1	9
18. Oregon .....	--	--	1	--	--	1
19. Pennsylvania .....	--	4	6	5	--	15
20. Rhode Island .....	--	--	--	1	--	1
21. Texas .....	--	--	--	1	--	1
22. Vermont .....	--	--	--	1	--	1
23. Virginia .....	--	--	1	--	--	1
24. Washington Territory ..	--	--	--	1	--	1
25. Wisconsin .....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Totals .....	9	45	72	84	3	213

## PUBLIC LECTURES.

The annual course of lectures to mechanics and others has been given during the past year. The lecturers and their subjects are indicated in the annexed programme :

I. Thursday, Feb. 8.—The Luray Caverns as seen by Electric Light.	Rev. H. C. Hovey.
II. Tuesday, " 13.—The Transit of Venus.	Prof. Newton.
III. Thursday, " 15.—Modern Fiction.	Mr. Charles Dudley Warner.
IV. Tuesday, " 20.—Photo-Chemistry of the Retina.	Prof. Chittenden.
V. Thursday, " 22.—The Trades-Unions of the Middle Ages.	Prof. Farnam.
VI. Tuesday, " 27.—The History of Connecticut as illustrated in the Names of its Towns.	Prof. Dexter.
VII. Thursday, Mar. 1.—Domestication of Animals.	Prof. Brewer.
VIII. Tuesday, " 6.—Heat and Work.	Prof. DuBois.
IX. Thursday, " 8.—Heat and Work.	Prof. DuBois.
X. Tuesday, " 13.—The Veda.	Prof. Whitney.
XI. Thursday, " 15.—Facts illustrative of the Darwinian Theory.	Prof. Verrill.
XII. Tuesday, " 20.—The Agency of Insects in the Fertilization of Flowers.	Dr. E. H. Jenkins.

## LECTURES ON MILITARY SCIENCE.

A course of Lectures on Military Science, by officers of the U. S. Engineering School, at Willetts Point, was delivered in North Sheffield Hall as a part of the instruction in the School during the second term of the academic year 1882-83. The order and subjects of the Lectures were as follows :

I. Monday, Feb. 19.—Strategy and Grand Tactics.	Capt. C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engineers.
II. Friday, " 23.—Logistics.	1st Lieut John Millis, U. S. Engineers.
III. Monday, " 26.—Small Arms and their influence on Tactics.	1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, U. S. Engineers.
IV. Friday, Mar. 2.—Artillery.	Capt. J. C. Mallery, U. S. Engineers.
V. Monday, " 5.—Fortification.	Capt. J. H. Willard, U. S. Engineers.
VI. Friday, " 9.—Sea Coast Defense.	General H. L. Abbott, U. S. Engineers.

## ADDITIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DYNAMICAL ENGINEERING.

During the past year a number of important additions have been made to the Department of Dynamical Engineering, through the generosity of the business firms and gentlemen named below.

It is believed that the study of these machines and drawings has been and will be of great importance in making the students familiar not only with standard machinery, but particularly as giving practical illustration of how the details of construction are worked out by our most experienced engineers; for the student in the designing of a machine must be guided to a great extent by the unwritten experience of others.

While the usefulness of a machine can not be measured by its money value, when possible the market or list price is noted. For the many beautiful photographs and drawings none of course can be given.

F. R. Pickering & Co., Portland, Ct. A "1½ in" Pickering Governor, finely finished with side cut away to show the construction and operation of valve. \$31.50.

The Perpetual Tension Belt Co., New York. Samples of flexible wire belting.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Ct. A one-ton Weston Differential Pulley Block with weight, a standard machine. \$30.00.

W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Ct. A "No. 2" brass Hydraulic Ram with glass air chamber to show operation of valves. \$20.00.

The Tanite Co., Stroudsburg, Pa. A "No. 3" Emery Grinding Machine, complete with counter-shaft, cone pulley and hangers; together with a set of nine 18-in. emery wheels of various grades and shapes. \$239.00.

The Crosby Steam Valve and Gauge Co., Boston. A fine "Crosby" Indicator, nickel plated and complete in every respect. \$90.00.

The American Steam Gauge Co., Boston. A fine "Thompson Improved Indicator," nickel plated and complete in every respect. Also an "Amsler Polar Planimeter" for measuring the area of indicator cards and a pantograph for reducing the motion of engine; in all \$130.00. Also from the same firm, two nickel plated Bourdon Spring Gauges, one steam, the other vacuum, and two



nickel plated Lane's Improved Spring Gauges, with a portion of face cut away to show interior construction; in all \$62.00.

The Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, Mass. A beautifully finished "No. 3" Deane Steam Pump, with portions cut away to show the details of construction and arrangement of valves. \$225.00.

Ed. Dewey & Co., Boston. A "2-in." Waters Engine Governor, with automatic safety-stop attachment. \$32.00.

Hancock Inspirator Co., Boston. Two inspirators or injectors finely mounted, one in section showing the construction and operation of valves, the other complete. \$40.00.

The Knowles Steam Pump Works, New York. A "No. 1" Steam Pump beautifully finished and complete in every respect. \$125.00.

Foskett & Bishop, New Haven. A very complete set of Steam Pipe Fittings, with sections of pipe, numbering in all 116 pieces. \$40.00.

The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., Bridgeport. Sets of nickel plated Globe Valves, Check Valves, Angle Valves, and Plug Cocks, including all sizes up to 2-in. diameter. These valves were exhibited by the Company at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and are finely finished. \$103.00.

Reynolds & Co., New Haven. A complete set of Bolts, Nuts, Machine and Lag Screws, up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter. \$15.00.

Mr. Henry Tyler, New Haven. Small Steam Whistle.

McLagon & Farnsworth, New Haven. Samples of Pig Iron and Moulding Sand.

Henry R. Worthington & Co., New York. In addition to the Steam Pump already acknowledged, a fine water meter, and three large framed photographs of pumping machinery.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford. A set of Baxter Engine Piston Springs.

Messrs. Schutte & Goehring, Philadelphia. A "No. 3" Exhaust Steam induction Condenser, beautifully finished and mounted for exhibition. \$80.00.

Mr. Frank Bigelow, New Haven. A Four Horse Power vertical Steam Engine, well proportioned and complete in every respect. \$150.00.

Naylor & Co., Boston, through Messrs. Ensign & Son of New Haven. A fine case of Compressed Steel Shafting.



The Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, Mass. A set of twelve large framed photographs of Pumping Machinery.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington. A set of drawings of Launch Engines and Boilers built in the Government Yards; also large lithographs of Compound Engines designed for Monitors.

The Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford. Drawings of Bench Drilling Machine.

Wm. A. Harris, Providence, R. I. Large framed photograph of Corliss Engine.

The Providence Steam Engine Co., Providence. Large framed photograph of the Improved Green Engine.

Wm. Contie & Son, Troy, N. Y. Two large framed photographs of Compound Engines.

Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic, Ct. Large framed photograph of Porter Allen Engines, and also lithograph of their new Mill.

Wm. Clark & Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Large framed photographs of Rotary Pumps.

The Silsby Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. Framed photograph of Silsby Steam Fire Engine.

The Babcox & Wilcox Co., New York. Framed lithograph of Root Boilers.

Davidson Steam Pump Co., Brooklyn. Large framed photograph of Compound Condensing Pumping Engine.

The Portland Co., Portland, Me. Large photographs of Marine Engine and Fishing Steamer.

E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Large photograph of Compound Pumping Engine.

Watts, Campbell & Co., Newark, N. J. Large framed photograph of Corliss Engine.

In addition to the above a large number of valuable trade circulars and book catalogues have been received, which as soon as practicable will be placed on file and indexed.

## ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

A. E. VERRILL, Curator; J. H. EMERTON, Assistant.

The exploration of the sea-bottom beneath the Gulf Stream, off the southern coast of New England, which the U. S. Fish Commission undertook in 1880, was continued during the summer vacation, by means of the new steamer Albatross, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner commanding. The headquarters were at Wood's Holl, Mass., as in 1881 and 1882. The curator, as heretofore, had general charge of the invertebrata, and the party of naturalists was organized nearly as in the previous years. The collections obtained last year were quite as large and even more valuable than in the three previous seasons. The invertebrata, as usual, were sent to our museum for determination and distribution. When this is done, series are deposited in the Museum. During the present year, large numbers of those that have been worked up have been labeled and sent to the National Museum, at Washington.

The curator has published during the year, in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, a report on the deep-water Anthozoa taken off our coast and in the West Indies by Mr. A. Agassiz, on the Blake, and by the Fish Commission, illustrated by eight plates; and others on the deep-sea Cephalopods dredged by the Blake in the West Indies, and on the Pacific coast Cephalopods, illustrated by several plates.

Professor S. I. Smith has taken charge of the Crustacea in the Museum. He has published in the Proceedings of the National Museum a lengthy illustrated paper on the deep-water Crustacea taken by the Fish Hawk, in 1880 to 1882; and others on the Crustacea of Labrador.

Mr. J. H. Emerton, besides making most of the drawings for the reports named above, as well as for others in progress, has prepared for publication in the Trans. Conn. Academy, vol. vi, a monograph of the New England Spiders of the family Epeiridæ, illustrated by eight plates.

Mr. Emerton has also finished the life-sized restoration of one of the gigantic Cephalopods of Newfoundland (*Architeuthis princeps*), now on exhibition in the Museum. He has, also, completed two duplicates of this: one for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and one for the National Museum, and has made a

large model of the great California Octopus (*O. punctatus*), for the National Museum. The latter and one of the models of *Architeuthis* were sent to the Fishery Exhibit, in London. Mr. Emerton is now making two additional copies of the Octopus model: one for our Museum, and one for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. In the making of these models he has been assisted by Mr. William Palmer, of Washington, Mr. A. Baldwin, and others. A cast of the Gulf Stream dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) has also been finished and put on exhibition by Mr. Emerton.

Miss K. J. Bush has been engaged in labeling and cataloguing the large collections of shells made by the U. S. Fish Commission during the past twelve years, and in other similar work. She has also prepared a report on the shells and Echinoderms of Labrador, illustrated by a plate drawn by Mr. Emerton. This has been printed in the Proceedings of the National Museum.

Mr. Oscar Harger has published in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, a report on the Isopods of the Blake Expeditions, illustrated by several plates.

The collection of fishes obtained by the late Professor F. H. Bradley, at Panama and other localities on the west coast of America, has been worked up by Messrs. D. F. Jordan and C. H. Gilbert, who have published a catalogue of them in the Proceedings of the National Museum. The fishes of the Gulf of Mexico and S. America, have also been sent to Mr. Gilbert.

In addition to the large collections from the U. S. Fish Commission, the following have been received:

Milton W. Jacobs. Squilla, New Haven; Green Callosoma.

T. S. Gold. Pomotis, from Naugatuck River; lice of cattle.

National Museum. A new species of Octopus (*O. bimaculatus* V.) from San Diego, Cal.; shrimp from New Orleans.

Horace Bowman. Eel-pout (*Zoarces*) from Long Island Sound.

Prof. D. C. Eaton. Three species of land shells from Cuba, coll. Dr. A. P. Garber.

C. F. Graves. Parasitic crustacean.

J. A. Allen (S. S. S.). Fresh-water shells from Nova Scotia.

E. H. Hubbard, Woodmont. Actinia.

W. B. H. Trowbridge. Several eels, (*Ophisurus*) and a fine *Pentacrinus*, in alcohol, from Barbados.

Chas. E. Bowles. Puffing adders, East Rock.

M. Schultheiss. Wasp nest, New Haven.

T. Bary. Egg of snake, New Haven.

Henry A. Barnes, New Haven. Nest of Maranta Bee.

Museum of Comparative Zoology. A valuable series of deep-sea Ophiurans and Echini, from the Blake Expeditions. Also a series of duplicates of the Blake Crustacea.

By purchase. Four young foxes with their mother. From North Branford.

Two seals (*Phoca vitulina*) taken at Guilford in April.

A large *Octopus vulgaris* from Hamilton Inlet, Bermuda. Said to have crawled upon the deck of the yacht Peerless.

### ANNIVERSARY.

The Exercises of the Graduating Class were held in North Sheffield Hall on the evening of Tuesday, June 28, 1883. The candidates for degrees with the subjects of the graduation theses of the Bachelors of Philosophy are given in the following schedule. Those marked with an asterisk read theses in the evening.

#### BACHELORS OF PHILOSOPHY. (45).

\*JOHN ALPHEUS ALLEN (Chemistry), *New Haven*. On the Phosphates of Manganese produced by reactions of Fused Compounds.

\*JOHN BARTHOLOMEW (Dynamic Engineering), *Guilford*. On the Development of Electrical Science.

\*FREDERICK ELIJAH BEACH (Dynamic Engineering), *New Haven*. On the Storage of Electrical Energy.

\*CHARLES MILO CARPENTER (Civil Engineering), *Madison, Wisc.* On the Lamber-ton Street Iron Bridge over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

SAMUEL MYRON CHASE (Select), *Chicago, Ill.* On the Archæan and Paleozoic Time.

\*EDWARD BRADFORD DENCH (Biology), *Bridgeport*. On the Anatomy and Histology of the Ear.

EDWARD PEERS EASTWICK, Jr. (Dynamic Engineering), *New York City*. On the Transmission of Power to Great Distances.

\*HORATIO SOUTHWORTH FRAZER (Chemistry), *Holyoke, Mass.* On the Bleaching Processes used in Paper Manufacture.

JAMES LYMAN (Dynamic Engineering), *Middlefield*. On the Strength of Iron and Steel with reference to Bridge Construction.

\*HENRY CURTIS NUTT, Jr. (Civil Engineering), *Boston, Mass.* On the Construction of Suspension Bridges.

\*CHARLES LOCKE SCUDDER, B.A. (Biology), *Great Barrington, Mass.* On the Origin and Nature of the Proteolytic Ferment of the Gastric Glands of the Rabbit.

\*ROBERT HAWTHORNE WYLIE (Biology), *Chester, S. C.* On the Germ Theory of Disease.

- PAUL WHITIN ABBOTT (Select), *New Haven*. On the Policy of Gladstone in regard to Ireland.
- BENJAMIN SAFFORD BARROWS (Biology), *Hartford*. On the Development of the Vertebral Column of the Chick.
- GEORGE ANDREW BARROWS (Select), *Philadelphia, Pa.* On the Treatment of the Supernatural by Bulwer in his Novels.
- FREDERICK ROBINSON BARTLETT (Chemistry), *Freeport, Ill.* On the Methods of Determining Silicon in Pig Iron.
- FREDERICK TRUMAN BRADLEY (Chemistry), *New Haven*. On Commercial Fertilizers, their Use and Manufacture.
- CHARLES SUMNER BROWN (Dynamic Engineering), *Easthampton*. On the Development of Bolt and Screw Cutting Machinery.
- HORACE RAYMOND CARPENTER (Civil Engineering), *Afton, N. Y.* On Derrick Cranes.
- HARRY NELSON COVELL (Dynamic Engineering), *Stamford*. On the Holly System of Steam Heating.
- WAYNE DARLINGTON (Dynamic Engineering), *Westchester, Pa.* On Light Iron Bridges.
- HENRY KELSEY DEVEREUX (Select), *Cleveland, O.* On the United States Life Saving Service.
- ROBERT OGDEN DUBOIS (Biology), *New Haven*. On the Histology of the Tea Leaf and the Detection of its Adulterations by the Microscope.
- CHARLES LOCKWOOD GOLD (Agriculture), *West Cornwall*. On the Preparation of Maple Sugar.
- CHARLES STEWART HALL (Civil Engineering), *Warren, O.* On the Construction of the Foundations of the Piers of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge.
- GEORGE VANCE HARPER (Dynamic Engineering), *Denver, Col.* On Structures of Iron and Steel.
- WILLIAM HARPER (Select), *Shippensburg, Pa.* On the Postal Savings Bank System.
- ALLEN HUBBARD (Dynamic Engineering), *Westfield, Mass.* On the Engine Lathe.
- JOHN ELMER LOCKWOOD (Select), *Stamford*. On the Early History of the English Tongue.
- WILLIAM ELLISON LOCKWOOD (Biology), *Stamford*. On the Anatomy and Histology of the Mammalian Eye.
- JOHN HENRY MANN (Dynamic Engineering), *Utica, N. Y.* Design for a Vertical Engine with Special Valve Gear for Reversing.
- JOHN EDMUND NEWELL (Chemistry), *Chicago, Ill.* On the Methods of Determining Manganese in Iron and Steel.
- GEORGE SHIPMAN PAYSON (Dynamic Engineering), *Chicago, Ill.* On the Manufacture of Iron.
- EDWARD WELLS PENFIELD (Dynamic Engineering), *Chicago, Ill.* On Steel.
- DAVID MURDOCH PRATT (Select), *Elmira, N. Y.* On the National Banking System.
- WILLIE SHERMAN RANDALL (Biology), *Birmingham*. On the Anatomy and Histology of the Kidney of the Cat.
- ALBERT WILLIAM ROBERT (Chemistry), *New York City*. On Pararozxybenzanilide.



- CHARLES LANSING SAYRE (Chemistry), *Utica, N. Y.* On the Electrolytic Depositions of Antimony and other Metals.
- HORACE LEE SIMPSON (Biology), *Pensacola, Fla.* On the Anatomy and Histology of the Eye of the Common Fowl.
- EBENEZER HUBBARD SKINNER (Select), *Escambia, Fla.* On the Protection of the Iron Industries of the United States.
- JOSEPH ALLEN SKINNER (Dynamic Engineering), *Holyoke, Mass.* On the Power Loom.
- EDWARD IRVING STONE (Select), *Bethlehem.* A Geological Review of the Age of Man.
- JOHN EDWARDS STRYKER (Dynamic Engineering), *Catskill, N. Y.* On the Theory of Draught in Chimneys.
- CHUAN LOK WING (Civil Engineering), *Canton, China.* On the Musconetcong Tunnel.
- ALEXANDER WURTS (Dynamic Engineering), *New Haven.* On the Conservation of Energy.

## PRIZES.

At the Anniversary Exercises on June 28th the following prizes were announced:

## CLASS OF 1883.

- For excellence in Civil Engineering*, HENRY C. NUTT, Jr.
- For excellence in Dynamic Engineering*, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, and FREDERICK E. BEACH.
- For excellence in German*, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

## CLASS OF 1884.

- For excellence in the Mathematics of Junior Year*, CHARLES P. FARQUHAR; with honorable mention of EDWIN M. HERR, and WILLIAM W. NICHOLS.

## CLASS OF 1885.

- For excellence in all the Studies of Freshman Year*, JOHN V. HANNA; with honorable mention of CHARLES D. McCANDLISS.
- For excellence in German*, LOUIS M. SCHMIDT.
- For excellence in Mathematics*, JOHN V. HANNA.
- For excellence in Physics*, JOHN V. HANNA.
- For excellence in Chemistry*, JAMES J. MORGAN.
- For excellence in Mechanical Drawing*, JOHN J. FLATHER, and SYDNEY A. REEVE.
- For excellence in English Composition*—1st Prizes, GRENVILLE F. ALLEN, CHARLES D. McCANDLISS; 2d Prizes, ROBERT N. BRACE, WALLACE S. CLARK, JOHN E. HILL, LOUIS M. SCHMIDT; 3d Prizes, MERRITT M. CLARK, JOHN J. FLATHER, IRVING C. GLADWIN, JOHN V. HANNA.





---

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES,

AND

CATALOGUE,

FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1883-84.

---

# CALENDAR.

<b>1883.</b>		
13 Sept.	Thursday,	First Term begins.
20 Dec.	Thursday,	First Term ends.
<b>1884.</b>		<b>Winter Vacation of three weeks.</b>
10 Jan.	Thursday,	Second Term begins.
9 April,	Wednesday,	Spring Recess begins.
16 April,	Wednesday,	Spring Recess ends.
24 June,	Tuesday,	Meeting of Appointing Board.
24 June,	Tuesday,	Anniversary.
25 June,	Wednesday,	Commencement.
26, 27, 28 June }	Thursday, }	Examination for Admission.
	Friday, Sat., }	
		<b>Summer Vacation of twelve weeks.</b>
16, 17 Sept.	Tues., Wedn.,	Examination for Admission.
18 Sept.	Thursday,	First Term begins.
18 Dec.	Thursday,	First Term ends.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

S. H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheffield Hall.
N. S. H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Sheffield Hall.
TR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasury Building.
D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Durfee College.
F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farnam College.
E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Divinity Hall.
W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Divinity Hall.
P. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peabody Museum.
A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Absent on leave.

In the buildings belonging to the Sheffield Scientific School, the rooms numbered from 1 to 21 are in Sheffield Hall; from 26 to 58 in North Sheffield Hall.

# CORPORATION.

## PRESIDENT

REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D.

## FELLOWS

HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS M. WALLER, M.A., NEW LONDON

HIS HONOR GEORGE G. SUMNER, HARTFORD

REV. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., NEW HAVEN

REV. GEORGE J. TILLOTSON, M.A., WETHERSFIELD

REV. AMOS S. CHESEBROUGH, M.A., DURHAM

REV. MYRON N. MORRIS, M.A., WEST HARTFORD

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, LL.D., NEW YORK CITY

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRISON R. WAITE, LL.D., WASHINGTON, D.C.

REV. LAVALETTE PERRIN, D.D., TORRINGTON

REV. SAMUEL G. WILLARD, M.A., COLCHESTER

HON. HENRY B. HARRISON, M.A., NEW HAVEN

REV. JOSEPH W. BACKUS, M.A., PLAINVILLE

HON. FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY, M.A., WATERBURY

REV. NATHANIEL J. BURTON, D.D., HARTFORD

REV. CHARLES RAY PALMER, M.A., BRIDGEPORT

REV. JOSEPH H. TWICHELL, B.A., HARTFORD

HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, M.A., NEW YORK CITY

MASON YOUNG, M.A., NEW YORK CITY

---

## SECRETARY

FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, M.A.

## TREASURER

HENRY C. KINGSLEY, M.A.

(5 TR.) 23 Hillhouse av.



# GOVERNING BOARD.

APPOINTED BY THE CORPORATION OF YALE COLLEGE.

## President.

REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D., (7 TR.) 31 Hillhouse av.

## Chairman and Executive Officer.

GEORGE J. BRUSH, (3 S. H.) 14 Trumbull st.

## Professors.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR GRADUATION.

---

### *Civil Engineering.*

CHESTER S. LYMAN,  
*Physics and Astronomy, Theoretical and Practical.* (39 N. S. H.) 88 Trumbull st.

WILLIAM D. WHITNEY,  
*Linguistics and French.* (205 D.) 227 Church st.

GEORGE J. BRUSH,  
*Mineralogy.* (3 S. H.) 14 Trumbull st.

SAMUEL W. JOHNSON,  
*Theoretical and Agricultural Chemistry.* (12 S. H.) 54 Trumbull st.

WILLIAM H. BREWER,  
*Agriculture* (NORTON Professor.) (4 S. H.) 246 Orange st.

JOHN E. CLARK,  
*Mathematics.* (40 N. S. H.) 30 Trumbull st.

DANIEL C. EATON,  
*Botany.* (41 N. S. H.) 70 Sachem st.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY,  
*English.* 22 Lincoln st.

OSCAR D. ALLEN,  
*Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy.* (1 S. H.) 197 Temple st.

ADDISON E. VERRILL,  
*Zoölogy and Geology.* (15 P. M.) 86 Whalley av.

SIDNEY I. SMITH,  
*Comparative Anatomy.* (14 P. M.) 78 Whalley av.

WILLIAM G. MIXTER,  
*Chemistry.* (8 S. H.) 8 Trumbull st.

A. JAY DUBOIS,  
*Dynamical Engineering* (HIGGIN Professor.) (45 N. S. H.) 258 Bradley st.

HENRY W. FARNAM,  
*Political Economy and History.* 43 Hillhouse av.

RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN,  
*Physiological Chemistry.* (12 S. H.) 32 Trumbull st.



# LECTURERS, INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS:

ADDITIONAL TO THE GOVERNING BOARD.

---

ALBERT S. WHEELER, <i>German.</i>	Tremont House.
MARK BAILEY, <i>Elocution.</i>	(150 F.) 200 Temple st.
JOHN H. NIEMEYER, Professor in Yale School of Fine Arts, <i>Free Hand Drawing.</i>	8 Art School.
FREDERICK R. HONEY, <i>Descriptive Geometry and Projection Drawing.</i> (53 N. S. H.)	14 Lincoln st.
THOMAS W. MATHER, <i>Kinematics and Machine Design.</i>	(45 N. S. H.) 19 Warren pl.
ALLEN B. HOWE, <i>Analytical Chemistry.</i>	138 College st.
CHARLES HILDEBRAND, <i>Mathematics.</i>	747 State st.
SAMUEL L. PENFIELD, <i>Mineralogy.</i>	(2 P. M.) 14 S. H.
WILLIAM H. TREADWELL, JR., <i>French.</i>	12 Whalley av.
SAMUEL E. BARNEY, <i>Civil Engineering.</i>	609 State st.
ALTON W. LEIGHTON, <i>Drawing.</i>	129 College st.
HAROLD B. NYE, <i>Analytical Chemistry.</i>	91 W.
LOUIS V. PIRSSON, <i>Analytical Chemistry.</i>	53 Prospect st.

---

JANITOR OF SHEFFIELD HALL.

ANTON PFEIFER, 55 Lock street.

JANITOR OF NORTH SHEFFIELD HALL.

GEORGE W. STODDARD, 82 Mansfield street.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

John Bartholomew, PH.B.	<i>Guilford</i>	91 Olive st.
Arnold Guyot Dana, B.A.	<i>New Haven</i>	24 Hillhouse av.
George Heber Graves, B.A.	<i>New Haven</i>	61 Grove st.
Chester Wolcott Lyman, B.A.	<i>New Haven</i>	88 Trumbull st.
Thomas Burr Osborne, B.A.	<i>New Haven</i>	156 Crown st.
Louis Valentine Pirsson, PH.B.	<i>New York City</i>	4 Mansfield st.
Samuel Lucius Penfield, PH.B.	<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i>	14 S. M.
Herbert Eugene Smith, PH.B., } M.D. Univ. of Pa. }	<i>New Haven</i>	76 Howe st.
Franklin Eldred Worcester, A.B.	<i>New York City,</i>	72 W. D.

## SENIOR CLASS

Gustavo Alfonso	<i>New York City</i>	36 Elm st.
Elwood Harvey Allcutt	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	101 W.
Laurence Vincent Benét	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	18 Trumbull st.
Edward Blake	<i>New Haven</i>	107 W.
Clarence Russell Britton	<i>Cleveland, O.</i>	36 Elm st.
Chauncey Rea Burr	<i>Portland, Me.</i>	119 W.
Albert Park Campbell	<i>New Haven</i>	28 York sq.
Herbert DeWitt Carrington	<i>New Haven</i>	527 Chapel st.
William Brainard Coit	<i>New London</i>	36 Elm st.
Clifford Laurence Colton	<i>Canton</i>	65 Grove st.
Louis Edward Cooper	<i>Ansonia</i>	94 York sq.
George Wyckoff Cummins	<i>Vienna, N. Y.</i>	94 York sq.
Charles Percival Farquhar	<i>York, Pa.</i>	289 York st.
Arthur Bixby Ferguson	<i>New Haven</i>	30 Crown st.
Davenport Galbraith	<i>Erie, Pa.</i>	36 Elm st.
Morgan Augustus Guinnip	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	116 Crown st.
Calvin Linsley Harrison	<i>New Haven</i>	94 Wooster st.
John Bell Hatcher	<i>Cooper, Iowa</i>	12 Elm st.
Samuel Brown Hawley	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.</i>	43 College st.
Edwin Musser Herr	<i>Denver, Col.</i>	289 York st.
James Henry Jennings	<i>Redding</i>	17 College st.
Henry Clay Johnson	<i>Rome, Ga.</i>	201 Chapel st.
Thomas Crossley Johnson	<i>New Haven</i>	80 LaFayette st.
Edson Keith, Jr.	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	36 Elm st.
Duane Judson Kelsey	<i>Killingworth</i>	266 York st.
Albert Lucas	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	43 College st.
James Minor Maghee	<i>Evansville, Ind.</i>	65 York sq.
Luther James Martin	<i>Norwich</i>	361 Elm st.
Seyton Howard Martin	<i>Clifton, N. Y.</i>	71 W.
George Edgar Moulthrop	<i>New Haven</i>	253 North Front st.
William Wallace Nichols	<i>Manitou Springs, Col.</i>	289 York st.
Albert Anderson Noye	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	99 Wall st.
Herbert Lincoln Noyes	<i>New Haven</i>	74 High st.
Joseph Powell, Jr.	<i>Torwanda, Pa.</i>	43 College st.
Joseph Warren Rogers, Jr.	<i>Scarborough, N. Y.</i>	73 Mansfield st.
Walter Allen Sadd	<i>South Windsor</i>	159 Temple st.
William Godfrey Sage	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	65 York sq.
Russell Sargent	<i>New Haven</i>	51 Elm st.
Clarence Wellington Sheldon	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	36 Elm st.
William Tuttle Shepard	<i>Bristol</i>	17 College st.
John Prentice Terry	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	121 Park st.
Chester Thorne	<i>Millbrook, N. Y.</i>	101 W.
James Henry Warner	<i>Steubenville, O.</i>	63 Prospect st.
Elmore Abram Willets	<i>Belmont, N. Y.</i>	43 College st.
Andrew Lincoln Winton	<i>Bridgeport</i>	63 Prospect st.

## JUNIOR CLASS

Arthur Bronson Adams	<i>New Haven</i>	120 St. John st.
Grenville French Allen	<i>New Haven</i>	197 Temple st.
Philip VanWyck Anderson	<i>Sing Sing, N. Y.</i>	68 w.
James Arthur Atwood	<i>Wauregan</i>	43 College st.
John Frank Babcock	<i>Elmira, N. Y.</i>	36 Elm st.
Paul Daily Bernard	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	68 w.
Clarence Blakeslee	<i>New Haven</i>	316 George st.
Robert Neill Brace	<i>Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.</i>	57 w.
Fred Spencer Bullene	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	36 Elm st.
Richard Morton Bushnell, Jr.	<i>Saybrook</i>	225 Orange st.
Merritt Mead Clark	<i>Bedford, N. Y.</i>	177 Temple st.
Wallace Sherman Clark	<i>New York City</i>	226 George st.
Arthur Chandler Coates	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	36 Elm st.
Arthur Carrington Cowles	<i>Wallingford</i>	136 College st.
William Ledlie Culbert	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	57 w.
John Joseph Flather	<i>Bridgeport</i>	295 York st.
William Holt Gale	<i>New York City</i>	324 Prospect st.
Irving Cook Gladwin	<i>Sherburne, N. Y.</i>	59 w.
Jacob Phillip Goodhart	<i>New Haven</i>	107 Court st.
Charles Lord Griffith	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>	36 Elm st.
John Venable Hanna	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	58 w.
John Ethan Hill	<i>Mystic Bridge</i>	314 York st.
David Leavitt Hough	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.</i>	59 w.
Percy Jackson	<i>Belleville, N. J.</i>	203 York st.
Edwin Young Judd	<i>Hartford</i>	86 w.
Amos William Kimball	<i>Portland, Oregon</i>	43 College st.
Harry D. Kohn	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	63 w.
Ira Lamb	<i>Franklin</i>	157 Orange st.
Percy Lyford Lang	<i>Waverly, N. Y.</i>	43 Chapel st.
Charles Pond McAvoy	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	43 College st.
Charles Dickerman McCandliss	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	58 w.
William Adair McDowell	<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>	43 College st.
Daniel William Maher	<i>New Haven</i>	129 Spring st.
Daniel Delevan Mangam, Jr.	<i>Sing Sing, N. Y.</i>	43 College st.
William Edward Martin	<i>Allentown, Pa.</i>	167 Temple st.
Edwin Alexander Meredith	<i>Xenia, O.</i>	65 York sq.
Deane Miller	<i>New Rochelle, N. Y.</i>	226 George st.
Herbert Lincoln Mitchell	<i>New Haven</i>	52 Insurance B'ld'g.
James Jacob Morgan	<i>New Haven</i>	470 Elm st.
William Alpheus Nettleton	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	124 w.
Truman Handy Newberry	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	43 College st.
Isaac Norris, 3d	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	77 w.
George Washington Norton, Jr.	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>	124 w.
Henry Oliver	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>	106 w.
John Cunningham Oliver	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>	106 w.
Abbott Chandler Page	<i>Fair Haven</i>	South Quinnipiac st.
Willis LaFayette Perkins	<i>Portland, Me.</i>	203 York st.

Royal Watson Pinney	<i>Derby</i>	167 Temple st.
Daniel Tuthill Pratt	<i>Elmira, N. Y.</i>	36 Elm st.
Sidney Armour Reeve	<i>Dayton, O.</i>	59 Grove st.
Willard Crawford Reid	<i>Lakeville</i>	74 High st.
John Rice	<i>Pottstown, Pa.</i>	43 College st.
Charles Thomas Richardson	<i>Hornellsville, N. Y.</i>	43 College st.
William Todd Ross	<i>Belfast, Me.</i>	60 w.
Charles Gideon Rupert	<i>New Market, Va.</i>	111 Dwight st.
Frank Elbert Sands	<i>New Haven</i>	119 Dwight st.
Louis Milton Schmidt	<i>New Britain</i>	59 Grove st.
James Alward Seymour	<i>Auburn, N. Y.</i>	36 Elm st.
Murray Shipley, Jr.	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>	109 Elm st.
Joseph Godfrey Snyder	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	63 w.
Frank Jerome Stevens	<i>New Haven</i>	7 Wooster pl.
William VanSchoonhoven Thorne	<i>New York City</i>	133 College st.
Henry Lee Townsend	<i>New York City</i>	88 w.
Curtiss Chauncey Turner	<i>Omaha, Nebr.</i>	60 w.
George Elliot Verrill	<i>New Haven</i>	86 Whalley av.
Frederick Brewster Wheeler	<i>Monroe</i>	175 Temple st.
Henry Howard Whitehouse	<i>Hartford</i>	167 Temple st.
Willis Stoughton Williams	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>	65 York sq.
Winslow Tracy Williams	<i>Norwich</i>	71 w.
Edward Simpson Wilson	<i>New York City</i>	119 w.
Clarence Henry Wood	<i>Morristown, N. J.</i>	43 College st.
Benjamin Elizur Wright	<i>Cromwell</i>	91 w.

JUNIORS, 72

## FRESHMAN CLASS

William Allender	<i>New London</i>	134 College st.
Gilbert Lincoln Husted Arnold	<i>Stamford</i>	607 Elm st.
William Wallace Atterbury	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	55 Prospect st.
Nathan Edward Ayer	<i>Bangor, Me.</i>	Church st.
Silas Warren Bartlett	<i>New Haven</i>	675 Chapel st.
Emil Baumgarten	<i>New York City</i>	63 Prospect st.
Henry William Blake	<i>New Haven</i>	149 Temple st.
John Marvin Blakeley	<i>St. Paul, Minn.</i>	251 Church st.
Howard Cone Bolton	<i>Cleveland, O.</i>	55 W.
Percival Ranney Bolton	<i>Cleveland, O.</i>	55 W.
Louis Whitford Bond	<i>New York City</i>	61 W.
Thomas Stoddard Bronson	<i>New Haven</i>	684 Chapel st.
Harry Lockwood Burns	<i>Milford</i>	57 Prospect st.
Lewis Emerson Cadwell	<i>New Haven</i>	106 Liberty st.
Fred. Eaton Case	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	76 Mansfield st.
Theodore Newton Case	<i>Hartford</i>	87 Trumbull st.
John Chamberlain	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	76 Mansfield st.
Lucian Thorp Chapman	<i>New York City</i>	156 Grove st.
George Frederick Converse	<i>New Haven</i>	158 Olive st.
Frederick William Darlington	<i>West Chester, Pa.</i>	105 Wall st.
Alexander Harrison Davis	<i>Watertown</i>	104 Wall st.
John Edwin Doane	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	92 W.
Joseph Osterman Dyer, Jr.	<i>Galveston, Texas</i>	31 Trumbull st.
Ansel Mills Easton	<i>Millbrae, Cal.</i>	215 York st.
Charles Francis Emerson	<i>Titusville, Pa.</i>	38 Elm st.
Harvey Farrington	<i>Croton, N. Y.</i>	64 High st.
Joseph Essex Fitzsimons	<i>Waterbury</i>	84 Dixwell av.
Robert Elder Forster	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.</i>	44 Elm st.
Charles Albert Fry	<i>Westville</i>	147 Bradley st.
Frederick Abbot Goodwin	<i>Rutland, Vt.</i>	82 Wall st.
William Washington Gordon, 3d	<i>Savannah, Ga.</i>	115 Elm st.
James Eugene Greenebaum	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	110 Olive st.
Everett Mason Grimes	<i>Oakland, Cal.</i>	161 Temple st.
Theodore Newell Haller	<i>Seattle, Wash. Terr.</i>	76 Mansfield st.
Harry Cloyd Hamill	<i>Georgetown, Col.</i>	161 Temple st.
David Neil Harper	<i>Shippensburg, Pa.</i>	287 York st.
Frank Sperry Harrison	<i>New Haven</i>	18 Warren st.
Willis Benjamin Herr	<i>Denver, Col.</i>	287 York st.
Jay Russell Hickox	<i>South Britain</i>	270 Martin st.
William Brisbane Hickox	<i>Litchfield</i>	128 High st.
William Barlow Hill	<i>Greenfield Hill</i>	17 College st.
Abraham Lincoln Howes	<i>Black Rock</i>	63 Prospect st.
Marvin D. Hubbell	<i>New York City</i>	94 York sq.
William Evelyn Hutchings	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>	163 Temple st.
Morison Thomas Hutchinson	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	165 Temple st.
Abraham Lincoln Hyde	<i>New Haven</i>	179 Washington st.



William David Johnson	<i>New Haven</i>	92 Rosette st.
Henry Bourne Joy	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	72 High st.
Thomas Coggeshall Knowles	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>	161 Temple st.
Harrie Sheldon Leonard	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	8 Lock st.
Cornelius Fay Lynde	<i>Rock Island, Ill.</i>	237 Orange st.
Mahlon Henry Marlin	<i>New Haven</i>	178 George st.
Frederick Anderson Marsh	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>	109 Wall st.
Conrad Henry Matthiessen	<i>Cornwall, N. Y.</i>	155 Elm st.
Arthur Meeker	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	124 High st.
Edwin Frank Meyer	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	110 Olive st.
George Perkins Miller	<i>Utica, N. Y.</i>	163 Temple st.
Samuel Everett Oakes	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	184 York st.
Henry White Patten	<i>North Haven</i>	17 Wooster pl.
George Eustis Potts	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	61 W.
James Frederick Prentiss	<i>Watertown, Wisc.</i>	44 Elm st.
William Acker Rice	<i>St. Paul, Minn.</i>	251 Church st.
Arthur Jones Richmond	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	55 Trumbull st.
Samuel Bostwick Robbins	<i>Lakeville</i>	87 Trumbull st.
Reginald Ronalds	<i>New York City</i>	134 College st.
Alexander Holley Rudd	<i>Lakeville</i>	61 Grove st.
Henry Rustin	<i>Omaha, Nebr.</i>	New Haven House
Emanuel Frank Selz	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	110 Olive st.
Edwin Coupland Shaw	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	63 Prospect st.
Alfred Edgar Siviter	<i>West Stratford</i>	91 W.
Edward Arthur Smith	<i>Middletown</i>	61 Prospect st.
George Howard Smith	<i>Canajoharie, N. Y.</i>	167 Temple st.
William Sanders Tevis	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>	44 Elm st.
John Metcalfe Thomas	<i>New York City</i>	134 College st.
Louis Denio Tourtellot	<i>Utica, N. Y.</i>	124 High st.
Calvert Townley	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>	192 York st.
George Pollok Devereux Townsend	<i>Middletown</i>	252 York st.
Thomas Brodhead VanBuren, Jr.	<i>Englewood, N. J.</i>	55 Trumbull st.
Henry Hayes Wadsworth	<i>Glencoe, Minn.</i>	Allingtown
James Edward Warnock	<i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>	128 York st.
John Willard Willard	<i>New York City</i>	109 Elm st.
Charles Willcox	<i>Omaha, Nebr.</i>	163 Temple st.
Rockwell Amasa Williams	<i>Canterbury</i>	104 Wall st.
Robert McKnight Woods	<i>New Haven</i>	210 George st.
		FRESHMEN, 84

## SPECIAL STUDENTS NOT CANDIDATES FOR A DEGREE.

Louis Ross Alberger	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	292 Ferry st.
Francis Lewis Sperry	<i>Tallmadge, O.</i>	146 College st.
James Prior Wood	<i>West Haven</i>	2 Church st.

SPECIAL STUDENTS, 3

### SUMMARY.

[illegible]



# SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

## I.

### OBJECTS.

THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL is devoted to instruction and researches in the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, with reference to the promotion and diffusion of science, and also to the preparation of young men for such pursuits as require especial proficiency in these departments of learning. It is one of the Departments of Yale College, like the law, medical, theological, and art schools, having its separate funds, buildings, teachers, and regulations, but governed by the Corporation of Yale College, which appoints the professors and confers the degrees. It is, in part, analogous to the academic department, or classical college, and, in part, to the professional schools.

The instruction is intended for two classes of students:—

I. Graduates of this or of other Colleges, and other persons qualified for advanced or special scientific study.

II. Undergraduates who desire a training chiefly mathematical and scientific, in less part linguistic and literary, for higher scientific studies, or for various other occupations to which such training is suited.

## II.

### HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

The School was commenced in 1847. In 1860, a convenient building and a considerable endowment were given by Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven, whose name at the repeated request of the Corporation of Yale College, was afterward attached to the foundation. Mr. Sheffield afterward frequently and munificently increased his original gifts.

In 1863, by an act of the Connecticut Legislature, the national

grant for the promotion of scientific education (under the congressional enactment of July, 1862) was given to this department of Yale College. Since that time, and especially since the autumn of 1869, numerous liberal gifts have been received from the citizens of New Haven, and from other gentlemen in Connecticut, New York, and St. Louis, for the endowment of the School, and the increase of its collections.

The action of the State led to the designation by law of a State Board of Visitors, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, three senior Senators, and the Secretary of the State Board of Education: and this Board, with the Secretary of the Scientific School, is also the Board for the appointment of students to hold the State scholarships.

The Governing Board consists of the President of Yale College and the Professors who are permanently attached to the School. There are several other instructors associated with them, a part of whom are connected with other departments of the College.

### III.

#### BUILDINGS AND APPARATUS.

The two buildings in which the work of instruction in the Scientific School is mainly carried on are called Sheffield Hall and North Sheffield Hall; but instruction in Mineralogy, Geology, and Biology, including Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy, is now given entirely in the Peabody Museum. These halls contain a large number of recitation and lecture rooms, a hall for public assemblies and lectures, chemical and Metallurgical laboratories, a photographic room, an astronomical observatory, museums, a library and reading room, besides studies for some of the professors, where their private technical libraries are kept.

The following is a summary statement of the collections belonging to the School.

1. Laboratories and Apparatus in Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, Photography, and Zoölogy.
2. Metallurgical Museum of Ores, Furnace Products, etc.
3. Agricultural Museum of Soils, Fertilizers, useful and injurious insects, etc.
4. Collections in Zoölogy.
5. Astronomical Observatory, with an equatorial telescope by Clark and Sons of Cambridge, a meridian circle, etc.
6. A Collection of Mechanical Apparatus, constituting the "Collier Cabinet."

7. Models in Architecture, Geometrical Drawing, Civil Engineering, Topographical Engineering and Mechanics: diagrams adapted to public lectures; instruments for field practice.

8. Maps and Charts, topographical, hydrographical, geological, etc.

The herbarium of Professor Brewer, and the astronomical instruments of Professor Lyman, are deposited in the buildings. Professor Eaton's herbarium, near at hand, is freely accessible. Students also have access to the various laboratories and collections in Natural Science in the Peabody Museum.

Students are also admitted, under varying conditions, to the College and Society libraries, the College Reading Room, the School of the Fine Arts, and the Gymnasium.

#### IV.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The special technical library of the Scientific School consists of about five thousand volumes. Included in this is the "Hillhouse Mathematical Library" of twenty-four hundred volumes, collected during a long series of years by Dr. William Hillhouse, and in 1870 purchased and presented to the Institution by Mr. Sheffield. A catalogue of this collection forms a supplement to the Annual Report of the Governing Board for 1870. All the prominent scientific journals of this country and of Europe, together with the proceedings of foreign academies, and scientific societies, can be found either in this library or in the College Library to which students have access.

#### V.

#### INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATE AND SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who have gone through undergraduate courses of study, here or elsewhere, may avail themselves of the facilities of the School for more special professional training in the physical sciences and their applications, gaining in one, two, or three years the degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY, or, in two additional years of Engineering study, that of CIVIL ENGINEER, or of DYNAMIC ENGINEER.

Or, engaging in studies of a less exclusively technical character, they may become candidates for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. The instruction in such cases will be adapted to the particular needs and capacities of each student, and may be combined



with that given by the graduate instructors in other departments of the University. This degree is conferred upon those who, having already taken a Bachelor's degree, engage as students in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts for not less than two years in assiduous and successful study. It is not given upon examination to those whose studies are pursued elsewhere. The requirements for it will in some cases exact of the student more than two years of post-graduate labor; so, especially, wherever the course of undergraduate study has been, as in the Scientific School, of less than four years. The candidate must pass a satisfactory final examination, and present a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches of knowledge to which he has attended. A good knowledge of Latin, German and French will be required in all cases, unless for some exceptional reason, the candidate be excused by the Faculty. The graduating fee is ten dollars.

Subjects likely to receive special attention are suggested as follows:

Professor LYMAN, in the use of meridional and other astronomical instruments.

Professor DuBois, in the principles of thermodynamics, and utilization of heat as a source of power.

Professor BRUSH, in the analysis and determination of mineral species, and in descriptive mineralogy.

Professor JOHNSON, in theoretical, analytical, and agricultural chemistry.

Professor BREWER, in agriculture and forest culture, in the use of the microscope, and in physical geography.

Professor CLARK, in definite integrals, differential equations, analytical mechanics, the theory of numerical approximation, with the method of least squares.

Professor EATON, in structural and systematic botany, with reference to both flowering and cryptogamous plants.

Professor ALLEN, in analytical chemistry, and in metallurgy.

Professor VERRILL, and Professor SMITH, in zoölogy and geology.

Professor CHITTENDEN, in physiological chemistry.

The same courses of study are open, for a longer or shorter time, to graduate students who do not desire to become candidates for a degree.

Students who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, may obtain the degree of CIVIL or of DYNAMIC ENGINEER at the end of two academical years, by pursuing the following higher course of study and professional training.

The course of study for the degree of CIVIL ENGINEER will comprise—

1. Higher Calculus. Higher Geometry. Theory of Numerical Operations.
2. Analytical Mechanics. Mechanics applied to Engineering.
3. A Course of Construction and Design. Projects.
4. Practical Astronomy, with use of instruments, computations, etc.

This course will occupy one year.

To secure the requisite amount of professional knowledge and practice, the candidate will be required to furnish a comprehensive report of the results of an examination into the existing condition of some special line of constructive art; or to present proper evidence that he has had actual charge in the field, for several months, of construction or surveying parties, or held some responsible position deemed equivalent to this.

An elaborate design must also be submitted of some projected work of construction, based upon exact data obtained from careful surveys made by the candidate, and comprising all the requisite calculations, and the necessary detailed drawings, and accompanied by full specifications of the work to be done, and the requirements to be met by the contractor.

The fee for this degree is five dollars.

The course of study for the degree of DYNAMIC ENGINEER will comprise—

1. Higher Calculus. Higher Geometry. Theory of Numerical Operations.
2. General Principles of Dynamics (Analytical Mechanics), including special application of these Principles to Dynamic problems.
3. Construction of Machines. Designs.
4. Preparation of theses on special subjects in Dynamic Engineering.

During the second year candidates will be permitted to employ such a portion of their time as may be deemed advisable or necessary in the examination of engineering works and manufacturing establishments, and may also have the privilege of entering upon professional practice, provided it is done with the knowledge and consent of the Professor of Dynamic Engineering, and under such circumstances as shall appear to him to be favorable to professional progress.

An elaborate thesis on some professional subject, with an original design, or project, accompanied by proper working drawings, will be required at the end of the second year.

The fee for this degree is five dollars.

**SPECIAL STUDENTS.**—For the benefit of those who, being fully qualified, desire to pursue particular studies without reference to the obtaining of a degree, special or irregular students are received in most of the departments of the School: not, however, in the Select Course or in the Freshman Class.

It should be distinctly understood that these opportunities are not offered to persons who are incompetent to go on with regular courses, but are designed to aid those who, having received a sufficient preliminary education elsewhere, desire to increase their proficiency in special branches.

## VI.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**—Candidates must not be less than fifteen years of age, and must bring satisfactory testimonials of moral character from their former instructors or other responsible persons.

For admission to the Freshman Class the student must pass a thorough examination in the following subjects:

*English*—including grammar, spelling and composition. In grammar, Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar, or an equivalent.

*History of the United States.*

*Geography.*

*Latin*—(1) Simple exercises in translating English into Latin. (Smith's "*Principia Latina*," Part I, is named as indicating the nature and extent of this requirement, and an acquaintance with it will be required unless a satisfactory substitute is offered). (2) Cæsar—six books of the Gallic War, or their equivalent. (As advantageous substitutes for the last three books of Cæsar may be suggested three books of Vergil's *Æneid*, or a similar amount of Ovid.)

*Arithmetic*—Fundamental Operations. Least Common Multiple, Greatest Common Divisor, Common and Decimal Fractions, Denominate Numbers, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures; Percentages, including Interest, Discount, and Commission; Proportion, Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots.

*Algebra*—Fundamental Operations, Fractions, Equations of the First Degree with one or several unknown quantities; Inequalities, Ratio and Proportion, Involution, including the Binomial Formula for an entire and positive Exponent, Evolution, the Reduction of Radicals, Equations of the Second Degree, Progressions, Permutations and Combinations, the Method of Indeterminate Coefficients, Fundamental Properties of Logarithms, Compound Interest.

*Geometry*—Plane, Solid, and Spherical: including fundamental notions of symmetry, and examples of Loci and Maxima and Minima of Plane Figures.

*Trigonometry*—including the Analytical Theory of the Trigonometrical Functions, and the usual formulæ; the Construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables; and the Solution of Plane Triangles; so much, for example, as is contained in Newcomb's *Trigonometry* to Art. 79, or in Wheeler's or Richards's or Wentworth's *Plane Trigonometry*. The Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables furnished at the Examination will be Newcomb's (Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1882).

While no entrance examination is held in the *History of England*, candidates for admission are urgently advised to make themselves as familiar as possible with that subject; as a knowledge of it is essential to the most successful prosecution of some of the studies of the course.

Candidates will be allowed the option of passing on the above-named subjects in two successive years. In such cases they must present themselves for examination at the June examination of the first year in the following subjects or parts of subjects: *History of the United States, Geography, Arithmetic, Plane Geometry, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations*.

In order to have this preliminary examination counted, candidates must pass satisfactorily on four of the subjects; and notice of the intention to divide the examination must be given to Professor G. J. Brush, Director of the School, on or before June 15.

For preparation in Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, the recently published text-books of Professor Newcomb (Henry Holt & Co., New York) may, without indicating undue preference, be especially recommended. And to the candidate who prepares in other works, they may serve to indicate the extent and kind of attainments expected in the prescribed topics. Candidates who prepare in the Geometry of this author, may for the present omit the short chapters on Ellipse, Hyperbola, and Parabola; though they will find it advantageous to study them.

In his preparation in GEOMETRY the candidate should, as far as practicable, have suitable exercises in proving simple theorems and solving simple problems for himself. It is important, too, that he should be accustomed to the numerical application of geometric principles, and especially to the prompt recollection and use of the elementary formulæ of mensuration. In TRIGONOMETRY he should be exercised in applying the usual formulæ to a variety of simple reductions and transformations, including the solution of trigonometrical equations. Readiness and accuracy in trigonometrical calculations are also of prime importance to the candidate. If the use of logarithms is postponed in his preparation till Trigo-

nometry is taken up (which is by no means necessary or advisable), he should then have abundant applications of them to all forms of calculation occurring in ordinary practice, as well as to those appearing in the solution of triangles. Finally, in all of his calculations, he should study the art of neat and orderly arrangement.

In LATIN the student should have such continued training in parsing as shall make him thoroughly familiar with declensions and conjugations, and with the leading principles of Syntax. To secure these results more effectually, the requirement has been adopted of simple exercises in translating English into Latin. As this course of exercises is designed solely as a preparation for reading, it should be begun at the earliest stage of Latin study. A very large proportion of the deficiencies in the Latin examination for several years past has been due to the neglect of the suggestions of this paragraph, and to the attempt to read a Latin author with totally inadequate grammatical preparation.

The examinations for admission in 1884 take place at North Sheffield Hall, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26, 27, 28 (beginning at 9 A. M. on Thursday); and on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 16, 17 (beginning at 9 A. M. on Tuesday). Opportunities for private examinations may, in exceptional cases, be given at other times.

In 1884 examinations (for the Freshman Class only) will also be held in Andover, Mass., in Chicago, in Cincinnati, in St. Louis, and in San Francisco (beginning on Thursday, June 26, at 9 A. M.), at places to be announced in local newspapers of the day previous. Candidates who propose to be present are requested to send their names to Professor G. J. Brush, Director of the School, before June 15. A fee of five dollars will be charged for admission to the examinations outside of New Haven.

Candidates for advanced standing in the undergraduate classes are examined, in addition to the preparatory studies, in those already pursued by the class they wish to enter. No one can be admitted as a candidate for a degree, later than at the beginning of the Senior year.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, occupying three years, are arranged to suit the requirements of various classes of students. The first year's work is the same for all; for the last two years the instruction is chiefly arranged in special courses.

The special courses most distinctly marked out are the following:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a.) In Chemistry;  | (b.) In Civil Engineering; |
| (c.) In Dynamical (or Mechanical) Engineering;              |                            |
| (d.) In Agriculture;  | (e.) In Natural History;   |
| (f.) In Biology preparatory to Medical Study;               |                            |
| (g.) In studies preparatory to Mining and Metallurgy;       |                            |
| (h.) In select studies preparatory to other higher studies. |                            |



The arrangement of the studies is indicated in the annexed scheme.

### FRESHMAN YEAR—INTRODUCTORY TO ALL THE COURSES:

FIRST TERM—*German*—Whitney's Grammar and Reader. *English*—Lounsbury's History of the English Language; Exercises in composition. *Mathematics*—Spherical Trigonometry (Newcomb's); Plane Analytical Geometry. *Physics*—Recitations, with experimental lectures. *Chemistry*—Recitations and Laboratory practice. *Elementary Drawing*—Practical Lessons in the Art School.

SECOND TERM—*Language, Physics and Chemistry*—as stated above. *Mathematics*—Plane Analytical Geometry, continued. *Physical Geography*—Lectures. *Botany*—Gray's Lessons, with Lectures. *Drawing*—Isometric Drawing, with application to drawing from models and structures by measurement. Shading and tinting. Principles of orthographic projection. Reading of working drawings and isometric construction of objects from their orthographic projections. Sections.

For the Junior and Senior year the students select for themselves one of the following courses:

#### (a.) IN CHEMISTRY:

##### JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Qualitative Analysis*—Fresenius's. *Laboratory Practice*. *Blowpipe Analysis*. *German*. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—continued. *Laboratory Practice*—Quantitative Analysis and experimental work in Organic Chemistry. *Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and determination of species. Lectures. *French*. *German*.

##### SENIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Organic Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Agricultural Chemistry*—Recitations (optional). *Laboratory Practice*—Volumetric and Mineral Analysis. *Geology*—Dana's. *Zoology*—Lectures. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Organic Chemistry*—continued. *Laboratory Practice*—Analysis of Minerals and Technical Products. *Assaying* (optional). *Geology*—Dana's Manual. *Mineralogy* (optional). *French*.

#### (b.) IN CIVIL ENGINEERING:

##### JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Mathematics*—Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions; Elements of the Theory of Functions; Differential Calculus. *Surveying*—Field Operations. *Drawing*—Descriptive Geometry, begun. *German*. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Mathematics*—Integral Calculus; Rational Mechanics. *Drawing*—Descriptive Geometry, concluded; Topographical. *Surveying*—Topographical. *German*. *French*.



## SENIOR YEAR :

FIRST TERM—*Field Engineering*—Laying out Curves. Location of line of Railroad, with calculations of Excavation and Embankment. Hencks's Field Book for Railroad Engineers. Searles's Field Engineering. *Civil Engineering*—Resistance of Materials. Bridges and Roofs, begun. Stone Cutting, with Graphical Problems. *Geology*—Dana's. *Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Civil Engineering*—Bridges and Roofs. Building Materials. Stability of Arches and Walls. Mahan's Civil Engineering. *Dynamics*—Principles of Mechanism. Steam Engine. *Hydraulics*—Hydraulics and Hydraulic Motors. *Drawing*—Graphical Statics. *Astronomy*—Loomis's Astronomy with practical problems. *Mineralogy*—continued. *Geology*—Dynamic. *French*.

## (c.) IN DYNAMIC ENGINEERING :

## JUNIOR YEAR :

FIRST TERM—*Mathematics*—Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions; Elements of the Theory of Functions; Differential Calculus. *Surveying*—Field Practice. *Drawing*—Descriptive Geometry, begun. *German*. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Mathematics*—Integral Calculus; Rational Mechanics. *Kinematics*—General Theory of Motion and Principles of Mechanism; Elementary Combinations of Pure Mechanism; Pulleys and Belts; Gearing and forms of teeth for Wheels; Parallel Motions. *Drawing*—Descriptive Geometry, concluded. *German*. *French*.

## SENIOR YEAR :

FIRST TERM—*Statics*—Application of the Principles of Statics to Rigid Bodies; Elasticity and Strength of Materials; Forms of Uniform Strength; Stability of Structures; Construction of Roof Trusses. Girders, and Iron Bridges. *Machine Drawing*—Bolts and Nuts; Riveting; Journals, Axles, Shafts, Couplings, Pillow Blocks; Shaft-hangers, Pulleys; Connecting Rods and Cranks; Cross-heads; Pipe connections; Valves; Steam Cylinders, Stuffing Boxes, Glands, etc. Shop Visits. *Blowpipe Analysis*. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics*—Equilibrium and Pressure of fluids; Hydrometers, Manometers, Gauges, etc.; Water Pressure Engines and Water Wheels; Construction of Water Reservoirs and Conduits; Measurement of Water Supply; Discharge of Pipes. *Thermodynamics*—General principles of Heat employed as a source of power; Theory of the Steam Engine; Hot Air Engines; Gas Engines. *Machine Designing*—Proportioning of Machine Parts, continued. Designing of Hoisting Engines; Shearing and Pumping Engines; Complete working drawings for a high speed Steam Engine. Shop Visits and Reports. *Metallurgy*.

## (d.) IN AGRICULTURE:

## JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Qualitative Analysis*—Fresenius's. *Laboratory Practice. Blowpipe Analysis. German. French.*

SECOND TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—continued. *Laboratory Practice*—Quantitative Analysis. *Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and Determination of Species. *Physiology*—Huxley's. *Botany. French. German.*

## SENIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Agriculture*—Cultivation of the Staple Crops of the Northern States. Tree Planting and Forestry. *Agricultural Chemistry*—Johnson's. *Organic Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Geology*—Dana's. *Botany. Zoology. English. French.*

SECOND TERM—*Agriculture*—Laws of Heredity and Principles of Breeding; Lectures. *Geology*—Dana's. *Rural Economy*—Systems of Husbandry. *Agricultural Chemistry*—Johnson's. *Organic Chemistry*—continued. *Geology*—Dana's. *Zoology. Botany. Microscopy. English. French.*

## (e.) IN NATURAL HISTORY:

(Either Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, or Botany, may be made the principal study, some attention in each case being directed to the other three branches of Natural History.)

## JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Qualitative Analysis*—Fresenius's; *Laboratory Practice; Recitations. Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy. *Botany*—Gray's Manual; *Laboratory Practice. German. French.*

SECOND TERM—*Zoology*—Laboratory Practice; Recitations; Excursions (land and marine). *Botany*—Laboratory Practice; Excursions. *Physiology*—Huxley's. *Mineralogy*—continued. *Physical Geography. German. French.*

## SENIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Geology*—Dana's; Excursions. *Zoology*—Laboratory Practice; Lectures; Recitations; Excursions. *Botany*—Herbarium Studies; Gray's Text-book; Excursions. *French.*

SECOND TERM—*Geology*—Dana's. *Anatomy of Vertebrates*—Huxley's. *Zoology*—Laboratory Practice; Recitations; Lectures. *Botany*—Herbarium Studies, especially in the Cryptogamous Orders; Botanical Literature; Essays in Descriptive Botany. *Meteorology. French.*

Besides the regular courses or recitations and lectures on structural and systematic Zoology and Botany, and on special subjects, students are taught to prepare, arrange, and identify collections, to make dissections, to pursue original investigations, and to describe genera and species in the language of science. For these purposes, large collections in Zoology and Palæontology belonging to the College are available, as are also the private botanical collections of Professor Eaton.

#### (f.) IN BIOLOGY PREPARATORY TO MEDICAL STUDIES:

##### JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Theoretical Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Qualitative Analysis*—Fresenius's; Laboratory Practice; Recitations. *Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy. *German. French.*

SECOND TERM—*Anatomy and Histology*—Laboratory Practice, Lectures and Recitations. *Physiology*—Huxley's; Practical Exercises. *Embryology*—Lectures. *Theoretical Chemistry*—continued. *Mineralogy*—continued. *Botany*—Lectures; Practical Exercises in Phenogamous Plants; Excursions. *German. French.*

##### SENIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Physiological Chemistry*—Recitations, Laboratory Practice and Lectures. *Organic Chemistry*—Lectures and Recitations. *Zoology*—Lectures. *Botany*—Practical Exercises. Lectures and Excursions. *Geology*—Dana's Manual. *French.*

SECOND TERM—*Physiological Chemistry*—continued. *Experimental Toxicology. Geology*—Dana's Manual. *Zoology*—Lectures. *Sanitary Science*—Lectures. *Laws of Heredity and Breeding*—Lectures. *French.*

#### (g.) IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO MINING AND METALLURGY:

Young men desiring to become Mining Engineers can pursue the regular course in Civil or Mechanical Engineering, and at its close can spend a fourth year in the study of metallurgical chemistry, mineralogy, etc.

#### (h.) IN THE SELECT STUDIES PREPARATORY TO OTHER HIGHER STUDIES:

##### JUNIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Mineralogy*—Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy. *Physical Geography*—Guyot; Lectures. *English*—Early English. *History*—Bright's History of England. *French. German.*

SECOND TERM—*Mineralogy*—Lectures. *Astronomy. Botany*—Lectures; Excursions; Laboratory Practice. *English*—Chaucer, Bacon, Shakspere. *History*—Bright's History, continued; History of the United States. *German. French.*

## SENIOR YEAR:

FIRST TERM—*Geology*—Recitations and Excursions. *Zoology*—Lectures and Excursions. *Linguistics*—Whitney's Life and Growth of Language. *English*—Shakspeare. *Constitutional Law of the United States*. *French*.

SECOND TERM—*Geology*—continued. *Meteorology*—Lectures. *Sanitary Science*—Lectures. *Political Economy*—Recitations and Lectures. *English*—Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, and later authors. *French*.

Exercises in English Composition are required during the entire course from all the students. The preparation of graduating theses is among the duties of Senior Year.

Lectures on Military Science and Tactics are annually given by General Abbott, and other officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

DRAWING.—The course in drawing extends through the three years. During the first term of Freshman year, the students practice free-hand drawing at the Art School building, under the direction of Professor Niemeyer, of the Yale School of the Fine Arts. After the completion of the course in free-hand drawing, instruction is given by Mr. F. R. Honey, during the second term in the elementary principles of instrumental drawing, embracing Elementary projection drawing, Isometric drawing, and Descriptive Geometry as far as warped Surfaces. This course is obligatory upon all.

During the Junior and Senior years, instruction in drawing is obligatory only on the students in Civil and Mathematical Engineering. In the former year the system of instruction embraces shades and shadows, tinting, perspective, and warped surfaces. By this method all the problems in Descriptive Geometry are required to be worked out on the drawing-board instead of the black-board. The course extends through the entire year, and is under the direction of Mr. Honey.

In Senior year, students are required to apply the principles of drawing already obtained to works of construction, under the general supervision of the Professors of Civil and of Dynamic Engineering.

## VII.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction of this institution is given chiefly in small classrooms, in connection with recitations and by familiar lectures, illustrated by the apparatus at the command of the various

teachers. In many studies weekly excursions are made for the purpose of collecting specimens and examining natural phenomena.

In Chemistry and Metallurgy the students work several hours daily in well-appointed laboratories, under the direct superintendence of the instructors, and are guided through systematic courses of quantitative and qualitative analysis, assaying, and the blow-pipe determination of minerals and ores.

In the course in Biology, instruction in Comparative Anatomy and Histology is given in the laboratory five or six mornings each week; the student working out for himself, by dissection and the examination of preparations, the anatomy of several types of animals, and making a large part of the microscopical preparations used in the study of the different tissues. In Physiological Chemistry the student works four hours daily in the study of the chemical processes of the body and in the preparation and examination of the more important proximate principles; thus, under the head of nutrition the various digestive processes are suggestively studied, artificial digestions are made, the products are separated and examined, while their physiological functions are demonstrated by experiments on animals. Special attention is also paid to the micro-chemistry of the various tissues. Students are likewise trained in qualitative and quantitative analysis of urine, both in health and disease, not alone for the practical results to be obtained, but especially for the means which it affords of studying the metabolic changes of the body. Toxicology is taught by experiments on animals; the absorption and elimination of poisons, together with other points of physiological value, being demonstrated by chemical analysis of tissues and secretions. In each of these subjects laboratory instruction is supplemented by recitations and lectures.

In Botany, during the summer of Junior year, exercises in analyzing and identifying plants occur two or three times a week, followed by practice in writing characters and descriptions of plants from living specimens. Students are shown also the best methods of collecting and preserving for future study, specimens of Flowering Plants, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, etc. In the autumn term of Senior year the work of the summer is continued. Students are encouraged to pursue special lines of Botanical investigation, and varied assistance is rendered them according to their needs. The final examination is intended to show what they have learned, and the collections they have made are considered to be of minor importance.



In Zoology excursions are made during the Summer term of Junior and Fall term of Senior year, in company with the instructors, for the purpose of observing the habits and making collections of marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial animals of all classes. Each student is required to prepare and present for examination a collection containing a specified number of species, and illustrating the various classes of animals. He must also be able to pass an examination upon his collection, at least to the extent of explaining the classes and orders illustrated, and showing why particular specimens belong to the respective classes.

In Geology excursions are made for the purpose of examining geological phenomena and making special collections of rocks and minerals. Each student is required to pass a satisfactory examination on his collection at the end of the first term of Senior year.

In Civil Engineering the students, besides attending on Class recitations and lectures, pursue a systematic course of exercises in the different branches of Geometrical Drawing and Graphical Statics, and in the application of the principles of drawing to works of construction; and have good practice in the operations of Surveying and Field Engineering—acquiring facility in the use and adjustment of Surveying and Engineering Instruments. In Topographical Surveying they are instructed in the use of the Plane Table for topographical work, and are required to prepare a detailed chart of the ground surveyed—exhibiting the contour lines and all its topographical features. Numerous problems of computation, and graphical exercises, are included in the Course of Construction pursued in the Senior year. A course of Blow-pipe Analysis is also taken by the Senior Class, that a more thorough knowledge may be gained of minerals and building stones.

In Dynamic Engineering the method of instruction is by recitation and lectures, supplemented by work in the drawing room, by shop visits, and visits of inspection in and out of the city, and by tests with the indicator and dynamometer. The lectures are illustrated by models, by large cartoons adapted for the purpose, and by the complete collection of working drawings of the Novelty Iron Works, owned by the School. In the drawing room, detailed working drawings of various machines are made. A general sketch of the proposed machine is given and complete detailed drawings are required, in proper shape for the pattern-maker or machinist. The student is taught the best practice,



and his judgment is trained in choosing relative proportions. The student is required to describe the steps to be followed in building the machine, and to make as nearly as possible an estimate of its cost. Pattern, foundry, blacksmithing and machine work are studied in detail. In the visits, machinery and processes are critically examined in detail, and sketches of important machines with written descriptions are required.

In addition to the above, a course of lectures is given every winter by the professors of the schools and others, on topics of popular interest.

### VIII.

#### TUITION CHARGES.

The charge for tuition for undergraduate students is \$150 per year, payable, \$55 at the beginning of the first and of the second term, and \$40 at the middle of the second term. The student in the Chemical course has an additional charge of \$70 per annum for chemicals and use of apparatus. He also supplies himself at his own expense with gas, flasks, crucibles, etc., the cost of which should not exceed \$10 per term. A fee of \$5 is charged members of the Freshman Class for chemicals and materials used in their laboratory practice, and the same fee is required from all (except Chemical students) who take the practical exercises in Blow-pipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy. A fee of \$5 a term will also be charged to the students in the Zoölogical laboratory, for materials and use of instruments. An additional charge of \$5 is annually made to each student for the use of the College Reading Room and Gymnasium.

For graduate students the charge for tuition of \$100 per year.

### IX.

#### CHURCH SITTINGS.

Free sittings for students in this department of Yale College are provided as follows: in the Center Church (Congr.); in the Trinity (Episc.); and in the First Methodist Church.

Those who prefer to pay for a sitting for a year, more or less, in the churches above mentioned, or in any other church of any denomination, will be aided on application to the Secretary of the School.

Sittings in the Gallery of the College Chapel are free as heretofore to the students of this department.

**X.****DEGREES.**

Students of this department, on the recommendation of the Governing Board, are admitted by the Corporation of Yale College to the following degrees. They are thus conferred:

1. **BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY**: on those who complete any of the three-years courses of study, passing all the examinations in a satisfactory manner, and presenting a graduation thesis.

The fee for graduation as Bachelor of Philosophy, including the fee for Triennial Catalogues, Commencement Dinners, etc., is \$10; unless the person taking the degree is also an academical graduate, when it is but \$5.

2. **CIVIL ENGINEER and DYNAMICAL ENGINEER**: The requirements for these degrees are stated on page 19.

3. **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**: The requirements for this degree are stated on page 17.

**XI.****TERMS AND VACATIONS.**

The next academic year begins Thursday, September 18, 1884. The first term begins twelve weeks from Commencement-day and continues thirteen weeks: the second term begins regularly on the first Thursday in January and continues until Commencement-day, with a spring recess—usually of eight days—including Easter. (See Calendar, p. 2.)

**XII.****ANNOUNCEMENT IN RESPECT TO STATE STUDENTS.**

The scholarships established in this School in consequence of the bestowal upon it of the Congressional grants are designed to aid young men who are in need of pecuniary assistance in fitting themselves for agricultural and mechanical pursuits of life. All applicants must be citizens of Connecticut. In case there are more applicants than vacancies, candidates will be preferred who have lost a parent in the military or naval service of the United States, and next to these such as are most in need of pecuniary assistance; and the appointments will be distributed as far as

practicable among the several counties in proportion to their population. The appointing Board for the current year, consisting of the Board of Visitors of the State and the Secretary of the School, will meet on June 24, 1884, and at or about the same time in the year 1885, due notice of which will be given by publication in every county in the State. All applications should be made previous to that time. Blank forms for application will be sent, when requested, by Professor GEORGE J. BRUSH, Secretary of the Appointing Board.

### **XIII.**

#### **ANNIVERSARY.**

The Anniversary of the School is held on Tuesday of the Commencement week in Yale College, when selections from the graduation theses are publicly read. The degrees are publicly conferred by the President and Fellows of Yale College on Commencement Day.

# APPENDIX

---

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

---

The following are the papers for 1883, upon which applicants for admission were examined at the June and September examinations.

## ARITHMETIC.

JUNE, 1883.

1. Find the greatest common divisor of 36864 and 20736.
2. Multiply  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $\frac{8\frac{4}{5}}{6\frac{2}{5}}$  by  $\frac{4}{9}$  of  $\frac{7}{16}$ .
3. (a) Give the table of Metric weights.  
(b) A cubical cistern holds 1331 kilograms of water: what is the length of an inner edge?
4. Divide 67.56785 by .035 and multiply the result by  $\frac{7}{8}$ . Explain the position of the decimal point after division.
5. How much money should be received on a note of \$1000, payable in 4 months, discounting at a bank where the interest is 6 per cent.?
6. If a man travel 117 miles in 15 days, employing only 9 hours a day, how far would he go in 20 days, traveling 12 hours a day?
7. Extract the square root of 10 to five places.

## ARITHMETIC.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

1. (a) Select the prime numbers between 50 and 100.  
(b) What is the least number that can be exactly divided by  $\frac{1}{15}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5,  $6\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{11}$ .
2. Reduce 0.00096 to its simplest equivalent common fraction.
3. 7465 is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of what number?
4. A broker bought 84 shares of railroad stock at 19 per cent. discount. He sold 35 shares at  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount, and the balance at 8 per cent. discount. Did he gain or lose, and how much?
5. Calculate the cube root of 3.7 to five decimal places.
6. Give the approximate value of the meter in feet; of the kilogram in pounds avoirdupois.
7. Find the weight in kilos of 15 gallons of water.

## GEOMETRY.

JUNE, 1883.

NOTE 1.—Candidates for examination on the whole of this subject should take the whole of this paper. Candidates for the first year's partial examination should take the first part; those for the second year's partial examination, the second part.

NOTE 2.—State what text-book you have studied on the subject, and to what extent.

## I.—PLANE GEOMETRY.

1. (a) Define the symmetry of a figure with respect to a point and with respect to an axis.

(b) Determine the symmetrical figure of a triangle with respect to a point lying within and with respect to an axis cutting the triangle.

2. The three perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides meet in the same point.

3. To construct a polygon similar to a given polygon, the ratio of similitude of the two polygons being given.

4. (a) What is the area of a circle circumscribed about a square whose side is  $a$ ?

(b) What must be the diameter of a circle in order that the length of its circumference may be 100 feet?

5. To find the locus of the point from which a given line subtends a right angle.

6. Of all triangles having the same base and equal areas, that which is isosceles has the minimum perimeter.

## II.—SOLID AND SPHERICAL GEOMETRY.

7. Between two lines not in the same plane one, and only one, common perpendicular can be drawn.

8. All parallelopipeds having the same base and equal altitudes are equal in volume.

9. Show that opposite spherical triangles are symmetrical. If two symmetrical spherical triangles are isosceles, they are identically equal.

10. Write expressions for the lateral area and volume of the prism and regular pyramid: also for the entire surface and volume of the right cylinder and sphere.



## GEOMETRY.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

[State what text-book you have studied, and to what extent.]

1. Every point in the bisector of an angle is equally distant from the sides of the angle; and every point within the angle, but not on the bisector, is nearer that side toward which it lies.

2. If the sum of two opposite angles of a quadrilateral is equal to two right angles, the vertices of the four angles lie on a circle.

3. (a) Write expressions for the area of the triangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and circle.

(b) The areas of similar figures are to each other in what ratio?

(c) How would you find the area of any quadrilateral?

4. (a) When is a variable magnitude said to have a *limit*? Give an example to illustrate the definition.

(b) Apply the theory of limits to show that the area of a circle is equal to half the product of its circumference by its radius.

5. If from any point perpendiculars be dropped upon two intersecting planes, the angle between these perpendiculars will be equal to the dihedral angle between the planes, adjacent to the angle in which the point is situated.

6. The area of a spherical triangle is proportional to its spherical excess.

7. Required the entire surface and volume of a right cone whose altitude is 12 feet, and the diameter of its base 15 feet.

8. The radius of a sphere is bisected at right angles by a plane. What is the ratio of the two parts into which the plane divides the spherical surface?

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

JUNE, 1883.

1. Define the *subject* and the *predicate* of a sentence.

2. Give the two methods of comparing the adjective.

3. State the distinction existing between the old (or strong) and the new (or weak) conjugation of the verb, and give three examples of verbs of each conjugation.

4. Parse the words in the following sentence:

He, by whom the sword of the law is borne, is himself the law's servant, and not its master.

## ALGEBRA.

JUNE, 1883.

NOTE 1.—Candidates for examination in this subject as a whole should take the whole of this paper; those for the first year's partial examination, the first part of it; those for the second year's partial examination, the second part.

NOTE 2.—State at the head of your paper what text-book you have studied on the subject, and to what extent.

## I.

1. Reduce to their simplest forms the fractions

$$(1) \frac{ac+bd+ad+bc}{af+2bx+2ax+bf}; \quad (2) \frac{ax^m-bx^{m+1}}{a^2bx-b^3x^3}.$$

2. Given  $\frac{ace}{d} - \frac{(a+b)^2x}{a} - bx = ae - 3bx$  to find  $x$ .

3. A sum of money, at simple interest, amounted in  $m$  years to  $a$  dollars, and in  $n$  years to  $b$  dollars. Find the sum and the rate of interest.

4. Prove that if  $\frac{x-y}{m} < 1 - \frac{x}{y}$ , and  $m$  is positive then  $x < y$ .

5. (1) Simplify  $(a^2b^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a^2c^6)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

(2) Extract the square root of  $6hm^{2n} + h^2 + 9m^{4n}$ .

(3) Reduce  $\frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-a}}$  to an equivalent fraction with

a rational denominator.

## II.

6. Given  $15x^2 - 20x = 35$  to find  $x$ .

7. Given  $\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = (x-2)^2$  to find  $x$ .

8. Given  $x^2 - xy = 48$ , and  $xy - y^2 = 12$  to find  $x$  and  $y$ .

9. The number of permutations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together is equal to 10 times the number when taken  $r-1$  together; and the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together is to the number when taken  $r-1$  together as 5 to 3: required the value of  $n$  and  $r$ .

10. Expand  $\frac{3+2x}{5+7x}$  into a series of ascending powers of  $x$ , by the method of indeterminate co-efficients. (Four terms of the series will be sufficient.)

## ALGEBRA.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

[State what text-book you have studied on the subject, and to what extent.]

1. Given  $\frac{x-y+1}{x-y-1}=a$ , and  $\frac{x+y+1}{x+y-1}=b$ , to find  $x$  and  $y$ .
2. Simplify (1)  $\sqrt{27}+2\sqrt{48}+3\sqrt{108}$ . (2)  $(\sqrt[3]{a^2b})^3(\sqrt[3]{a^2b^{12}})^4$ .  
(3)  $\frac{x^{2p(q-1)}-y^{2q(p-1)}}{x^{p(q-1)}+y^{q(p-1)}}$ .
3. From an equation whose roots shall be 2 and  $-3$ . Resolve  $x^2-3x+4$  into two factors.
4. Given  $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=5$  and  $\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}=13$  to find  $x$  and  $y$ .
5. Given  $\frac{3x+\sqrt{4x-x^2}}{3x-\sqrt{4x-x^2}}=2$  to find  $x$ .
6. To deduce a formula for the sum of a geometric progression in terms of the first term, the ratio, and the number of terms.
7. Having 10 different letters, how many sets of two each can you form of them, differing by at least one letter.
8. Expand  $\frac{1}{1-2x+x^2}$  into a series of ascending powers of  $x$  by the method of indeterminate coefficients. (Four terms of the series will suffice.)
9. Express  $\log \sqrt[3]{\frac{ab^2c^4}{d^6}}$  in a form adapted to computation.
10. To deduce a formula for the amount of a given sum of money for a given time at a given rate of compound interest.

## TRIGONOMETRY.

JUNE, 1883.

[State what text-book you have studied on the subject, and to what extent.]

1. Explain the circular measure of an angle. Express an angle of 1.5 in degrees.
2. Give the algebraic signs of the Trigonometric functions for angles terminating in each of the four quadrants, and the values of the functions of  $0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

3. State some of the fundamental relations existing between the different functions of the same angle.

4. Find an angle whose tangent is double its sine.

5. Write the different formulas which serve to solve right-angled triangles, and explain their application.

6. Find a formula for expressing  $\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha$  in terms of  $\cos \alpha$ .

7. If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are the sides of a triangle and  $\alpha$  the angle opposite the side  $a$ , show that

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha.$$

Also state any application you have made of this formula.

8. In a triangle given  $A=32^\circ$ ,  $a=40$ ,  $b=50$ , to find one solution of the triangle. Is there more than one? If so, how do you recognize the fact?

## TRIGONOMETRY.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

[State what text-book you have studied on the subject, and to what extent.]

1. Express an angle of  $75^\circ$  in radius.

2. Express each of the functions of  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$  by a function of  $\alpha$ .

3. Form a general expression for all angles which have the same cosine.

4. What must the value of the cosine be in order that the tangent may be  $n$  times the sine?

5. To find a formula for the tangent of the sum of two angles in terms of the tangents of the angles; and from this formula to derive an expression for the tangent of twice an angle in terms of the tangent of the angle.

6. In a triangle ABC, given the angle  $A=118^\circ 04'$ , and the adjacent sides,  $b=960$ , and  $c=1686$ , to find the remaining angles and side of the triangle.

## LATIN.

JUNE, 1883.

I. Translate as literally as possible:

$\alpha$ . Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos *civitatis*, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, *sibi* esse in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, 5 propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum.

b. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad *insignia* accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrudenda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem *casu* devenit, quaeque prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quarendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

c. Hac re perspecta, Crassus, quum sua cunctatione atque opinione timoris hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur, *expectari* diutius non *oportere*, quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

d. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae: primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso *terrore* equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et *pedibus* proeliantur.

e. Qua re animadversa, Ambiorix pronuntiari jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, et quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, cedant (*levitate armorum et quotidiana exercitatione nihil iis noceri posse*), rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur.

f. Erat aeger in praesidio relictus Publius Sextius Baculus, qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat, cujus mentionem superioribus proeliis fecimus, ac diem jam quintum *cibo* caruerat. Hic diffusus suae atque omnium salutis *inermis* ex tabernaculo prodit: videt imminere hostes atque in summo esse rem discrimine: capit arma a proximis atque in porta consistit.

II.—1. Decline *adventu* (1), *principem* (3), *ullo* (4).

2. Compare *certiores* (1); *nobilissimos* (2), *prima* (10).

3. Write the synopsis, active and passive, of *mittunt* (2).

4. Parse in full each word in the last two lines of passage b.

5. Give the principal parts of the following: *obtinebant* (3), *detrudenda* (8), *effecissent* (14), *oportere* (15), *iretur* (15), *contendit* (16), *conjiciunt* (18), *desiliunt* (20), *cedant* (24), *noceri* (25), *relictus* (27), *diffusus* (30).

6. State the construction of all italicized words.

7. Quote (in full) from the above text an example of indirect statement.

8. Change into direct statement the example quoted in answer to question seventh.

## LATIN.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

## I. Translate as literally as possible :

*a.* Is ita cum Caesare agit: Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset; sin *bello* persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris *incom-*  
 5 *modi* populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

*b.* Caesar quum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, quum *alius alii* subsidium ferrent,  
 10 neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt.

*c.* Una erat magno *usui* res praeparata a nostris, falces praeacutae, insertae affixaeque *longuriis*, non absimili *forma* muralium *falcium*. His quum funes, qui antennis ad malos  
 15 destinabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato praerumpebantur.

*d.* Caesar questus, quod, quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere *imprudentiae* dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum  
 20 illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiore locis arcessitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt.

*e.* His circumventis, magna manu Eburones, Nervii, Aduatuci atque horum omnium socii et clientes legionem oppugnare incipiunt: nostre celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vallum  
 25 conscendunt. Aegre is dies sustentatur, quod omnem spem hostes in celeritate ponebant atque hanc adepti victoriam in perpetuum se fore *victores* confidebant.

*f.* Multum quum in omnibus rebus, tum in re militari potest fortuna. Nam sicut magno accidit casu, ut in ipsum incautum etiam atque imparatum incideret, priusque ejus adventus  
 30 ab hominibus videretur, quam fama aut nuntius afferretur; sic magnae fuit *fortunae* omni militari *instrumento*, quod circum se habebat, erepto, rhedis equisque comprehensis, ipsum effugere mortem.



- II.—1. Decline *bello* (4), *veteris* (4), *alius* (9).  
 2. Compare *veteris* (4), *audacius* (10), *fortius* (11).  
 3. Write the synopsis, active and passive, of *agit* (11).  
 4. Parse in full each word in the last two lines of passage *d*.  
 5. Give the principal parts of the following: *voluisset* (3), *persequi* (4), *reminisceretur* (4), *inferrent* (9), *aversi* (10), *insertae* (13), *comprehensi* (16), *praeerumpebantur* (16), *questus* (17), *petissent* (18), *adepti* (26), *erepto* (33).  
 6. State the construction of all italicized words.  
 7. Quote (in full) from the above text an illustration of indirect statement.  
 8. Convert into direct statement the example quoted in answer to question seventh.

### LATIN EXERCISES.

JUNE, 1883.

1. The envoys<sup>1</sup> come<sup>2</sup> to<sup>3</sup> Caesar.<sup>4</sup>
2. The envoys will come to Caesar.
3. Caesar sends back<sup>5</sup> the envoys immediately.<sup>6</sup>
4. The envoys were immediately sent back by Caesar.
5. The envoys, who<sup>7</sup> came to Caesar, were immediately sent back.
6. If<sup>8</sup> the envoys had come to Caesar, they would have been immediately sent back.
7. Caesar forms<sup>9</sup> the design<sup>10</sup> of sending back the envoys. (Use gerundive construction.)
8. (Rewrite sentence seventh and use gerund instead of gerundive.)
9. It is said, "Caesar has sent back the envoys."
10. (Rewrite sentence ninth so as to employ indirect statement.)

<sup>1</sup> legatus.      <sup>2</sup> venīre.      <sup>3</sup> ad      <sup>4</sup> Caesar.      <sup>5</sup> remittēre.  
<sup>6</sup> statim.      <sup>7</sup> qui.      <sup>8</sup> si.      <sup>9</sup> capere.      <sup>10</sup> consilium.

## LATIN EXERCISES.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

1. The Helvetians<sup>1</sup> burn<sup>2</sup> four hundred<sup>3</sup> villages.<sup>4</sup>
2. Four hundred villages are burned by the Helvetians.
3. The Helvetians will burn four hundred villages.
4. Four hundred villages will be burned by the Helvetians.
5. Caesar<sup>5</sup> says<sup>6</sup> (that) the Helvetians have burned four hundred villages.
6. (Rewrite sentence sixth and substitute direct statement.)
7. The Helvetians formed<sup>7</sup> the plan<sup>8</sup> of burning four hundred villages. (Use the gerundive construction.)
8. (Rewrite sentence seventh and use gerund instead of gerundive.)
9. The Helvetians say they will burn four hundred villages.
10. (Rewrite sentence ninth so as to illustrate direct statement.)

<sup>1</sup> Helvetius.      <sup>2</sup> incendere.      <sup>3</sup> quadringenti.      <sup>4</sup> vicus.  
<sup>5</sup> Caesar.      <sup>6</sup> dicere.      <sup>7</sup> capere.      <sup>8</sup> consilium.

---

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE, 1883.

1. Give in chronological order the following dates: La Salle's exploration of the Mississippi; Battle of the Brandywine; Presidencies of John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Taylor; King Philip's War; Frobisher's first voyage; Settlement of Jamestown.
2. Describe the settlement of New York, and explain the origin of its name.
3. Show the differences between royal, proprietary and charter colonies.
4. Give with their dates the principal events that led to the revolt of the colonies from the passage of the stamp act to the battle of Lexington.
5. What were the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and by what were they occasioned?
6. State the causes and the general results of the Mexican war.

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

1. Give in chronological order the following dates: Battle of Lundy's Lane; Settlement of Maryland; Invasion of Mexico; Trials for witchcraft at Salem; Presidencies of Polk, Buchanan, Jackson; Emancipation of the slaves.
  2. Give an account of the foundation of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies.
  3. When, for what purpose, and on what terms was the New England confederation formed?
  4. Give the date, causes and results of the French and Indian war.
  5. When was the treaty of Ghent made, and what were its provisions?
  6. Give an account of the compromise of 1850, and the questions which it was intended to settle.
- 

## GEOGRAPHY.

JUNE, 1883.

1. Bound the State of Colorado; give the names of two rivers in it, and tell where they rise, run and empty; give the name of one city in it and tell where it is situated.
2. If we travel due south from lake Michigan to the gulf of Mexico, what States should we touch?
3. Bound France; give the names of two rivers in it, and tell where they rise, run and empty; give the names of two cities in it and tell where they are situated.
4. Where are the following cities: Santiago, Salem, Singapore, Sacramento, Sydney, Savannah?
5. What States and Provinces touch lake Erie? Give the names of three rivers that empty into it and tell where they come from.
6. Give the names of four seaports in Asia, tell what countries they are in and how they are situated.

## GEOGRAPHY.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

1. Bound the State of Michigan; give the names of two cities in it and tell where they are situated.
2. If we travel due west from North Carolina to the Pacific Coast what States and Territories should we touch?
3. Bound Russia; what is its capital and where is it situated; give the name of one other city in Russia and tell where it is situated.
4. Where are the following cities: Manchester, Manila, Marseilles, Madrid, Memphis, Minneapolis?
5. What countries of Africa touch the Atlantic ocean? Give their names in their order from north to south.
6. Give the names of four seaports in South America, tell what countries they are in and how they are situated.

# CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

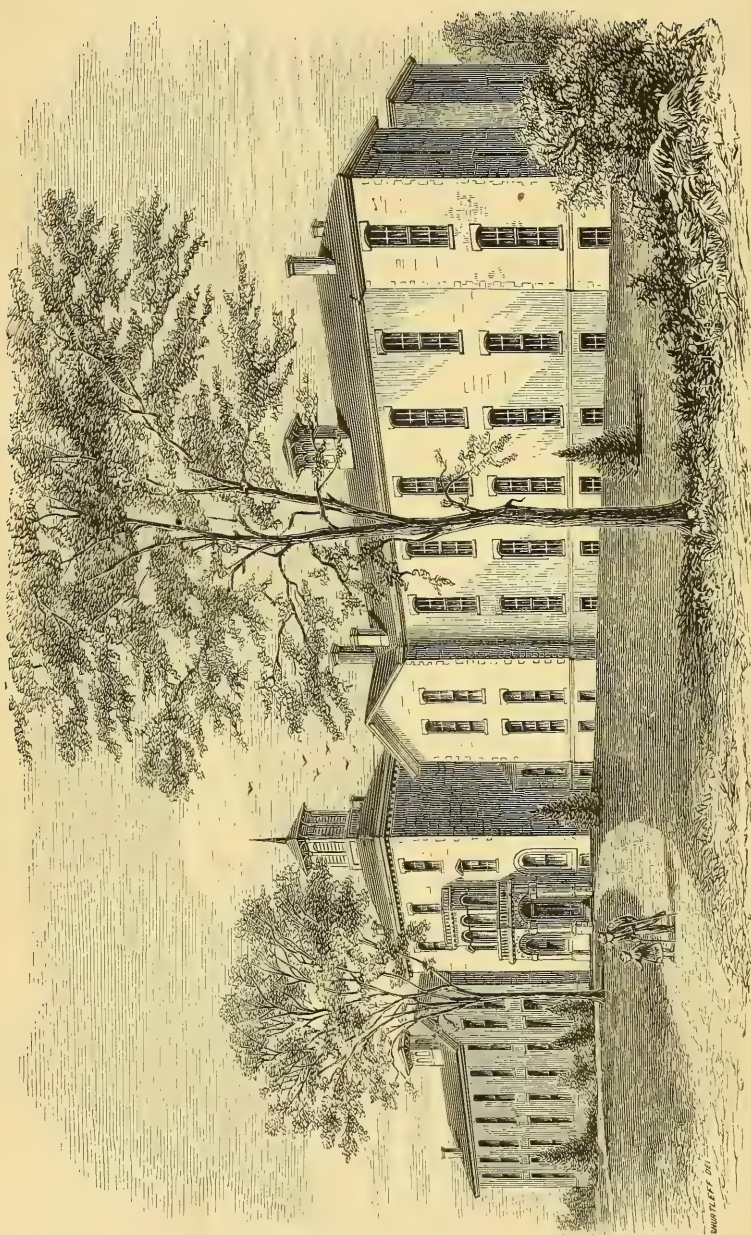
	Page
State Board of Visitors, - - - - -	2
REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF VISITORS, - - - - -	3
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, - - - - -	5
Gifts, - - - - -	10
Need of Increased Endowments, - - - - -	11
States represented in the School, - - - - -	12
Public Lectures, - - - - -	13
Lectures on Military Science, - - - - -	13
Additions to the Department of Dynamical Engineering, - - - - -	14
Additions to the Zoological Collections, - - - - -	17
Anniversary, - - - - -	19
Prizes, - - - - -	21

# CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAMME.

	Page
Calendar, - - - - -	24
Corporation, - - - - -	25
Governing Board, - - - - -	27
Lecturers, Instructors, and Assistants, - - - - -	28
Graduate Students, - - - - -	29
Undergraduate Students, - - - - -	30
Seniors, - - - - -	30
Juniors, - - - - -	31
Freshmen, - - - - -	33
Special, - - - - -	34
Summary of Students, - - - - -	35
Sheffield Scientific School—	
1. Objects, - - - - -	37
2. History and Organization, - - - - -	37
3. Buildings and Apparatus, - - - - -	38
4. The Library, - - - - -	39
5. Instruction for Graduate and Special Students, - - - - -	39
6. Requirements for Admission and Courses of Instruction for Undergraduate Students, - - - - -	42
7. Methods of Instruction, - - - - -	49
8. Tuition Charges, - - - - -	52
9. Church Sitzings, - - - - -	52
10. Degrees, - - - - -	53
11. Terms and Vacations, - - - - -	53
12. Announcement in respect to State Students, - - - - -	53
13. Anniversary, - - - - -	54
Appendix—Entrance Examination Papers, - - - - -	55







HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

PRESENTED TO THE DIRECTORS

AT THEIR

*Annual Meeting, December 19, 1883.*

---

HARTFORD, CONN.:

THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO., PRINTERS.

1884.



# OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 19, 1883.

---

EDSON FESSENDEN, *President*.  
P. M. HASTINGS, M.D., *Vice-President*.  
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.,  
HENRY K. MORGAN,  
GEORGE M. WELCH.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

EDSON FESSENDEN,  
GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW,  
ROLAND MATHER.

## AUDITORS.

GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW,  
HENRY KENEY.

## LIBRARIAN.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.

## DIRECTORS.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.,	JONATHAN B. BUNCE.
EDSON FESSENDEN,	HENRY C. ROBINSON,
CHARLES M. POND,	GEORGE M. WELCH,
GEORGE SEXTON,	HENRY K. MORGAN,
HENRY KENEY,	THOMAS O. ENDERS,
ROLAND MATHER,	P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.
MORGAN G. BULKELEY, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
AND UPWARDS, ALSO DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

*CHESTER ADAMS,	R. W. H. JARVIS,
*T. M. ALLYN,	H. & W. KENNEY,
*A. S. BECKWITH,	*C. C. LYMAN,
CHARLES BOSWELL,	*WILLIAM T. LEE,
*LEE & *BUTLER,	*SAMUEL MATHER,
GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW,	*C. H. NORTHAM,
*JAMES G. BOLLES,	*J. M. NILES,
*JOHN BEACH,	*J. S. NILES,
C. N. BEACH,	*H. A. PERKINS,
GEORGE BEACH,	JOSEPH PRATT,
J. SEYMOUR BROWN,	DANIEL PHILLIPS,
*SAMUEL COLT,	CHARLES M. POND,
CHENEY BROTHERS,	HENRY C. ROBINSON,
*LEONARD CHURCH,	*JAMES ROOT,
*JOSEPH CHURCH,	*THOMAS SMITH,
*GEORGE H. CLARK,	*JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
MRS. SAMUEL COLT,	WILLIAM W. TURNER,
*ERASTUS COLLINS,	SAMUEL I. TUTTLE,
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
LEONARD DANIELS,	MISS MARY W. WELLS,
CALVIN DAY,	*WOODRUFF & BEACH,
THOMAS M. DAY,	*THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
W. D. ELY,	*DAVID WATKINSON,
*FOSTER & CO.,	*JOHN WARBURTON,
*JAMES GOODWIN,	*MARY A. WARBURTON,
*JOHN H. GOODWIN,	*ROBERT WATKINSON,
*GEORGE HALL,	*OSWIN WELLES,
*G. B. HAWLEY,	*N. M. WATERMAN,
*ELLERY HILLS,	*MISS ELLEN M. WATKINSON,
C. T. HILLYER,	*MRS. MARIA WATKINSON,
*JAMES B. HOSMER,	*TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
*EDMUND G. HOWE,	*SAMUEL S. WARD.
HUNT, HOLBROOK & *BARBER,	

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AND  
UPWARDS.

C. H. BRAINARD,	*THOMAS K. BRACE,
CHARLES BENTON,	*LUCIUS BARBOUR,
*BOLLES & SEXTON,	CASE, TIFFANY & CO.,
HIRAM BISSELL,	*ELISHA COLT,
BIRCH & BRADLEY,	*NEWTON CARTER,
J. G. BATTERSON,	H. KENDALL CARTER,
*E. A. BULKELEY,	*WILLIAM L. COLLINS,

---

\* Deceased.

CHARLES COLLINS,  
 \*DANIEL P. CROSBY,  
 JULIUS CATLIN,  
 \*AUSTIN DUNHAM,  
 \*DAY, \*GRISWOLD & CO.,  
 \*JAMES DIXON,  
 EDSON FESSENDEN,  
 \*EBENEZER FLOWER,  
 \*S. W. GOODRIDGE,  
 \*ISAAC HILLS,  
 \*HUNGERFORD & CONE,  
 NELSON HOLLISTER,  
 REV. JAMES HUGHES, V. G.,  
 \*H. HUNTINGTON,  
 E. N. KELLOGG,  
 GEORGE S. LINCOLN & CO.,  
 \*SIMEON L. LOOMIS,  
 \*MRS. JOSEPH MORGAN,  
 ROLAND MATHER,  
 J. & \*M. MERRIMAN,  
 \*WILLIAM MATHER,

\*JOHN M. NILES,  
 \*IRA PECK,  
 \*FRANCIS PARSONS,  
 \*GUY R. PHELPS,  
 \*C. F. POND,  
 MISS ESTHER PRATT,  
 E. M. REED,  
 \*E. C. ROBERTS,  
 \*ROGERS BROTHERS,  
 \*ELISHA K. ROOT,  
 \*E. G. RIPLEY,  
 CHARLES SEYMOUR,  
 \*MRS. ELIZA K. SHEPARD,  
 \*WILLIAM L. STORRS,  
 E. TAYLOR & CO.,  
 \*O. G. TERRY,  
 \*ISAAC TOUCEY,  
 \*MILES A. TUTTLE,  
 GEORGE M. WELCH,  
 \*JAMES H. WELLS.

---

\*Deceased.

Vacancies are occurring in the training-school for nurses.  
 Applications for the position of pupil-nurses are solicited.  
 See page 50.



# OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

---

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., EBENEZER K. HUNT, M.D.,  
ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D., P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D., W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, M.D.  
HORACE S. FULLER, M.D., G. PIERPONT DAVIS, M.D.,  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGEON.

WILLIAM T. BACON, M.D.

PATHOLOGIST.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

ASST. RESIDENT SURGEON.

HENRY S. OTIS, M.D.,

ARTHUR J. TENNEY, M.D.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL.

Mrs. F. A. TUTTLE.

APOTHECARY.

HENRY W. FULLER.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM H. PORTER

## FORM OF BEQUESTS.

---

### FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of        dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

### FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of        dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of the department in said institution known and designated as the Old People's Home.



# TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

---

### *To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:*

In presenting the annual report of the Executive Committee for the year of 1882-3, it seems eminently proper, that the services of our late associate, Dr. George B. Hawley, should receive honorable mention.

Previously active in securing a liberal charter, Dr. Hawley's name appears in the list of the first Board of Directors of the Hartford Hospital, appointed February 20, 1855. Only one of this first Board of Directors survives. On the 27th of the same month, Dr. Hawley was elected a member of the Executive Committee, a position which he held until his death April 18, 1883. The last year of his life was passed within the walls of the Hospital.

The annual reports for a period of twenty-eight years were prepared and presented by him as a member of the Executive Committee.

During this prolonged period, he labored diligently and enthusiastically in advancing the interests of this charity, and it may be safely asserted, that not a day of this long service passed, without his being occupied either in some scheme for securing funds, or pressing the claims of this charity upon the attention of some of our wealthy citizens. Never discouraged by rebuffs, or the lukewarmness of those he sought to bring to his aid, never doubting of success, he pressed on persistently until his object was accomplished. Unversed on the subject of hospitals, their management, and requirements,

he educated himself by visiting those of our principal cities, and by study, always bringing into action his habit of close observation and strong common sense. He spent many years of earnest thought upon the organization and government of the Hospital, and during his last days, it was a source of great pleasure that he was able to revise and modify the rules and regulations relating to the internal administration of this institution.

Elected in 1855 one of the visiting physicians and surgeons of the Hospital, Dr. Hawley discharged the duties of this office faithfully until 1874, when he was placed upon the consulting staff, remaining in this position until his death. Active, zealous, persevering, and we add wonderfully successful, Dr. Hawley's name will ever be associated with the history of the Hartford Hospital. In memory of invaluable service, wise counsel, and many virtues, the Committee would recommend that a suitable tablet be placed in the Hospital, a reminder to future generations of the unselfish devotion of Dr. Hawley.

In presenting a summary of the work of the Hospital for the year ending October 1, 1883, the Committee would report:

That the number of patients has been somewhat below that of the previous year, the number under care being 817; the previous year 828. Ninety-four remained over from date of last report, and 723 were admitted during the year. Of these, 399 were medical and 324 surgical cases.

There were twenty-five births reported.

The daily average was ninety-four.

A detailed statement of diseases and operations will be found in the report of the resident physicians and surgeons annexed.

The total of the current expenses for the year was \$32,691.75. The amount expended for repairs and improvements was \$6,806.13. Included under this item, is the iron fence upon the west line of the grounds, the roadway, the new boilers under Ward No. 5, and the entire renovation of

Ward No. 1. Making a total expenditure of \$39,497.88. The sum of \$11,880.43 has been paid towards the erection of the new wing, designed for a Lying-in Ward and for increased accommodations for the Training-school for nurses. This building is still incomplete, but it is expected that the sum of \$16,000 appropriated at the last annual meeting of the Directors, will be ample for its completion. The income from all sources was \$43,241.08. Leaving in the treasury a balance of \$3,743.20 to be applied towards the debt incurred in building the new wing. A debt of \$12,256.80 remains to be provided for.

The details of expenditure will be found in the accompanying report of the Superintendent. The Committee wish to express their implicit confidence in the judicious and economical administration of our Superintendent, Mr. Leander Hall. The following amounts received during the year, and placed to the credit of the permanent fund; viz.:

Thomas Smith's estate, -	-	-	\$5,000.00
John B. Eldridge's estate, -	-	-	8,000.00
Hartford Dispensary, -	-	-	140.00
<hr/>			
Total, -	-	-	\$13,140.00

The "Training-school for Nurses," under the wise and careful management of the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. A. Tuttle, has been eminently successful. The demand for intelligent and skillful nurses has always exceeded the supply. During the year there has been 194 calls from private families; only fifty-three of these could be met. The new ward when completed will enable the Committee to largely increase the number of pupils, and make a nearer approach to supplying the demand.

The Committee wish to acknowledge gratefully the services of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker, and the Faculty and students of Trinity College, who have faithfully performed divine service in the wards of the Hospital during the year.



## THE OLD PEOPLES' HOME.

The building commenced nearly two years since, for the purpose of affording a comfortable home, for the aged and infirm of our citizens in need of care, is now approaching completion. This structure, erected under the personal direction of John C. Mead, the architect, has been substantially and economically built, and is admirably adapted for the accommodation of eighty or ninety persons of both sexes. The urgent need of this charity has been sufficiently presented in previous reports of the Executive Committee. Col. C. H. Northam, many years an active member of this Committee, was so well convinced of the value and need of such an institution, that he directed by his will, that the sum of \$50,000 should be applied towards the erection of a suitable building connected with the Hartford Hospital, "for the use and occupancy of such aged and infirm poor persons of the city and town of Hartford, without regard to nationality or religious belief, as may be destitute of means and require the aid of the charitable and benevolent."

In addition to this munificent gift, the following sums have been received from benevolent citizens; viz.:

Henry and Walter Keney,	-	-	\$10,000.00
T. M. Allyn's estate,	-	-	10,000.00
Thomas Smith's estate,	-	-	5,000.00
C. C. Lyman,	-	-	1,000.00
William Boardman,	-	-	1,000.00
Wm. W. Turner,	-	-	500.00
Mrs. Lucina H. Goodwin,	-	-	2,500.00
Chas. T. Hillyer,	-	-	500.00
Jonathan B. Bunce,	-	-	200.00
Leonard Daniels,	-	-	200.00
Ladies Sewing Soc., New Britain Av.,			10.00

Making a total of \$80,910.00. There has been paid out \$78,772.69. Leaving in the treasury \$2,137.31. Somewhat over \$5,000 of bills remain unpaid.

It is estimated that at least \$20,000 will be needed to pay

present indebtedness and complete the building ready for occupancy.

Under the circumstances the Committee have decided to suspend work as much as possible. The laying of the floors and erection of the portico, as the material was upon the ground was considered advisable.

After the building is completed, a further sum of at least \$100,000 will be necessary to place the institution upon a charitable basis. Few of the persons for whom this charity was designed, will be able to pay the full cost of living, and ample provision should be made, before it is opened for the reception of inmates.

The history of the Hospital, its growth, and the remarkable success in attracting the interest of all classes of our community, and the large amounts of money furnished for its work encourage the Committee in appealing to the charitable of our citizens for aid in completing and equipping the "Old Peoples' Home."

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.,	} <i>Executive</i> <i>Committee.</i>
H. K. MORGAN,	
GEO. M. WELCH,	



TABLE OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC.,  
TREATED IN  
**HARTFORD HOSPITAL,**  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

MEDICAL.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Apoplexy,	2		Epilepsy,	1	2
Abortion,		2	Emphysema,	1	
Alcoholism,	16	5	Exhaustion,	1	
Arthritis, Traumatic,	1		Fever, Continued.	4	
Arsenic Poisoning,	1		"    Intermittent,	21	5
Asthma,	1		"    Typhoid,	5	1
Acute Tuberculosis,	1		Heart, Dilatation,	2	
Bright's Disease, Acute,	1		"    Mitral Regur-		
"    "    Chronic,	5		gitation,	2	6
Bronchitis,	5	5	"    Aortic Regur-		
Cerebral Softening,	1		gitation,	1	1
Constipation,	1	1	Hæmaturia,	1	
Cancer of Stomach,		1	Gastritis,	5	2
Cholera Morbus,	1		Gas Poisoning,		1
Congenital Malforma-			Glossitis,	1	
tion,	1		Hemiplegia,	4	4
Cirrhosis of Liver,	2	2	Hypochondria,	3	1
Diarrhea, Acute,	2		Insolation,	1	
"    Chronic,	1		Influenza,	1	
Dysentery,	2		Insanity,	3	1
Dyspepsia,	6	1	Infant,	12	13
Debility, General,	7	9	Laryngitis,		1
Debility, Nervous,		2	Lead Poisoning,	2	
"    Senile,	1	2	Lumbago,	5	
Diabetes, Insipidus,	1		Meningitis,	1	
Eczema,	3		Malarial Poisoning,	3	3
Endometritis,		1	Malingering,	6	

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Mania à Potu,	1		Phthisis,	32	17
Mania Puerperal,		1	Pneumonia,	9	8
Measles,	1		“ Pleuro,	1	1
Melancholia,	1		Rheumatism, Acute,	20	4
Obstruction of Bowels,	1		“ Chronic,	15	6
Progressive Locomo-			“ Gonorrhœal,	1	
tor Ataxia,	2		“ Muscular,	3	
Phlegmasia Dolens,		1	Sciatica,	3	
Pericarditis,	2		Still Born,	1	3
Pregnancy,		31	Scrofulosis,		1
Puerperal State,		3	Uræmia,		1
Pleurodynia,	1				
Peritonitis,	1				
Pleurisy,	3				
“ Sub Acute,		1	Total,	249	150

## SURGICAL.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Abscess of Face,	2		Contusion of Back,	7	1
of Knee,	1		of Face,	2	
of Rectum,	1		of Thigh,	4	1
of Jaw,	2		of Elbow,	2	
of Hand,	1		of Arm,	2	
of Thigh,	1		Caries of Humerus,	1	
of Scrotum,	1		of Scapula,	1	
Pelvic,		1	of Os Calcis,	1	
Perineal,	2	2	Cystitis, Chronic,	7	4
Palmar,	2		Dislocation of Ulna,	1	
Alveolar,	1		“ of Humerus,	2	4
Aneurism of Palmar			Deformity of Finger,	2	
Arch,	1		“ of Toe,	1	
Bubo,	3		Epithelioma of Eye-		
Burns,	2		lid,		1
Cancer of Breast,		4	Epididymitis,	3	
“ “ Penis,	1		Erysipelas,	1	
Cellulitis, Pelvic,		3	Enchondroma of Hip,	1	
Chancroids,	2	3	Enlarged Prostate,	1	
Concussion of Brain,	1		Empyema,	3	1

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Fistula in Ano,	1	1	Nasal Polypi,	1	
“ Recto Vaginal,		1	Orchitis,	1	
Fissure in Ano,		2	Osteo-sarcoma,	1	
Fatty Tumor,		1	Pott's Disease of Spine,	2	2
Frost Bite,	3		Phimosis,	3	
Feruncle,		1	Prolapsus Uteri,		2
Fracture of Femur,	9		Sarcoma of Inferior	1	
of Femur Intracap.,	4	3	Maxillary,		1
of Tibia,	1		Sprain of Ankle,	8	
of Fore arm,	1		of Thigh,	1	
of Tibia and Fibula,	5	2	Stricture of Cervix,		1
of Ribs,	1		Syphilis, Primary,	1	
of Skull,	1		“ Secondary,	8	2
of Clavicle,		1	“ Tertiary,		1
of Scapula,	2		Scabies,	1	
of Internal Mal-		1	Scalds,		1
leolus,			Scrofulosis,	1	
of Pelvis,	1		Stricture of Rectum,	1	i
of Humerus,		1	Suppurating Gland,		1
of Tibia and Fibula,			Retention of Urine,	1	
Compound,	1	1	Rupia,	1	
of Elbow, Comp.			Ruptured Perineum,		1
Comminuted,	1		Tumor, Ovarian,		1
of Foot, Compound			“ Sebaceous,		1
Comminuted,	2		Talipes Varus,		1
of Hand, Compound			Tuberculosis of Tes-		
Comminuted,			ticle,	1	
of Tibia and Fibula,			Ulcer, Indolent,	7	2
Com. Comminuted,	10	1	“ Varicose,	3	1
of Fore-arm, Comp.			“ Syphilitic,	3	
Comminuted,	2		Urethral Stricture,	3	
of Femur, Comp.			Uterine Cancer,		2
Comminuted,	3		Wound of Scalp, Lac.,	4	
Gangrene,	1		of Hand, Lacerated,	4	
Gonorrhœa,	6		of Elbow, “	1	
Hæmorrhoids,	1	1	of Leg, “	3	
Hydrocele,	1		of Foot, “	1	
Inflammation of Knee,	2		of Knee, “	2	
Lupus,	2		of Gluteal region,		
Morbus Coxarius,		2	Lacerated,	1	
Necrosis of Carpal			of Throat, Lacerat'd,	1	
Bones,	1		of Arm, “	1	
of Super. Maxillary,	2		of Lung Penetrat-		
of Tibia,	1		ing,	2	



	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Wound of Scalp, Inc.,	2		Wound of Eye, Guns't,	1	
of Foot,	1		of Knee-joint, "	1	
of Leg,	3		of Lung, "	1	
of Face,	2		of Mouth, "	1	
of Knee,	1		of Face, "	1	
of Wrist,	1				
of Head,	1				
of Hand, Gunshot,	3				
of Leg, "	1		Total,	220	65

## EYE AND EAR DISEASES.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Cataract,	4	2	Strabismus,	1	1
Conjunctivitis,	2	1	Suppurative Otitis,	1	
Granular Lids,	1	5	Rupture of Lachrymal		
Iritis,	1		Duct,	1	
Irido-Keratitis,	2		Wound of Eye-ball,		
Keratitis,	7	1	Incised,	2	
Ophthalmia, Purulent,		2			
" Gonorrhœal,	1				
Otorrhœa,	3		Total,	26	13
Retinitis,		1			

## BIRTHS.

Males, . . . . . 12	Females, . . . . . 13
---------------------	-----------------------

## TABLE OF DEATHS.

Alcoholism, . . . . .	2	Gangrene, . . . . .	1
Apoplexy, . . . . .	2	Gangrene Senile, . . . . .	1
Acute Tuberculosis, . . . . .	2	Mania à potu, . . . . .	1
Bronchitis, Acute, . . . . .	1	Paralysis, . . . . .	1
Bright's Disease, Acute, . . . . .	1	Pelvic Abscess, . . . . .	1
Bright's Disease, Chronic, . . . . .	4	Peritonitis, . . . . .	1
Cirrhosis of Liver, . . . . .	2	Phthisis, . . . . .	24
Concussion of Brain, . . . . .	1	Premature Birth, . . . . .	1
Cancer of Stomach, . . . . .	2	Penetrating wound of Lung, . . . . .	1
Cancer of Breast, . . . . .	1	Pneumonia, . . . . .	4
Congenital Malformation, of Heart, . . . . .	1	Pneumonia, Typhoid, . . . . .	2
Congestion of Lungs, . . . . .	1	Pyæmia, . . . . .	1
Dysentery, . . . . .	1	Pleurisy, Sub-Acute, . . . . .	1
Dilatation of Heart, . . . . .	2	Shock from Accidents, . . . . .	9
Empyema, . . . . .	2	Suicide by Strangulation, . . . . .	1
Fracture of leg, . . . . .	1	Syphilis, Tertiary, . . . . .	1
Fungus Hematodes, . . . . .	1	Typhoid Fever, . . . . .	1
Fracture of Hip, . . . . .	2	Tuberculosis of Intestines, . . . . .	1
General Debility, . . . . .	5	Tetanus, . . . . .	1
Gunshot wound of Lung, . . . . .	1	Unknown, . . . . .	1
		Valvular disease of Heart, . . . . .	5

Twelve of the above died within twenty-four hours, and three within forty-eight hours after admission.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.
Amputation of Arm, . . . . .	3	
“ Arm at shoulder joint, . . . . .	1	
“ Fingers, . . . . .	4	
“ Foot, . . . . .	1	
“ Hand, . . . . .	1	
“ Leg, . . . . .	5	1
“ Leg at knee joint, . . . . .	1	
“ Legs, double, . . . . .	3	
“ Thigh, . . . . .	7	
“ Thumb, . . . . .		1
“ Toes, . . . . .	3	1
Circumcision, . . . . .	3	
Divulsion of Urethra, . . . . .	2	
Excision of Breast, . . . . .		3
“ Epithelioma Eye-lid, . . . . .		1
“ Hemorrhoids, . . . . .	1	
Fistula in Ano, For, . . . . .	1	1
Fissure in Ano, For, . . . . .		3
Ligation of Palmar Arch, Aneurism, . . . . .	1	
Laceration of Perineum, For, . . . . .		2
Necrosis of Tibia, For, . . . . .	1	1
Paracentesis Thoracis, . . . . .	5	
Removal of Cancer of Uterus, . . . . .		1
“ Tumor of Urethra, . . . . .		1
“ Lipoma of Shoulder, . . . . .		1
“ Tumor of Sub-Maxillary, . . . . .	1	
“ Tumor of Superior Maxillary, . . . . .		1
“ Euchondroma of Hip, . . . . .	1	
“ Testis, . . . . .	1	
Stricture of Rectum, . . . . .		1
Urethra-Vaginal Fistula, . . . . .		1
For Hydrocele, . . . . .	1	
Caries of Humerus, . . . . .	1	
Caries of Superior Maxillary bone, . . . . .	1	
Cataract, . . . . .	3	2
Enucleation of Eye-ball, . . . . .	2	
Entropion of Eye-lid, For, . . . . .		1
Obliteration of Lachrymal Sac, . . . . .	1	
Removal of foreign body from Eye, . . . . .	1	
Iridectomy, . . . . .	1	
Removal of Nasal Polypus, . . . . .	1	
Strabismus, . . . . .	1	1
Sequestrotomy, . . . . .	1	
Total, . . . . .	60	24

HENRY S. OTIS, M. D. } *Resident Physicians*  
 ARTHUR J. TENNY, M. D. } *and Surgeons.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Executive Committee:*

GENTLEMEN :—I most respectfully submit to your body the twenty-eighth annual report of the management of the Hartford Hospital.

It consists of an account of the receipts and disbursements, the number of patients under treatment during the year, some statistics of the Training School for Nurses, and such other information as would be of the most importance to your committee.

The number of patients in the Hospital October 1, 1882, was 94—65 males, 29 females; during the year 723 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 817 patients under treatment—560 males, 257 females; of this number 391 have recovered, 161 removed improved, 10 eloped or expelled, 95 have died, and 97 remain under treatment—61 males, 36 females.

Of the deaths many were the result of accidents; 12 died within twenty-four, and 3 within forty-eight hours and several lived but three or four days after admittance; 26 were due to consumption.

There have been 25 births—12 males and 13 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 4,920, of which citizens occupied 4,013, Connecticut soldiers 889, seaman 18½.

There have been 45 patients occupying 130 weeks supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the State of \$5,000.00 has partially supported 681 patients at the rate of \$1.22 per week for each patient.

The number of Connecticut soldiers was 56.

The number of marine patients was 10.

The daily average of patients for the year was 94.

The greatest number of patients any one day was 117. The least, 83.

The average duration of patients was 6 weeks.

The average cost per week for each patient was \$8.08. The average cost per week for each patient, deducting the item of repairs and improvements from the current expenses, was \$6.68.

There were 383 Americans and 340 foreigners.

Patients were received from 50 different towns in the State.

The Training School for Nurses continues to be an important branch of the Hospital, and offers a field for the employment of intelligent women in higher education of nurses for the sick and increased facilities for self-support. To those who have a love for it, and the physical qualifications for endurance, there is here presented a comparatively unoccupied field in which there is opportunity for earning a livelihood in a praiseworthy employment.

During the year we have had 194 calls for nurses from private families and have been able to supply only 53 from the Hospital. All of our graduates report themselves as being constantly employed.

The nurses sent to the 53 private families have aggregated 164 weeks.

Nurses have been sent to the following towns besides Hartford: Simsbury, Enfield, Canton, Middletown, Wethersfield, Bristol, Norfolk, West Hartford, Litchfield, Meriden, Norwich, New Britain, Thomaston, Springfield, and Amherst.

The school numbers 16 under training, which number will shortly be increased to 20. The graduates during the year were, Miss Lydia B. Roberts, Miss Alice Ewen, Miss Sarah M. Sheldon, Miss Eliza C. Smith, Miss Harriett M. Hosking, Miss Lucy A. Kirk, Miss Hannah L. Russell, Mrs. Charlotte F. Schultz, Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker.

Circulars and other information can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S ACCOUNT.

*The HARTFORD HOSPITAL**in account with LEANDER HALL, Superintendent.*

Dr.		Cr.	
1882-83. To am't paid for		1883. By am't received from	
Breadstuffs,	\$877.44	W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,	\$39,497.88
Barn Expenses,	244.92	Board of Patients from	
Butter and Eggs,	1,737.61	various Towns in the	
Fuel,	3,067.09	State,	9,961.88
Furniture,	1,215.96	Paying Patients,	5,186.90
Fruit and Vegetables,	1,078.91	Board of Soldiers,	4,320.10
Freight and Cartage,	28.64	State Appropriation,	5,000.00
Groceries,	1,535.66	U. S. Collector, Board of	
Gas,	800.62	Seamen,	119.00
Repairs and Improvements,	6,806.13	Services of Nurses,	1,537.26
Insurance,	75.00	Registrar of Births,	30.50
Ice,	175.00	Sales,	38.74
Instruments,	114.68		
Meat, Fish, and Fowl,	6,361.78		
Milk,	1,453.90		
Medicine,	720.51		
Miscellaneous,	186.27		
Printing, Stationery, etc.,	261.40		
Portraits,	695.84		
Salaries and wages,	10,881.44		
Washing and Soap,	271.20		
Water,	273.00		
Whiskey and Wine,	308.56		
Surgical dressings, etc.,	326.32		
Total Current Expenses,	\$39,497.88		
Am't paid Treasurer, Board			
of Patients, etc.,	26,194.38		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$65,692.26		\$65,692.26

*Detailed Statement of the receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL from  
Oct. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1883.*

## Received from State Appropriation:

December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$1,250.00
March 31, 1883,	-	-	-	1,250.00
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	1,250.00
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	1,250.00
				<u>\$5,000.00</u>



## Received from the State for Board of Soldiers:

December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$1,119.71	
March 31, 1883,	-	-	-	1,097.16	
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	1,060.56	
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	1,042.67	
					<hr/>
					\$4,320.10

## Received from U. S. Collector for Seamen:

December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$35.00	
March 31, 1883,	-	-	-	39.00	
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	6.00	
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	39.00	
					<hr/>
					\$119.00

## Received from Various Towns in the State:

December 30, 1882,	-	-	-	\$2,271.42	
March 30, 1883,	-	-	-	2,544.09	
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	2,503.49	
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	2,642.88	
					<hr/>
					\$9,961.88

## Received from Paying Patients:

December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$1,246.70	
March 31, 1883,	-	-	-	1,227.70	
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	1,480.65	
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	1,231.85	
					<hr/>
					\$5,186.90

## Received from Sales:

December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	\$ .87	
March 31, 1883,	-	-	-	11.95	
June 30, 1883, -	-	-	-	24.67	
September 30, 1883,	-	-	-	1.25	
					<hr/>
					\$38.74

Received from Services of Nurses,	-	-	-	1,537.26	
Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths,	-	-	-	30.50	
Received from Net Income of Fund,	-	-	-	17,046.70	
					<hr/>
Total Receipts, -	-	-	-	\$43,241.08	

*Number of Patients who have received the benefits during the year ending September 30, 1883.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1882, . . . . .	65	29	94
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	495	228	723
Total, . . . . .	560	257	817
Of this number have been discharged:			
Recovered, . . . . .	273	118	391
Improved, . . . . .	114	47	161
Not Improved, . . . . .	38	25	63
Removed, discharged, or eloped, . . . . .	10	0	10
Dead, . . . . .	64	31	95
Total, . . . . .	499	221	720
Remained October 1, 1883, . . . . .	61	36	97
Whole number admitted to October 1, 1883, . . . . .			9,284
“ “ discharged to October 1, 1883, . . . . .			9,187
“ “ remaining October 1, 1883, . . . . .			97

*Monthly admissions from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1883.*

	Males.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
October,	46	18	64	May,	50	19	69
November,	32	18	50	June,	39	22	61
December,	25	17	42	July,	45	15	60
January,	45	20	65	August,	50	23	73
February,	43	21	64	September.	33	13	46
March,	45	18	63				
April,	42	24	66	Total,	495	228	723

*Occupation of Patients.*

Agents,	2	Druggist,	1	Porters,	17
Artist,	1	Domestics,	85	Photographer,	1
Attorney,	1	Dressmakers,	3	Polishers,	2
Brewers,	2	Electrotyper,	1	Papermakers,	1
Beltmakers,	2	Engineers,	4	Painters,	15
Bookbinder,	1	Firemen,	5	Plumber,	1
Boilermakers,	11	Farmers,	33	Printers,	2
Bootmakers,	4	Factory Oper'ts,	15	Peddlers,	10
Brassmoulder,	1	Grinders,	3	Quarrymen,	3
Butchers,	2	Gardeners,	11	Ragsorters,	3
Boxmaker,	1	Housekeepers,	68	Switchmen,	2
Blacksmiths,	12	Hostlers,	12	Salesmen,	4
Barbers,	6	Harnessmakers,	5	Stonecutters,	2
Burnishers,	2	Infants,	26	Slaters,	3
Brakemen,	16	Jeweler,	1	Seamen,	13
Baker,	1	Laborers,	105	Tinner,	1
Clockmaker,	1	Laundresses,	7	Teachers,	2
Contractors,	3	Miner,	1	Telegrapher,	1
Currier,	1	Moulders,	9	Teamsters,	5
Coachmen,	10	Masons,	11	Tailors,	8
Carver,	1	Mechanics,	14	Veterinary,	1
Conductor,	1	Merchants,	7	Waiters,	6
Clerks,	27	Machinists,	12	Weavers,	3
Cooks,	14	None,	35		
Carpenters,	10	Nurses,	3		
Cigarmakers,	4	Prostitutes,	3		
				Total,	723

*Nativity of Patients.*

At Sea,	1	Italy,	18	Penn.,	6
Canada,	10	Mass.,	34	Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	252	Maryland,	2	Russia,	8
England,	28	Maine,	5	Switzerland,	3
Dist. Columbia,	1	Nova Scotia,	2	Sweden,	13
France,	5	New Hampshire,	11	Spain,	1
Georgia,	3	New York,	40	Scotland,	12
Germany,	56	New Jersey,	4	Vermont,	8
Ireland,	183	Ohio,	4	Virginia,	5
Illinois,	1	Portugal,	1	Louisiana,	1

Americans, 383.

Foreign, 340.

Temperate, 504.

Intemperate, 219.

*Residence of Patients.*

Avon, Bristol, Bloomfield, Berlin, Canton, Cornwall, Canaan, Chatham, Danbury, Derby, Enfield, East Haddam, East Hartford, Essex, Ellington, East Windsor, Farmington,	Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Lyme, Middletown, Meriden, Middlefield, Marlborough, New Haven, Norwich, New London, New Britain, Newington, Plymouth, Plainville, Portland, Putnam,	Plainfield, Rocky Hill, Saybrook, So. Windsor, Simsbury, Somers, Southington, Tolland, Vernon, Wethersfield, Winsted, Windsor, Willington, Waterbury, Windham, West Hartford.
--	---	--

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of year.	NUMBER EACH DAY.		
		Under Care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Dead.		Daily Average for the year.	Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861,	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862,	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863,	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864,	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864-1865,	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866,	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867,	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868,	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869,	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870,	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871,	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872,	347	411	345	215	43	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873,	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874,	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875,	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876,	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877,	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878,	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879,	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880,	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881,	649	752	360	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	82
1881-1882,	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883,	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
9,273		8,862		5,846	1,226	623	1,160				

## DONATIONS.

---

The editors have kindly furnished us with The Hartford Daily Times, The Hartford Daily Courant, The Hartford Daily Post, The New York Medical Journal, and The Churchman.

### *Books, Magazines, Papers, and Periodicals.*

Mrs. J. P. Harbison, Miss Ella Morse, Mrs. E. M. Bunce, Mrs. M. Bennett, Mrs. Wm. Baker, Mrs. C. R. North, Mrs. Miner, Mrs. J. F. Judd, Mrs. E. B. Moseley, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. E. K. Hunt, "Friend, Waterbury, Conn.," Brown & Gross.

### *Clothing, Old Linen, and Old Cotton.*

Mrs. J. H. White, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. J. P. Harbison, Mrs. Henry Pease, Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, Mrs. Oswin Wells, Mrs. J. H. Ashmead, Mrs. Wm. Boardman, Miss Salisbury, Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, Mrs. J. H. Hoadley, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Wm. J. Hamersley, Mrs. C. J. Cole, Mrs. A. P. Hyde, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. E. B. Moseley, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hoadley, Mrs. C. H. Northam, Mrs. C. H. Brainard, Mrs. L. Daniels, Mrs. George Cowles, Middletown, Mrs. Smith, Unionville, Mrs. H. S. Hayden, A. S. Kellogg, J. G. Parsons, Dr. G. W. Russell, Mrs. A. L. Sluyter.

### *Fruits and Flowers.*

Mrs. Wetherwell, Miss Dunham, Mrs. Wm. B. Franklin, Miss Esther Pratt, Mrs. S. Marston, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. E. H. Owen, Mrs. W. D. Hubbard, Mrs. T. T. Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Hansell, Miss Alice Williams, Mrs. Atwood Collins,

Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer, Mrs. J. C. Jackson, St. Johns Church, St. James Church, The Union for Home Work, weekly, during the season, also Mrs. J. G. Batterson.

*Thanksgiving and Christmas.*

Hon. Dwight Pardee, \$6.00; Mrs. Oswin Wells, 1 turkey, basket apples; Mrs. C. H. Brainard, 2 bushel apples, 7 boxes figs, 100 oranges, 10 lbs. Malaga grapes; Mrs. A. S. Porter, 50 oranges; Wm. B. Franklin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel shell oysters; Miss A. H. Goodwin, ferns and autumn leaves; Miss Dunham, books and fruit; Gen. Wm. H. Bulkeley, toys for the children; Father McElroy, Christmas toys; Miss Beach's Sunday-School Class, Trinity Church, 7 scrap books; South Church, toys, fruit, and confectionery; Miss Anne Fitzgerald, Christmas tree; H. Geeley, 3 overcoats; Harry L. Bascombe, tobacco.

*Miscellaneous.*

C. S. Glen, 1 parlor rowing-machine; Roland Mather, Esq., 1 bagatelle table.

LEANDER HALL,

*Superintendent.*



# ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

---

## **Act Incorporating Hartford Hospital.**

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dol-

lars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers, at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days'

notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place, and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May session, 1854.

**Resolution Amending the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.**

*Resolved*, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected to any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January session, 1881.

**Amendment of the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.**

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SEC. 1. That in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State, or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure. And may

appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and infirm, as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contributions.

All the moneys and funds already or which shall be given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions, given to the Old People's Home, or for its use, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.



---

---

BY-LAWS

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

AND

RULES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

---

---





## BY-LAWS OF THE DIRECTORS.

---

### I. ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

1. The annual meetings of the corporation of the Hartford Hospital shall be held on the second Wednesday in December, in the city of Hartford, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint, by giving three days' notice in each of the daily papers.

2. At each annual meeting twelve directors shall be elected by ballot from the members of the corporation, who, with the mayor of the city for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. It is desirable that the old board be re-elected, that the Hospital may receive the benefit of their experience. At least eight of them, if eligible, shall be re-elected, but if eight of them are not eligible, the members of the old board who are eligible shall be re-elected, and the balance shall be chosen from members of the corporation.\*

### II. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

1. The directors shall hold their annual meetings on the third Wednesday in December, unless some other time is more convenient. Notice of the time and place shall be given to each director by the Secretary.

2. Three of the directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or three members of the corporation, shall call special meetings of the directors, and notice of the time and place shall be given to each member by the Secretary.

4. The directors, at their first or adjourned meeting after election, shall select from their own number an executive

---

\*See the Charter and Amendments.

committee of three persons, which committee shall be the agent of the directors in the internal management of Hospital affairs. It is advisable to select said committee from those persons who are willing to give what time is necessary for the good of the institution, and they should be continued in office unless some special cause forbids, as their experience renders their services more valuable. In case any of the Executive Committee are incapacitated from performing their duties, or do not act for the best interests of the institution, the directors may appoint one or more of their own number to supersede them, either temporarily or permanently, as circumstances may require. At said meeting the directors shall also elect such number of physicians and surgeons as may be advisable to take charge of the medical and surgical departments; said physicians and surgeons having been first nominated by the visiting and consulting medical staff. In case no physicians or surgeons have been nominated by the medical and surgical staff the directors shall make these appointments independent of such nomination.

### III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee shall direct the internal management, including the grounds and buildings, both of the Hospital and the Home.

2. Said committee shall appoint a Superintendent to the Hospital and a Matron to the Home, who shall be under the Executive Committee, and answerable to them for their conduct. The committee shall see that all expenditures are judiciously managed, and audit the accounts of both institutions.

3. They shall make all the rules that govern both institutions, and shall be careful that the inmates are provided with such things as are necessary for their comfort and recovery.

4. They shall make all necessary repairs and improvements; superintend and direct the construction of any new buildings which may be decided upon by the directors, as the experience of the committee renders them more capable to perform this service.

5. All orders on the Treasurer for disbursements for both institutions must be signed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, or, in his absence, by either of said committee. Said order must be signed by the chairman on his return.

6. They shall manage, rent, and collect said rent as they deem expedient, from all real estate owned by the Hartford Hospital in the city or town of Hartford.

7. They shall make an annual report to the directors, stating all facts concerning the Hospital and Home that they think advisable; also report to the General Assembly in regard to its annual appropriation of funds for the support of charity patients in the Hospital, to benefit the different towns of the State, as directed by the Legislature.

8. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held at the Hospital at least twice during each month to hear the Superintendent's report in regard to the working of the two institutions, and a record of their doings shall be kept by him.

#### IV. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall take charge of the medical and surgical departments, and arrange their times for visiting the Hospital.

2. Acute cases must be visited every day, and chronic cases as often as necessity requires.

#### V. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall take charge of the Hospital and Home under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. All moneys for board of patients at the Hospital and inmates of the Home must be paid to the Superintendent, and all expenses for providing for the two institutions must be paid by the Superintendent, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

#### VI. MATRON.

It is the duty of the Matron to take charge of the Home under the direction of the Superintendent.

## VII. PATIENTS.

1. Patients to the Hospital may be admitted by either member of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of said Committee at their regular Hospital meetings.

2. Inmates to the Home must be admitted and discharged by an unanimous vote of said Committee present at said meeting.

## VIII. COMPENSATION.

Neither the medical staff nor Executive Committee shall receive from the Hospital or Home compensation in any form for duties performed in their behalf.

## IX. AMENDMENTS.

No by-laws shall be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the directors present at an annual meeting—such amendment having first been presented to the board of directors in writing, at a previous annual meeting.

# RULES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## OF THE

### HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

---

#### I. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall have the entire direction of the medical and surgical department. They shall also exercise a supervision of the condition of the wards, the department of the nurses, and prescribe the diet for patients. They shall give such directions to the Superintendent as shall be necessary in regard to the health and physical condition of the patients, and see that these directions are carefully executed, and their prescriptions faithfully administered. They shall report to the Executive Committee whatever interferes with the welfare of the institution.

2. The regular visits of the visiting physicians and surgeons shall be made daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M.

3. Extra visits shall be made whenever the necessity of the case demands.

4. They shall report to the Superintendent patients who are in a proper condition to be discharged from the Hospital.

5. No visiting physician or surgeon shall absent himself from duty without notifying some member of the Executive Committee.

6. All surgical operations shall be performed by the visiting surgeon in attendance, or some member of the staff, by his invitation.

7. No capital operation shall be performed without consultation with the medical staff, unless the case requires immediate action.



8. Notice of the time for operating shall be sent by the Superintendent to all members of the staff.

9. No operation shall be performed without the consent of the patient; but if consent cannot be obtained after all the surgeons in consultation have decided that the patient's safety demands it, the visiting surgeon shall advise the discharge of the patient from the Hospital.

## II. RESIDENT AND ASSISTANT SURGICAL AND MEDICAL STAFF.

1. The resident and assistant medical and surgical staff shall consist of two or more physicians and surgeons who are graduates from a medical college.

2. Each of the house staff shall sign an agreement to remain in the service of the Hospital for one year, and conform to its rules and regulations.

3. Each shall serve the first six months as assistant, and the remainder of the term as a resident physician and surgeon.

4. They shall not be absent at the appointed hours for the attendance of the visiting physicians and surgeons, and when desiring to leave the premises they shall arrange with the Superintendent for their absence.

5. Under no circumstances shall all members of the house staff be absent at the same time.

## III. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

1. The duties of the resident physician and surgeon shall be assigned him by the visiting physicians and surgeons, all of whose instructions and directions in regard to the care and treatment of the sick he must promptly and carefully execute.

2. He shall visit the patients in their respective wards every morning and evening, and be prepared to report their condition to the visiting physicians and surgeons.

3. He shall accompany the physicians and surgeons in their daily visits, shall, under their directions, record each case, stating name, age, and disease, with symptoms, treatment, and result, record daily all prescriptions, and note all important facts.

4. He shall, under the direction of the physicians and surgeons, make a report to the Executive Committee of all the diseases and the results of those cases which have been treated in the Hospital during the fiscal year ending the last day of September.

5. He shall send the diet-list prescribed for the day to the lady superintendent, who will have the food prepared and sent to the wards.

6. He shall see that the medicines are correctly compounded and faithfully administered, the diet properly furnished, and the patients kindly treated by the attendants.

7. The resident physician must report to the lady superintendent any improper conduct on the part of nurses or patients, but shall not, under any circumstances, attempt to discipline them.

8. In any case of emergency he shall request the immediate attendance of the visiting physician or surgeon; if he cannot be found, any member of the visiting staff shall be called.

9. He shall record the name of the attending physician and surgeon; the day of the week, the date, and time of day when each visit is made. This record must be made immediately after each visit.

#### IV. ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

The assistant physician shall attend the resident physician and surgeon in his morning visits to the patients, and shall be present at the regular visits of the attending physicians and surgeons, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Executive Committee, with the advice of the visiting physicians and surgeons.

#### V. APOTHECARY.

2. The apothecary shall compound and dispense all medicines prescribed, agreeably to the formulas from time to time directed by the physicians and surgeons.

2. He shall not deliver medicines or other articles for use in the Hospital unless they have been ordered in writing on

the ward book by the physicians or surgeons, and entered upon the prescription book.

3. No medicines are to be delivered to any person living out of the Hospital, except under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. He shall dispense the medicines for each ward separately, and attach to each a label bearing the name of the patient for whom prescribed, with directions for using the same, and shall send them to each ward to be distributed by the nurses.

5. He shall keep spirits, bandages, cloth, etc., in such quantities as directed by the visiting physicians and surgeons.

#### VI. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent is appointed by the Executive Committee. He is executive officer of the board, and responsible to them for the good order of the house. He is to see that their regulations and directions are carried out, and for that purpose shall have general control of all departments of the Hospital.

2. He shall have charge of the subordinate officers, patients, grounds, buildings, and appurtenances, and shall hire and discharge all employees.

3. He shall daily visit and inspect the wards, kitchen, laundry, engine-room, etc., and all other departments as often as may be necessary, and shall give such directions and make such regulations as will be for the best interest of the institution.

4. He shall pay all bills incurred within and for the uses of the Hospital, purchase all supplies and medicines, have the charge thereof, and be responsible for their proper and economical use.

5. He shall receive all moneys due the Hospital for board of patients, etc., and deposit the same with the treasurer of the directors, and obtain drafts upon him from the Executive Committee, for such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the support of the institution.

6. He shall keep regular accounts of all moneys received

and disbursed on account of the Hospital, with a record of all contracts, etc., and submit the same to the Executive Committee at their special or quarterly meetings to be audited.

7. He shall keep, for the inspection of the Executive Committee, a record of the names of all patients, with their age, disease, residence, employment, date of admission, discharge, elopement, or death, and the result of treatment, with such other particulars regarding each as may be desired.

8. He shall make a statement of admissions, discharges, births, deaths, number of patients under treatment, and number of persons residing in the house, and report the same, with such other information as may be of interest, at each regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

9. He shall, at this meeting, report the condition of all patients who, in his opinion, or in the opinion of the visiting physician or surgeon, are improper subjects for hospital accommodation, also such as, in his or their opinion, do not require hospital treatment.

10. Patients shall be discharged by the superintendent under the direction of the Executive Committee.

11. He shall assign to each patient, upon admission, the particular bed he is to occupy, subject to the approval of the visiting physician or surgeon, and shall cause his name and date of entrance to be attached to his bed.

12. No patient shall be removed from one bed to another without first consulting the superintendent, or the attending physician and surgeon.

13. He shall suffer no patient to leave the grounds without his permission.

14. He shall keep an inventory of all furniture, and other property belonging to the Hospital, and make an annual report of the same, noting such articles as are destroyed or missing.

15. He shall return to the city registrar the births and deaths, and in case of the death of any patient shall notify the family or friends, and cause the body to be prepared for burial.

16. No body shall be removed or interred until twenty-four hours after death, except at the request of the relatives.

17. He shall report to the Executive Committee if the deceased left any clothing or articles of value.

18. He shall make a report to the Executive Committee for each year ending the last day of September, containing an account of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients in the Hospital during the fiscal year, together with such information as the Executive Committee may require.

#### VII. MATRON OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The matron shall have the general direction of the female servants, and see that they faithfully perform their duties.

2. She will be responsible for the neatness and order of every part of the establishment outside of the wards; superintend the kitchen and laundry, and cause an account to be kept of bedding, table, and other furniture.

#### VIII. LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING-SCHOOL.

1. The lady superintendent shall have general management of the wards, both male and female, and is responsible for their neatness, good order, and strict discipline.

2. It is her duty to see that patients are provided with every means necessary for their recovery, and that nurses are faithful in the performance of their duties.

3. She is subject to the advice and counsel of the superintendent, medical and surgical staff.

#### IX. NURSES.

1. It shall be the duty of the nurses to give undivided attention to the sick, and to report immediately to the lady superintendent any neglect on the part of the patients to conform to the rules prescribed for their government.

2. They shall not attempt to coerce or discipline any patient, but shall treat them with kindness and attention.

3. They shall not absent themselves from the Hospital



without permission from the lady superintendent, and must report to her on their return.

#### X. VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and on Sunday for the purpose of attending divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the superintendent or matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the superintendent or matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

#### XI. GOVERNMENT OF PATIENTS.

1. Patients, upon admission to the Hospital, shall deposit money and valuables with the superintendent, who will, if desired, give receipts therefor.

2. Patients shall not leave the premises without permission from the superintendent, and they shall report to him on their return.

3. Patients shall not enter the kitchen, cellar, yard, or any of the domestics' apartments, unless by direction of the superintendent or matron.

4. No ardent spirits, or other stimulating drinks, shall be brought into the Hospital by the patients or their friends—neither shall patients be furnished fruit, or any article of food, without the knowledge or permission of the superintendent.

5. There shall be no loud talking, or profane or vulgar language, and no unnecessary noise or disturbance in the building or on the grounds.

6. Spitting on the floor, or other practices inconsistent with neatness, must be avoided, and a proper regard must be observed for cleanliness.

7. No patient shall smoke tobacco in the Hospital.



8. Before lying on their bed, patients must take off their boots and shoes, turn down the outer spread, and each patient will be responsible for the neatness of his bed when not occupied during the day.

9. All convalescents who are able shall assist in their respective wards, when requested by the nurses.

10. The patients shall be in their respective places during the visits of the attending physician and surgeon.

11. Patients shall retire at or before nine o'clock, P. M.

12. It shall be the duty of the lady superintendent to enjoin a strict observance of the above regulations, and she shall report to the superintendent any patient who shall continue to violate the above rules, and, if occasion requires, he may immediately discharge such patient from the institution.

13. No officer or employee of this institution shall accept any gift or bequest from any patient, except with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

## XII. ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, who arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is \$6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only who are carried directly from the place of accident are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee.

8. No persons having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution.



## RULES FOR PUPILS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

---

The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving, at the Hospital, two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Persons wishing to receive this course must apply either to the Superintendent of the Hospital or to the lady superintendent of the nurses' school, upon whose approval they will be accepted as pupils in the Hospital.

Candidates must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age. They must be of sound health, and must present, on application, a certificate from some responsible person as to their good character.

Applicants will be received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the month, or are found incompetent by the lady superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Hospital and lady superintendent of the nurses' school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month for trial. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

They will reside in the Hospital and serve the first year as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the lady superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor.

### TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years' and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.
2. Application of leeches, and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemias.
4. Use of female catheter.
5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing bed-sores, and managing positions.
7. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
9. That no part of the Hospital is clean, if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, together with drinks and stimulants for the sick ; to understand the art of ventilation without chilling the patient, both in private houses and hospital wards, and all that pertains to night, in distinction from day-nursing.

To report to the physician accurate observations of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, or medicines, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians, and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and in various other ways, also, by the lady superintendent and head nurse.

The pupils will pass through the different wards, serving and being taught, for one year. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid ten dollars (\$10) per month the first year, the second, fourteen dollars (14) per month for their clothing and personal expenses. This sum,

with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability, and good character.

N. B.—This paper is to be filled in (in the candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

#### QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
12. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
13. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to? State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
14. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training-school?
15. Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed.)

*Candidate.*

Date.

SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

The Connecticut Prison Association.



HARTFORD, CONN.  
1884.





## FORM OF BEQUEST

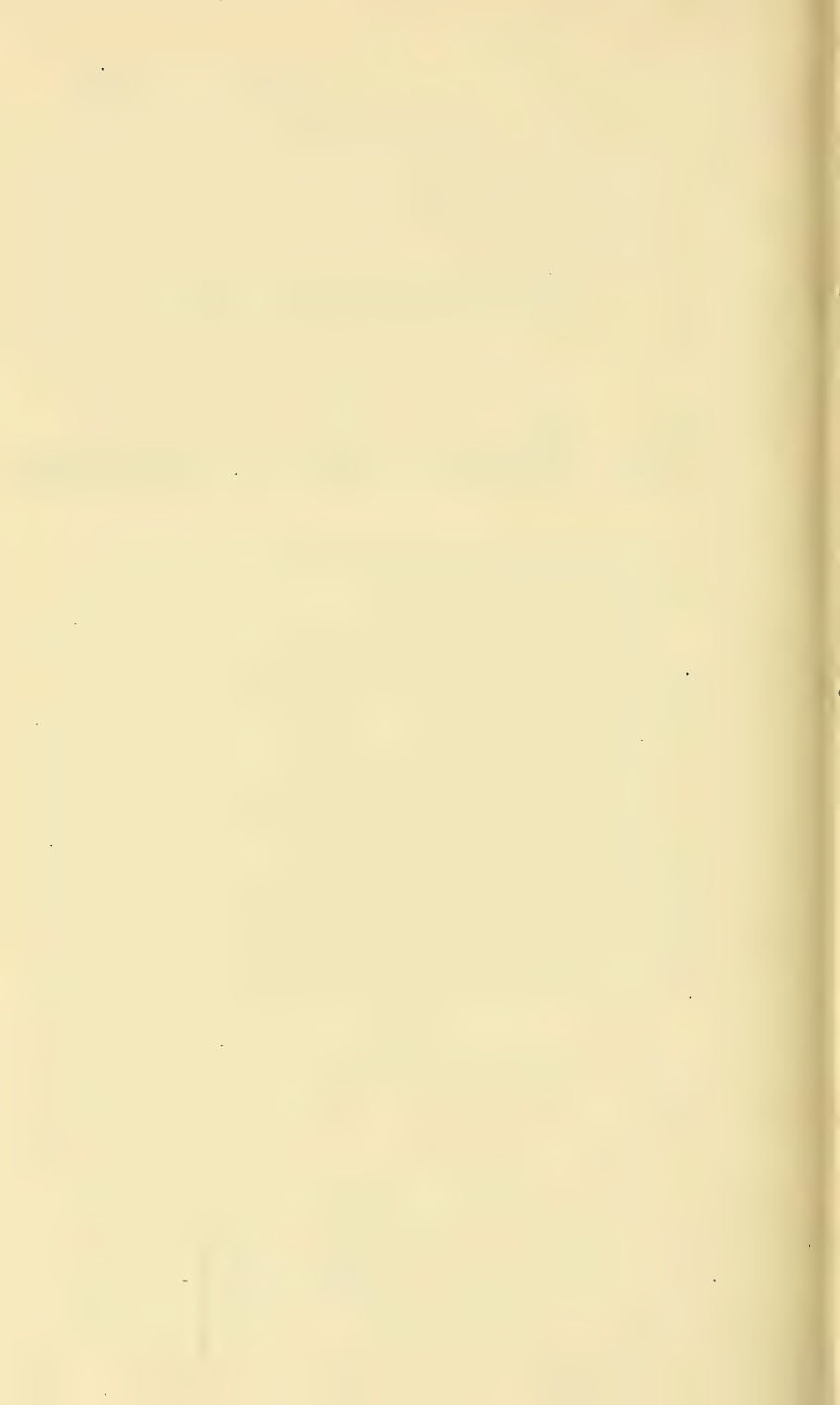
—TO—

The Connecticut Prison Association,

---

*I give and bequeath to the Connecticut Prison Association in the City of Hartford, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be paid by my Executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Association for the time being, in trust to be applied by the Executive Committee thereof to the purposes of said Association.*

---



# LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1884.

---

## *President.*

HON. FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven.

## *Vice-Presidents.*

Hartford County,	VERY REV. JAMES HUGHES.
New Haven "	REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D.
New London "	REV. E. W. BACON.
Fairfield "	HENRY R. TOWNE, Esq.
Litchfield "	F. RATCHFORD STARR, Esq.
Middlesex "	HON. BENJAMIN DOUGLASS.
Windham "	WM. C. JILSON, Esq.
Tolland "	HON. ALFRED R. GOODRICH.

## *Treasurer.*

JOHN B. CORNING, Esq., Hartford.

## *Secretary.*

JOHN C. TAYLOR, Hartford.

## *Executive Committee.*

*Chairman*, HON. FRANCIS WAYLAND, VERY REV. JAMES HUGHES, REV. DR. NOAH PORTER, REV. E. W. BACON, HENRY R. TOWNE, Esq., HON. BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, WILLIAM C. JILSON, Esq., HON. ALFRED R. GOODRICH, JOHN B. CORNING, Esq., WM. FRANKLIN, Esq., REV. J. S. DAVENPORT, REV. WM. L. GAGE, D. D., JOHN D. BROWNE, Esq., DR. THOMAS P. GIBBONS, WILLIAM A. AYRES, Esq., JOHN G. BELDEN, Esq., E. W. PARSONS, Esq., REV. STORES O. SEYMOUR.

## *Committee on Finance.*

*Chairman*, JOHN B. CORNING, Esq., Hartford: HENRY R. TOWNE, Esq., Stamford; WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq., New Haven: REV. EDWARD W. BACON, New London.

## *Committee on Crime and Laws.*

*Chairman*, DR. THOMAS P. GIBBONS, New Haven: HENRY R. TOWNE, Esq., Stamford; VERY REV. JAMES HUGHES, Hartford.

## *Committee on Visitation and Discharges.*

*Chairman*, E. W. PARSONS, Esq., HENRY W. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN D. BROWNE, Esq., REV. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Hartford: JOHN G. BELDEN, Esq., Wethersfield.

## *Agent.*

JOHN C. TAYLOR, Room 45, State House, Hartford, Conn.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

---

“Penal enactments however wise and prison training however well conducted, cannot of themselves secure the permanent reclamation of the offender. They must be supplemented by an agency which shall operate after the prisoner has become a free man, and here official aid is needed.” So wrote Matthew Davenport Hill, for nearly thirty years Recorder of Birmingham and one of the most humane and enlightened magistrates who ever administered criminal justice in Great Britain.

The secret of success in this field of philanthropic labor is in learning by personal contact with prisoners what has been their previous private history, by what early influences they were surrounded, to what temptations they have been peculiarly exposed, and, if possible, what immediate causes led to the commission of the crimes for which they were sentenced: in setting before them the inevitable consequences of persevering in the course upon which they have entered: in assisting them to adhere to any purposes of amendment which they may have cherished: in protecting them at their discharge from harmful association with wicked comrades: and finally in securing for those whose reformation seems sincere, honest and remunerative employment.

But the labors of the “Prisoners’ Friend” should not stop here. He should, wherever practicable, carry on a correspondence with those whom he has assisted at such a critical period,

ascertain what progress they are making in their new lives, encourage them by kind words and hopeful counsel, and generally seek to maintain such relations with them as shall enable him at any moment to give them most efficient aid in circumstances of difficulty or embarrassment.

Now the work which we have thus described is precisely what this organization, through its agent and its committee of visitation, is seeking to accomplish.

The report of the Agent and Secretary presents an accurate account of our methods, and the results of our efforts, so far as those results can be ascertained. We trust that it will appear that we have made no unimportant contribution to the charitable undertakings of Connecticut during the past year.

FRANCIS WAYLAND,

*Chairman of Executive Committee.*



# TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

JOHN B. CORNING, TREASURER, *in account with* THE CONNECTICUT  
PRISON ASSOCIATION.

## RECEIPTS.

Dr.	1883.	
From State Treasurer,		\$2,000.00
“ D. R. Howe, Esq., Treasurer Watkinson Fund,		300.00
“ Subscriptions and Donations,		595.64
		————\$2,895.64

## EXPENDITURES.

Cr.	1883.	
Paid Approved Bills for Aid of Discharged Prisoners,		1,423.77
“ Deficit 1882,		8.30
“ on account of Agent's Salary,		1,431.07
“ for printing Annual Report, 1882,		32.50
		————\$2,895.64

## DEFICIT FOR 1883.

Due,	\$68.93	
Total expenses for year 1883,		\$2,964.57

---

HARTFORD, CONN., January 17, 1884.

This will certify that we have examined the foregoing statement of John B. Corning, Esq., Treasurer of the Connecticut Prison Association for the year ending with December 31, 1883, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct.

THOMAS I. RAYMOND, } *Auditors of*  
GEORGE M. GUNN, } *Public Accounts.*

## DONATIONS, 1883.

Mrs. La Fayette S. Foster, . . .	Norwich, . . .	\$50.00
Estate of F. Marquand, deceased, . . .	Southport, . . .	50.00
L. Dunning, . . . . .	East Canaan, . . .	40.00
Mrs. H. A. Perkins, . . . . .	Hartford, . . .	30.00
Pearl St. Cong. S. S., . . . . .	" . . . . .	25.00
New London Auxiliary Society, . . .	New London, . . .	25.00
F. J. Kingsbury, . . . . .	Waterbury, . . .	25.00
J. S. Elton, . . . . .	" . . . . .	25.00
Mrs. Henry Farnam, . . . . .	New Haven, . . .	25.00
William E. Downes, . . . . .	Birmingham, . . .	25.00
Oliver Hoyt, . . . . .	Stamford, . . .	20.00
First Cong. Church, . . . . .	Norwich, \$ 2.00	
" " . . . . .	" 12.60—14.60	
Rebates, . . . . .	. . . . .	12.04
William Franklin, . . . . .	New Haven, . . .	10.00
Cash, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
E. E. Salisbury, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
Miss E. W. Davenport, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
Mrs. J. B. Robertson, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
Mrs. William Fitch, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
Miss Isaphene Hillhouse, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
*Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, . . . . .	" . . . . .	10.00
Very Rev. James Hughes, . . . . .	Hartford, . . .	10.00
I. C. Lewis, . . . . .	Meriden, . . .	10.00
F. Deming, . . . . .	Litchfield, . . .	10.00
Benjamin Douglass, . . . . .	Middletown, . . .	10.00
Mrs. Charles Nichols, . . . . .	New Britain, . . .	7.00
Miss A. E. Perry, . . . . .	Southport, . . .	6.00
Mrs. W. D. Gookin, . . . . .	" . . . . .	5.00
Miss Julia A. Alvord, . . . . .	" . . . . .	5.00
Mrs. Ellery Hills, . . . . .	Hartford, . . .	5.00
E. W. Wells, . . . . .	" . . . . .	5.00

Miss Mary W. Wells, . . . .	Hartford, . . . .	5.00
John D. Browne, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
Walter Keney, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Mansfield, . . . .	New Haven, . . . .	5.00
E. H. Bishop, M. D., . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
Mrs. A. S. H. Davies, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
Theodore D. Woolsey, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
D. N. Camp, . . . .	New Britain, . . . .	5.00
C. D. Kingsbury, . . . .	Waterbury, . . . .	5.00
L. I. Munson, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
Mrs. Julia F. Noyes, . . . .	Litchfield, . . . .	5.00
Mrs. E. W. Vanderpool, . . . .	" . . . .	5.00
John G. Belden, . . . .	Wethersfield, . . . .	5.00
E. W. Parsons, . . . .	Hartford, . . . .	2.00
L. Haas, . . . .	" . . . .	2.00
S. W., . . . .	Worcester, . . . .	2.00
J. C. Taylor, . . . .	Hartford, . . . .	1.00
Mrs. J. C. Taylor, . . . .	" . . . .	1.00
William A. Ayres, . . . .	" . . . .	1.00
Miss Harriet A. Judson, . . . .	Monroe, . . . .	1.00
R. R. Stannard, . . . .	Waterbury, . . . .	1.00

---

 \$595.64

---

 \* Deceased.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND AGENT.

*Gentlemen of the Executive Committee:*

During the year ending December 31, 1883, there have been one hundred and nineteen—119—prisoners discharged from the Connecticut State Prison, as follows:

By reason of expiration of term of sentence, . . . . .	110
“ “ “ pardon by General Assembly, 1883, . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Secretary U. S. Navy, . . . . .	2
“ “ “ death, . . . . .	2
“ “ “ transfer to Hospital for Insane, . . . . .	3—119

Of this number 116 were males, 3 females, . . . . . 119

The number who placed themselves in care of your agent are, . . . . . 109

In addition to this number there have been from prisons in other States, . . . . . 3

From County Jails in this State, . . . . . 8

Total in my care during the year, . . . . . 120

These have been aided as follows:

Employment and board while waiting work, . . . . . 69

Tickets to places of employment were furnished to these 69.

Sent home or to friends at their own request, tickets furnished by the Association, . . . . . 45

Clothing has been furnished to . . . . . 71

Necessary tools furnished, . . . . . 3

Insane; returned to relatives . . . . . 1

Insane; returned to Authorities of town where he belonged, . . . . . 1

Insane; placed in charge of State Authorities, . . . . . 2

“ ; returned to Authorities of other States, . . . . . 2—120

Re-arrested immediately on discharge by warrant or requisition, . . . . . 2

My work during the year 1883 has been very much the same as during previous years in the history of this Association. Act-

ing under direction, and by the advice of the "Standing Committee on Visitation and Discharges," I have met each prisoner on the morning of his discharge in the office of the Warden at the State Prison, and have extended such aid as the above named committee had, after a hearing and consideration of each case, deemed to be most likely to further the best interests of the prisoner.

This committee meet at the Warden's office each month, and see each prisoner who is to be released during the following month, investigate the circumstances of each, and, after consultation with the Warden, Deputy Warden and Chaplain, decide what can best be done to assist the prisoner when released. Although many of the discharged prisoners have manifestly failed to reform their lives and have gone rapidly back to criminal ways, yet probably a majority of all released during the year have honestly availed themselves of such assistance as we have been able to render them, and have by industry and earnest effort succeeded in laying the foundation of what promise to be correct lives. Not a few say to me—in substance—that they regard their imprisonment as a real blessing, inasmuch as it opens their eyes to the wicked folly of their past life and compels them to call a halt, when being thoroughly convinced of the fact that they were on the wrong track they have determined to get on to the right road, and their sincerity is proved by their good conduct. It has been said to me that the letters from discharged prisoners and from their employers, form an interesting feature of my report; I shall therefore take space for extracts from a few of those received by me during the past year.

January 8, I received from a man who has served more than one term in the Wethersfield prison, a letter from which the following is an extract.

"I wish I could be at your annual meeting but I cannot leave my work. . . Tell them they are doing a good work by helping a prisoner after he leaves the prison. The less money a man haves when he leaves prison the better for him generally—help him to work and look after him and not many will return to prison. It is three years the last of December past that I left Wethersfield. I have no desire to do wrong. I am trying to do right and I know I shall succeed. I have a good job; the shop discharged 40 men a few days since, but I am safe as only one man besides myself does the fitting and clipping. I want you to call and see me if you can come this way. Say to any one who

inquires after ——— that he is in his right mind and trying to do right and if they think otherwise they can write to my boss, Mr. ———, and see what he says."

February 13, another one writes:

"DEAR SIR:—As it is some time since I have written I thought perhaps you would be glad of a word from me. I am still in the same place where you sent me, and am getting on very nicely. I have made many friends here and have become quite attached to the place. Many thanks to you for sending me here and for the interest you have taken in me. . . . Enclosed I send the two dollars you kindly loaned me when I was sick. I will pay back all the money the Association expended on me when I came out of prison, if it is expected of me.

Yours Very Respectfully,

— —."

March 15, another one writes:

"MR. TAYLOR:—I have found a good situation and have agreed to work by the week for \$18.00 per week. You will agree this is not to be sneezed at. I intend to keep it as long as possible. I am at No. — on — street. I think I see a chance before me to become foreman of machinery here. I just speak of it now, but will bide my time. I am in a quiet, respectable boarding house. I wrote to my mother to-night. Do not say any thing about State Prison in your letters: some one might be inquisitive and it is better to be discreet.

Yours Truly,

— —."

April 15, one month later, the same person writes:

"DEAR FRIEND:—I received your letter and was glad to get it. I am doing quite well: have worked every week day since I have been here. There is often a chance for a man here who can run a machine. If you have a good man write to me and I might get a job occasionally. A man who can "set edges" as good as the one who works for ——— can get a job here at which he can make \$20.00 or more per week. I have no special news to write. I go to the shop and work all day and stay home evenings. Give my respects to Major McManus. Write when you can.

Yours Truly,

— —."

July 18, a gentleman writes me as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 10th came to hand by bearer. I have delayed writing to you until I should know more about —: he has made a good beginning: we have obtained a place for him where he can make a start. He gets \$10.00 per month, board and washing, to take care of a horse and a small garden. His eyes, you know, trouble him, so he cannot see well. I have had him looked over by our family physician. He says he can cure him, but it will take time. We will do all we can for him.

Yours Very Truly,

— —."



At this date, Dec. 31, the young man has recovered his health and is still employed and doing well, and is well liked.

July 28, another one writes:

"MR. TAYLOR:—I write you these few lines to let you know where I am and how I am doing. I am working at No. — — street and get on very well. I have been at work steady since I left you. I live temperately. Am keeping house. My health is good. Give my respects to inquiring friends.

Truly Yours,

— — —."

Oct. 11, a gentleman in whose care I placed a prisoner writes:

"DEAR SIR:—William — — reached my home at four o'clock last evening. This morning we went to the — — Company and called on Brother M. a hard shell Baptist deacon, and William commences work at one o'clock this afternoon. I found him a boarding place at No. — — street. I paid out for a week's board and shall lay out the remainder of the money you sent, for overalls and some necessary tools.

Yours Truly,

— — —."

The following extracts from letters written with reference to a discharged prisoner who had served several times in prison and who was classed as a "professional criminal" will probably interest you.

"DEAR SIR:—I have been well acquainted with Mr. — — — for more than a year and a half: during this time he has served as sexton of my Church and for over a year he has been a faithful and consistent member of the same. He has been exceedingly industrious and has shown great fidelity in every trust committed to him. I have the utmost confidence in his integrity.

— — —,  
*Pastor of Trinity Church.*

This, also in reference to the same man:

"DEAR SIR:—If you could spend a short time in Trinity Church you would learn that Mr. — — — is one of the most respected and thoroughly trusted of its seven hundred members. He has since 1882 been a member of the writer's Bible Class, was a very earnest seeker after Christ as a personal Saviour and when after long seeking he found Him he joined our Church. . . .

He was employed as sexton to take charge of our large Church. Knowing the trials of a sexton I feared that he might become impatient but we soon found he was just the man for the place and I engaged him by the year, paying him more than we had ever paid before. We who know him best (I see him from five to twenty times a week) see no vestige of the past and would not think he had ever been other than he seems now, a man perfectly exemplary in all his ways.

— — —,  
*Chairman of Sexton Committee.*  
*Secretary and Treasurer of Committee.*

One writes, under date of Nov. 28:

"DEAR SIR:—I have not forgotten you or your kindness to me. May God bless you for sending me here. I have never in my life been so happy as I am now. I am trying to lead a better life and with God's help I shall succeed. I have signed the pledge and am keeping it. I must now close.

Respectfully Yours,

— —

Another one, under date of Nov. 29, writes:

"MR. TAYLOR:

DEAR SIR:—I take the pleasure of writing these few lines to you. I have been at work ever since you was here. I get \$1.25 per day. I still stick to my promise and I have not drank a drop of any kind of liquor or beer, nor even cider, and I am getting along very good. I will say one thing. State Prison made a man of me: I have never felt better in all my life. I don't get up mornings with a big head ache and want a drink. I know now what drink does for a man and I don't want any more of it. Remember me to the Warden, Deputy Warden, and my old boss Mr. Baisden. I will bid you good bye and good luck.

Yours Truly,

— —

One feature of hopefulness in our work is the comparative youthfulness of the prisoners in the State Prison. Of the 119 prisoners discharged during the year 1883, sixty-eight were under 30 years of age, and twenty-three were under 21 years of age. Furthermore, the number of "professional criminals" in the Connecticut State Prison are but a small percentage of the whole. Where a young man has accidentally or incidentally drifted into prison by reason of intemperance or through the influence of bad associates, as so many do, there is a reasonable hope of accomplishing something in the direction of his reformation. His confinement gives him an opportunity to review his past career, and his regular habits and systematic course of labor while in prison, restore him to a condition from which on his release he goes more naturally into the channels of honest industry, only needing a guiding hand, and a little temporary assistance immediately after his discharge, and it is this which the Connecticut Prison Association furnishes. In closing my report for the year I desire to testify to the hearty and valuable co-operation of the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chaplain and other officials of the State Prison in the work of this Association.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. TAYLOR,

*Secretary and Agent.*

# THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION RECORD OF DISCHARGED PRISONER.

NAME.		Where Born.	Where Convicted.	When Convicted.
Crime.		Sentence.	Costs.	Age When Convicted.
				Previous Convictions.

## DESCRIPTION.

Height.		Color of Eyes.	Color of Hair.	Complexion.	Remarks.
Feet.	Inches.				
Education.			Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Conduct in Prison.
					Employment in Prison.

Examined by the Standing Committee on "Visitation and Discharges,"

188

Has parents or near relatives living, as follows:

Agent directed to assist as follows:

Discharged

188 . Received at Warden's Office by

Assistance given as follows:

